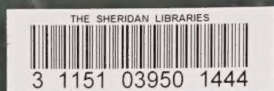


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THE
AUTOGRAPHIC
MIRROR

THE AUTOGRAPHIC MIRROR









13

13

THE
A U T O G R A P H I C
M I R R O R :

AUTOGRAPHIC LETTERS AND SKETCHES

OF

Illustrious and Distinguished Men

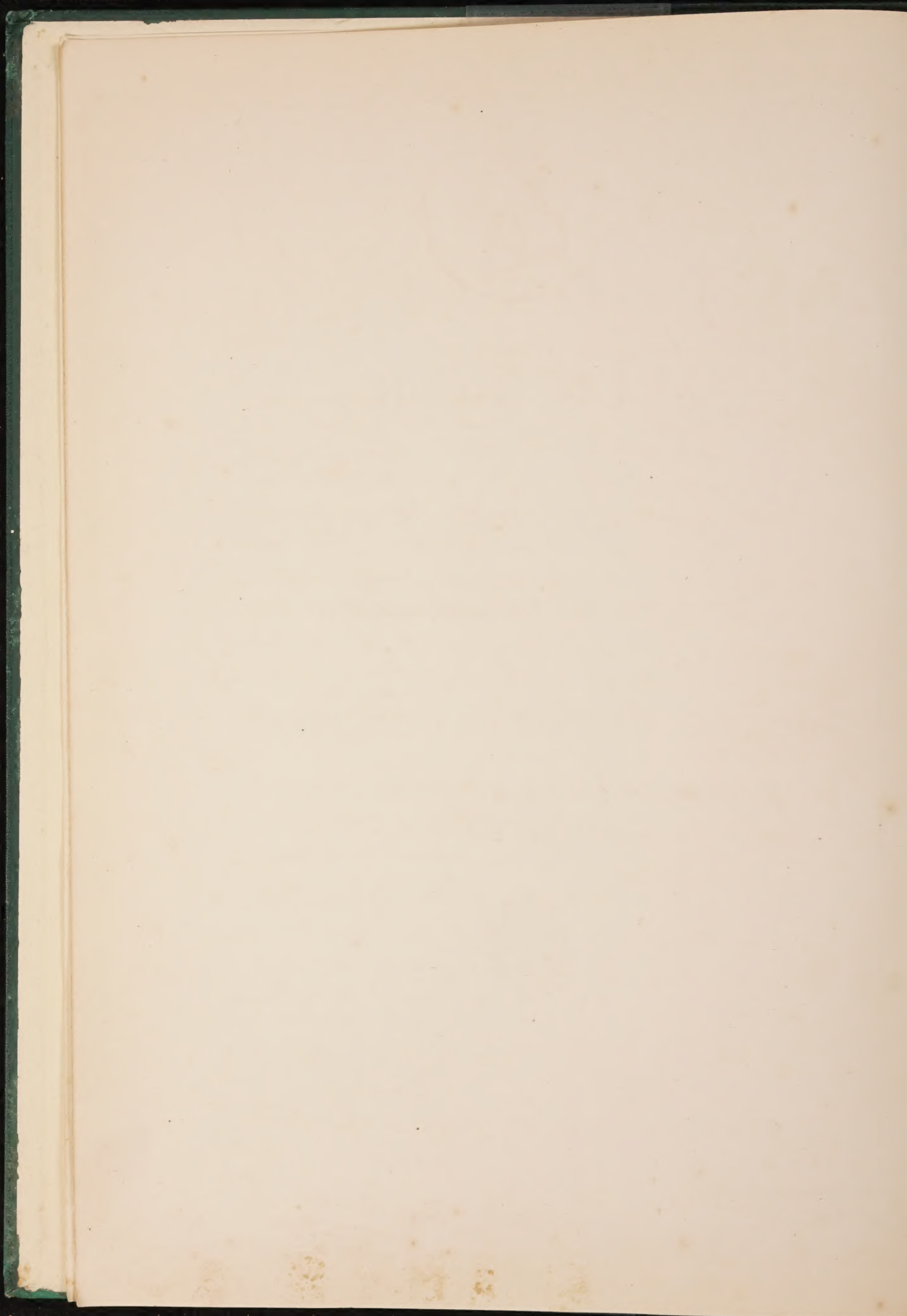
OF PAST AND PRESENT TIMES;

SOVEREIGNS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, DIVINES;

HISTORIANS, LAWYERS; LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC,
AND THEATRICAL CELEBRITIES.



LONDON AND NEW YORK:
CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.





tu ramèneras par la même l'ethnie des Catathéides
inquiete de l'Égypte qu'après avoir disputé pour garder une
seule abîme militaire de cette armée. L'Égypte en grande
phénicie arabe, des légions, si elle qui sont ~~antiques~~
barbarie exotisme. Il y a même l'Égypte par même pour

for a little quejise en la paja. amice amice, tu me la
paris un cubopero se tu me y pora thier, un cubopero se tu
amice de la tu tu tu tu! pora de la tu de la tu de la tu
la grande mian, la tu tu de la tu, la tu de la tu
a gran paitu grande. tu me me, plus que de la tu de la tu
tu tu. se tu tu de la tu, tu me me, se tu tu de la tu
que que que. se tu tu de la tu? tu me me
amice se tu tu de la tu; tu me me de la tu de la tu
de la tu de la tu de la tu de la tu!

Rue d'Angoulême
 Joseph Bonaparte
 député au Comité de Salut
 Public

Monsieur, j'aurais voulu différer de répondre à l'honorable lettre que vous m'avez adressée la 17. Mais comme, si je n'y ai pas répondu, je n'aurais pas pu en dire quelques paroles d'amour que vous m'avez adressées. De tout au tout, j'aurais voulu vous dire que j'ai été très heureux de vous avoir connus, et que j'ai été très heureux de vous avoir connus. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt.

Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt.

de vos amitiés. Mais ce n'est pas tout, car j'ai aussi reçu de vous beaucoup de lettres, et je vous en remercie de tout mon cœur. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne pas vous avoir répondu plus tôt.

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Yours truly,
J. M. W. Turner

Quarantine Hospital,
26, Broad St. 24 Jan 1807

the lorde comforte your' griefe and that
in his worde wherein all creatures
only are to be comforted and those he
hath pleased god to take away
if your' children yet thinke not
of the menber he hath your' grace
that you have loste them but truste
that we by fearinge this mortall life
have wonne an immortall life and for
all persons I have beneuolent
wishes in this life and yours for ever
in other life.

your' graces humble daughter
Jane Dudley



My dear ldy Lady and husband
I wonder if you would
have had Lady and husband for
our house to know
every & come to Glaston
house to visit the
Hampshires & every
they would be re-
gretted to see you —
Don't forget to think of being
house of it in any
manner time, but
if you can stand

your own manner
pleasure — I hope
is required a long time
I quite understand in
many ways you will
find out by the many
last thanks &c —

Yours truly
Mm. ldy to you

If you come a little
before 10 o'clock, that
will do perfectly well —

Ruby Castle
March 22, 1863

Sir. In acknowledging the receipt of the Joint Circular, emanating from the Central Association at Manchester for the recognition of the Confederate States of America, I have no hesitation in stating that in every paragraph in every syllable of that address I most cordially agree. Of all wars that have ever been heard of in Christendom, there never has been anything equal to the slaughter and barbarity of the civil war raging in America, of which it does not appear that raging as it has done for so great a length of time, without any object that ever can be realized, it is drawing any nearer to a conclusion than at the commencement. Every man in the Southern States is ready to die sooner than consent to the Union and Mr President Lincoln with his blood thirsty cabinet of Washington, sooner than give way in his nefarious object, threatens to slaughter every individual by the sword in the Confederate States. Can anything be more horrible, can anything be more revolting to every Christian. It is quite evident that nothing can now alter this state of things without the interference of the European States. The Emperor Napoleon is quite ready to recognize the Southern Confederacy if joined by the English Cabinet. These two Powers will in my opinion have no difficulty in putting an end to this horrible war, but which can not be done without their joint interference I can have no objection if it is wished by the Association to your adding my name as a member of the Committee, but as I have no connection with Manchester nor have I an store of property in the County of Lancaster, I very much doubt whether it will do any good or carry any weight unless coupled with many other Peers of the Realm.

I am Sir
Your Obed^{ble} Servant
Cleveland

Harley St Cavendish Sq.

le Vendredi 30 Juillet

C'est avec infiniment de regret Madame
la Comtesse que je me vois privé aujour-
d'hui de l'honneur de profiter de Votre obligeante
invitation. Le malheureux jour de peste
qui croise souvent mes plus agréables pro-
jets, me désolé aujourd'hui doublement en
me privant de la société des aimables hôtes
de Fitzroy Square. — Veuillez agréer Ma-
dame la Comtesse avec mes vifs regrets,
l'hommage de mes sentiments les plus dis-
tingués et affirmer de ma part à Lord Bucking-
hamshire mes respects.

Le C^{te} de Sereville

arrivé à Londres pour passer quelques jours en visite
afin de donner à une jeune femme l'occasion d'admirer votre
beau pays j'ai eu l'honneur de vous voir avant votre départ
pour L'Ecluse. Puis je aller vous voir demain matin
à midi ?

Avec toute ma reconnaissance
et mes sentiments les plus distingués

Londres, le 27 Août 1851.
Le C^{te} de Sereville

Le C^{te} de Sereville



Feb 21

My dear W.B.

I am quite grieved to hear of your cause for absence; and would like very much indeed to have had one more pleasant evening with you. But I am engaged tomorrow to a lady who has asked me to tear and I have refused her and must keep this engagement with her now.

Al is in London at the Pantheon Club if you go to Rome I hope you will see O.B. the brother with whose black and white used to dance before that little beauty took a wife. O.B. has very good looking and a little servant who cooks admirably - why not go and live with him if his rooms are free? The artist you know - my friend Mr. S. is at Rome and has a very pleasant house and music there - If you are well enough to go to evening I'm sure she will welcome you - and God speed you my dear W.B. and send you back to us with all May

Always yours

Wm. Thackeray

36 Oulton Sq. Brompton

February 21. 1855.

My dear S.

The bearer is my friend Mr. B. who is obliged to seek a warmer climate than ours for the rest of the winter

As B. is delicate in health and wants comfort and kindness; as when well, he warbles like a Bulbul himself and loves good music; I know what kind Samaritan are most likely to help this poor traveller, and recommend ^{him} hereby to do! A S

How I should like to see the children again, and see the sun setting from the Pincio. Remember me to Herbert W. please. I think this is all my message, and resume the quill for professional purposes

Always yours

Wm. Thackeray

L'Angelo del Mattino è fratello dell'
Angelo della Vittoria. Soltanto, l'
uno guarda al cielo, l'altro alla
terra.

Gius. Mazzini

Maggio 66.

In 1791, the first
 season of plays was religious
 exercises that gave to form
 the religious nature of society
 and the grasp of letters
 and the stage has been
 since the vehicle of thought
 and morality, of us to send
 a good play, as it should be
 indelible through the
 present, future & golden
 age - can be said with
 reason

Lower Section Sheet 7

Chryseis 525 1793



Εἰς ἀδελφεὰ τελεῖται

Doctissimo Viri meoq. fautori humanissimo,
D. Christophoro Arnoldo dedi hoc in memo-
riam cum tua virtutis, tum mei erga se studij
Londini. An: D. 1651. Novem: 19

Joannes Miltonius

Post plurimam salutem. Honoranda dñe et amice non vo-
garis. Antehac misisti pecuniam pensionariam ant
diem. Nunc rogo ne geaveris idem facere, postea
q̄ dies exessit, qui in fallor, est natalis Christi
Scrupsit ad me. v. petrus Barbizius ex hispania,
qd sup hac et scripserit tue dominationi: cuius vi-
luntati scio libenter morem gerere. Is nominatus
est episcopus paxiensis. Quare proz, ut pecuniam
teadas huius mñio Nam tenet atqz iterum iam ad
mortem vsqz egrotans, non sine gravi sumptu.

Et iter Basilienis non medicorum pecuniam ex-
hauser. Misisti ad te aquitantiā, sed exem-
plar tuū nō potui recipere. Sed mitte tū reversus
p̄ hunc nuntium, ego illi reddam una manu
scriptū, p̄m̄sq̄ mihi nūm̄m pecuniam. Is prox-
imo reditū pecuniam syngrapham ad te p̄ferat.
Bene vale viz honorande. Si qua in te potero
tibi gratum facere, repes me paratum ad omni
obsequiū. Louanij An. M. D. Lg. videri. Col. fobz

Claudio Rostodanus ex
ano tuis

Honorabili vno / oām
de hōndt Canonico
Cuthreacensi, dñs m
amico mō p̄m̄
obsequiūdo

A Cuthray

M^{ag} mibi ^{int} ^{peret} la vicinanza Et sano queste terre lura
co l'altra tanto dappresso subietta a Tre dominij di signori fio-
rentini di lucchesi et del signor Mio d'gra causa Et li ban-
diti di ciascuno di questi Tre Stati sano poca paura de la
Ragione et sicurezza Et sano nel paese purtano dappeso
qn sono cacciati da un lato dove possono ricoprir i un altro et Jo
desiderando di grandir a questo nro scritto al sig. mio. et
sua. ^{ria} mi ha commesso chio nel scriua a Vra. Mag^{ria}
et al cap^o di pietra santa et a quello di barga pregando
Et siate connoi di opirare co la Ex^{sa} R. P. fiorentina
Et sia contenta Et si rinoui una convention et patto Et
gia tra questo due^{le} Stato solua esser et quello de li prefati
sigⁿ. aor Et misino il quat per alcuno euorime delitto come
rebellion assassinando et homicidio uolontario fuisse bad-
ito dal Stato de sigⁿ. fiorentini possa esser sicuro i questa
due^{le} quintia. et conuesso. Jo adung. per exquir tal commissi-
ione et altra tanto Et la Justicia lausser meglio suo loco
grugho. V. M. Et faccia ogni cosa possibile Et vigua
questa unione acciothi delinquenti no habbiano tanta lic-
tia. offendere Jo a V. M. perpetua. obligatione alla
qual. sign^r. mi offero. et raccomando. Cash. m. 16. oct. 15. in
di. V. M.

Lud^o. Anich. Duc. ^{lo} ^{comiss}

M^{ag} mibi ^{mo} ^{no} Nicolao G-
Zardino Commissario fin. Lanj

5 St. Isaac's Street.

My dear Sir

Will you have the goodness to write me
a prescription for some laxative pills

yours truly

J. Campbell.

1

In Night's Abyss Creation lay,
Void, without form & force;
The 'Almighty call'd it into Day,
~~and~~ ^{Rejoicing} rejoicing in its course.

2

Man, in his Maker's Image rose,
Immortal, blest and free;
But man the Path of Evil chose,
and welcom'd Misery.

3

"Earth back to Earth," the 'Almighty cried -
~~But~~ ^{But} still the soul must live;
Yet man his Maker had defied;
What ransom could he give?

4

Almighty Mercy rescued banish'd Pain,
A heavenly Ransom's giv'n;
Man's frame returns to Earth again,
His Soul ascends to Heaven!

[illegible]

Miss Anne & Lady Anne
J. G. G. G.

"A long feather of a green parrot
an orange feather - any very
blended-coloured feathers"

Such is the petition, of a fair lady
who has taken to busking flees
for her angle on the Strand.

O Ornithological Angler or
Carping ornithologist - can
you give me any help? Cupid
no longer allows me to pleasure
myself for his wing & in
is you only. O picture. B.
does my hope rest?

Arthur L. J. C. L.

Aug 25. 1840 Supperplace

Highgate, Jan: 4: 62.

My Dear Mr Moor,

We shall be glad to
see you any evening that is
convenient to you, & on Sunday
afternoon if more agreeable:
and the addition of Mr Wood
must increase the pleasure.

Yours faithfully
William Howitt

The Rev. J. F. Moor.

Devonshire Lodge
New Churchley Road 1845
St John's Wood

Saturday.
in bed.

My dear pi I ought to have
sooner acknowledged the receipt
of your notes with an explan-
ation of the cause of the error you
attended to. The truth is, that I
may seem very inconsistent with
my sayings in the Magazine for
the last 2 months / say from the
15th Nov / I have been confined to
my bed - & obliged to trust more
than usual to the printers. You
will easily however understand that
with a young Periodical & the interest
of another Proposition at stake, there
are efforts that I must make - even
the bedridden - & alas! that ^{to manage} ~~to manage~~
things must go undone.
I shall still hope some day to have
the pleasure of making your personal ac-
quaintance if I get taken up before you
or perhaps I am very dear pi Yours very truly
The Wood

20, (Miss) Wood
John Wood
June 2

My dear Mr

With my very great regret your
absence for Exeter Hall on Monday did not reach
me in time: they were placed in the office
Monday late, and that unfortunately were not
- in these holiday times - referred to sufficiently
early.

Would you, in future, be good enough to
give directions to address as above? I saw your
Mr Phillips when in town, but I am sorry to
say, in no manner restored.

Truly Yours
Charles Darwin

Joseph Garibaldi.

Garibaldi. Non seulement une biographie, mais une légende: Garibaldi est non seulement l'homme des nationalités le Soldat de l'Indépendance, le Combattant de la liberté, Garibaldi est un Poète. Et cette immense Poésie qui contient son cœur de soldat, son cœur de héros, dans l'apaisement de son cœur, y trouve ses images - ~~mais~~ dans les images de sa vie. Et donne à toute l'action, cette teinte de poésie que dans elle-même elle a.

Par malheur les pages nous manquent pour développer le côté pittoresque par lequel cette vie prédestinée touche au poème épique - l'existence de Garibaldi est une Illiade - et il faudrait les deux Chants du poème Homère pour raconter, les exploits de cet autre Ajax l'homme.

nous manquons que quelques pages - faisons nous.

Joseph Naquet, à Nice Français depuis 44 ans le 22 juillet 1807 - non seulement dans la même maison mais dans la même chambre où était Né Marseillais.

Amis de nous apercevant sur les détails de la dernière Campagne de Garibaldi, qui se termina d'une façon si douloureuse à Aspromonte. J'en ai cette occasion, le malheur d'être d'un autre avis que mon illustre Ami, ce qui ne m'empêche point de prendre la part la plus profonde, au malheur de ce qui lui était arrivé; mais de me joindre dans cette circonstance, que la jambe lui a été couverte par les soins d'un médecin français.

Aujourd'hui, qu'il va faire un voyage pacifique en Angleterre, je me fais le souhait de son triomphe, et n'ai qu'un regret, c'est de ne pouvoir mêler mes vœux et mes applaudissements à ceux de ce brave peuple Anglais, qui sait si bien faire aux Français et aux Garibaldi, la part de honneur et de gloire qui leur revient.

(C'est) un ami

14. Buckingham
Monday Saturday

My Dear Mr Bulson

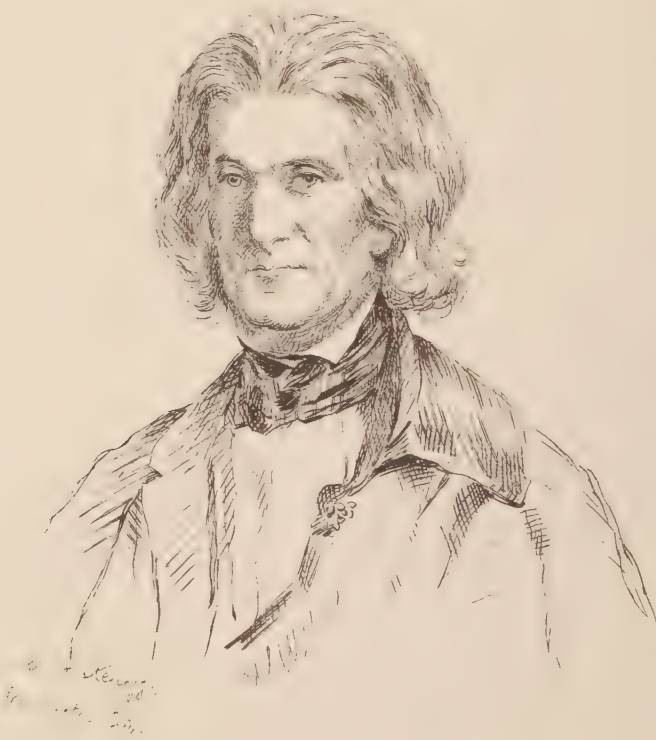
I received your
note, am glad you are
going to York, give my
Love to Mr Nicholson, and
thank him for all kindnesses,
tell him we are mending
and have got to painting again
I have sent the parcel
which you may leave at the
Coach till called for, unless
you can find any body at my
house -- My God bless you
and take better care of your
throat, you generally take care
of yourself & not half Wm. Etty

A thousand thanks my dear
Sir for the most beautiful
roses that ever were seen.

Yours truly obliged
Fanny Hemble

5 Park Place
St James

Monday 22^d



J. C. Bulson

7th March 1848



ignora l'andare d'una cosa

L'affare che mi propose
l'altro ieri si potrebbe dire
d'ammare a sera all'incirca di notte
venendo io da lei

Per il facile sangue di formi
c'è pure di le resta comodo per
mea negata, e gradisca intanto
gli attestati della mia inalterabile
amicizia, colla quale
mi ripeto

Le dis. d'ora e ora
Alberto. (Moralista)

Venerdì 22 Dicembre 1825

All'ill. signore
M. de' Cavalieri
Luigi Chiavari

The Three Sailors.

There were three sailors in Bristol City
Who took a boat and went to sea.
But first took beef and Captain's biscuit
And pecked pork they loaded she.
There was quizzing Jack & gorging Jimmy
And the youngest he was little Billy.
Now very soon they were so greedy
They didn't leave not one shill' pea.
Says quizzing Jack to gorging Jimmy
I am confounded hung-cry.
Says gorging Jimmy to quizzing Jack
We have no vittles so we must eat we.
Says quizzing Jack to gorging Jimmy
O gorging Jim what a fool you be.
There's little Billy as is young & tender
We're old & tough so let's eat he.
O Billy were going to kill and eat you
So undo the collar of your chemise.
When Billy he heard this information
He used his pocket handkerchieve
O let me say my catechism
As my poor Mammy taught to me.
Make haste make haste says quizzing Jack
Whelsh Jim pulled out his snicker-snee.

So Billy went up the main-top-gallant mast
When down he fell on his bended knee.

He scarce had said his catechism
When up he jumps there's land I see
There's Jerusalem & Madagascar
And north & south Ameriky

There's the British fleet a riding at anchor
With Admiral Napier RCB

So when they came to the Admiral's vessel
He hanged fat Jack and flogged Jimmy
But as for little Billy he made him
The Captain of a Seventy three.

Dear Bevan

I don't like the looks of the ballad
at all in print but if you please prefer
to have it in this way exactly. Be blessed
to would never do in a printed ballad of

Yours very truly

Wm Shackeray.

My kind dog, I have received
your letter which is verie well-
com to me you doe verie well in
lugging the sowes care, and I
thank you for it, and would
have you doe so still upon con-
dition that you Continue a
watchfull dog to him and be
atwaies true to him, so wishing
you all happines

To the vicount &
villiers &
& &

Anna R.

Oct. 23. 1740.

I thank you for your kind letter, Dear Lady Jane, I don't trouble you with
any account of my health, because it can never be better: and one must submit
with patience to what there is no remedy for. I am glad you are so well as
to be able to write, & that you are so kind as to think of me sometimes. I
wish I could be able to send you an account you would like of the disputes,
but I cannot see any thing but misery that must happen a little sooner or
later to this Country. nor I believe can any body say whether it will be better or
worse for us, the death of the Emperour. What ever should happen from it to
encrease the Power of France must certainly hasten our Ruin. But I am not
wise enough to judge what is most likely, nor of foreign affairs. I can only say
what I see plain of our own Condition at home, that notwithstanding the terrible
things which have been said for so many years to the Prejudice of the Laws & our
Constitution, I believe if those men that have got great Estates would act right to
preserve them, which is their true Interest, we might yet by slow degrees recover,
& escape the threatening Dangers. But few that I know have that way of thinking.
And rather than venture the losing half a year's salary of a Pension or Place, they
will lose what they have left, & give up the Laws of England. And I believe I Robert
says, like Calpurne The Ills we have done must be supported by doing greater.
And I don't much wonder at him, who never has shewn any concern for the
Publick Good that he should attempt every thing that can preserve his own Power.
But 'tis certain it must end in Confusion at last, & Misery. But I think I cannot live
to see the worst that will happen. and for the Generality of the world I think it
is no great matter what becomes of them, especially that Part who have contributed
so much towards bringing about Slavery & all that is wrong for Money that
they did not want. The Fleet, they say, is sailed at last, but by the unreasonable
Delays I suppose it is not gone till we know now it will come too late. For
nothing is so plain as that we have been a long time governed as France
thought it best for their advantage. I am ever yours, dear Lady Jane.

J. Marlborough

Willm. & Sons Fil' OSB.

Willm. & Sons DE BRAL.

Beeth. & Sons DE BRAL.

Hyco. & Sons CE STR.

Kolleg. & Sons DE BRAL.

Willm. & Sons DE BRAL.

Willm. & Sons CE STR.

Kolleg. & Sons DE BRAL.

Willm. & Sons DE BRAL.

Willm. & Sons CE STR.

Kolleg. & Sons DE BRAL.

Willm. & Sons DE BRAL.

The Little League is
 for every boy from 7 to 12 years of age.
 Little League is a
 fun and exciting game.
 Little League is a
 great way to learn
 the game of baseball.
 Little League is a
 great way to learn
 the game of baseball.
 Little League is a
 great way to learn
 the game of baseball.

712

7
 You of ye 20 of aprill - have recd.
 prayers and wishes are kindly accept
 if thy yr afflicted servant has no
 other pleasure of comfort, but to have my
 love & at esteemed the weekly pressing,
 and those that you ^{have} ^{to} that loved you
 my soul longs to meet againe when
 at any time you show me the like favour
 and if come not in London as I purpose
 it not yet. I would have been left at ye
 my servants to ye who brings you
 to ye servant they will be carefully and
 before forward me. I have appointed
 him at this time ye to yr servant to
 direct him where he shall find him
 by name & Leicester street near Montague
house to be very particular to your
direction. So I have a reference to this
 from you for you shall receive no further
 trouble from it nor from any other
 unless you please.

222

June 1877

June 1877

June 1877

June 1877



On the lady but once seen -

Dorset Abbey.
May 19th

Dear Lady Elizabeth

I obey your
commands, & shall be
happy on all other occasions
to do so, so far as it is
in my power.

Ever Yours most truly
Saml Rogers.

'Twas but for a moment - and yet in that time
She crowded the emotions of many an hour;
Her eye had a glow, like the sun of her clime,
Which wak'd every feeling at once into flower.
Oh! could I have stolen but one rapturous day,
To renew such impressions again & again,
The things we should look, and imagine and say
Would be worth all the life we had wasted till then -
What we had not the language or leisure to speak,
We ^{could} find some more exquisite mode of revealing;
And, between us should feel just as much in a week,
As others would take a millenium in feeling.

Thomas Moore -

Arranged by J. B. Whistler
Sept. 29. 1826
Dorset Abbey

Oct 4. 1826

in stave notation

When love is kind, ^{Love} ^{me} ^{at} ^{for} ^{live} ^{me} ^{to}
Lift me with me. But then love ^{me} ^{at} ^{for} ^{live} ^{me} ^{to}
Love me with me. But then love ^{me} ^{at} ^{for} ^{live} ^{me} ^{to}

Reswick. 16 Dec 1814.

You will not, I trust, Sir, think me obtuse, if I return thanks to you as well as to your son, for the volume with which he has favoured me. I have read it with great interest, & great admiration, and the cause of its publication have been forgotten. I might have said with unmingled pleasure. He knows too many instances of promising talents cut off in the bud, but I remember no instance in any way resembling this. The good sense, the careful research, the playful temper, which the other display, are truly delightful: - & the picture of paternal affection might be held up as the ideal of all that can be desired between parent & child. Books are more durable than marble, & which this volume exists, there will be known, & admired. That he need have attained & distinguished reputation of an longer life had been granted him, I cannot doubt: - perhaps under any other circumstances he would not have been so entirely laid open to the world, & if he had not been made known so well, however distinguished his attainments, he could never have been admired or lamented so much.

You do, have the consolation of reflecting that every thing which the wisest & goodest parent could do for the welfare & happiness of his child, was done, - & if knowing that what death has taken away death will never touch upon it, one who has felt the latter consolation may be allowed to ~~expressing~~ ^{be allowed to express} his grief.

Believe me Sir

with the most sincere respect

your obliged humble servant

Robert Southey.



Copyright the Potter

Copyright the Potter is known at last,
In degree they have turn'd fast,
And hope of escape were vain he knew,
For the future men must have it due

But the present cannot here be sought
I may for the other world be thought
And so his report with one consent
To have arrived their present

Now the time has come when every man
Should not be content with his own
In the morning we his shadow want
And the future has to meet the dead

It is a time when we are in that state
When we are not yet dead but not yet
When he has been living and
In the time of need his good name

St. Isaac

"Simon Prodie had a cow;
He lost his cow, and he could na find her;
When he had done what man could do,
The cow cam hame and her tail behind her."

T. Carlyle

Chelsea, 23 juin^r, 1849

C'est un cruel sophisme que celui-ci : "le salut du peuple est la suprême loi." Car si, sous prétexte de salut public, vous frappez d'ostracisme l'hémistocle; si vous proscrivez à perpétuité la famille d'un mauvais prince; si vous portez la main sur un innocent parce qu'il vous paraît dangereux, où sera la boussole de l'univers moral? Où sera le refuge contre l'iniquité, subitement devenue justice, en vertu du salut du peuple, qui aura été compris de telle ou telle manière et arbitrairement défini par des gouvernements de passage infailibles tant qu'ils sont debout, et accusés d'imposture dès qu'ils sont par terre? Ciel! que de tombeaux s'ouvrent! que de spectres se dressent le long de l'histoire ensanglantée, et que de voix, sorties des profondeurs des temps, se mettent à crier en chœur aux logiciens de la raison d'état: assassins! assassins! Non, le salut du peuple, ce qui veut toujours dire le salut de tel ou tel peuple, n'est pas la suprême loi. La suprême loi, c'est le salut de l'humanité. L'humanité, tout individu qui souffre d'un acte injuste, quelque petit et obscur qu'on le suppose, la représente, la personnifie, la porte vivante en lui. Tuer un innocent, c'est menacer l'innombrable foule de ses pareils sur toute la surface du globe, dans tous les siècles à venir; et certes il n'est pas de peuple dont l'immense salut vaille qu'un aussi prodigieux intérêt soit foulé aux pieds.

Louis Blanc.

Royal Dramatic College

Crystal Palace

July 20th 1861

Grand Fete & Fancy Fair.

in aid of the funds
of the Institution

Note this before
my notes, there's
not a note of
mine that's worth
the noting."
Shakespeare.
Fanny Sterling

Oct 11.

1864.

F. R.

Glasgow -

Dr. Compton -

Well! you have
battered me -! In the
worst land in the world
at doing anything
'to order'. The mere suggestion
has frightened my
appetite away - &
dinner only just on the
table. I'm kind.

So you like "The Cedars"?
Good - as we have so
near each other

we can often do a
week together &
cast ourselves into the
beliefs that we're two
uncommonly jolly
sociable fellows -
God bless you -

Ever Yrs

F. R. Stott.



32, Brunswick Square.
W.C.

6 The Terrace
Kensington
July 28 1863

My dear Mr. Ruskin -
I have only just re-
ceived your note, which
was misdirected -
Most of my drawings are
made with a view to
publication, and those
I have by me are slight
and I am not much dis-
posed to part with them
at present - Any thing
quite original I should
not like to undertake
but as I am preparing
occupied with a forth-



coming second series of
oil sketches, in addition
to other matters -
I am be-
yours truly
John Ruskin

186
Victoria B.C.

My
Lieut. Governor
Esq.

Ever
yours truly
Robert.

Bush House.
Victoria B.C.
Dec.

Dear Sir,

This morning's post brought
me your letter of yesterday and the extract of Dr. Perry's
to you: I know and therefore esteem your relation
and accept with much pleasure the Blue Cloth
which is known enough to send and shall have it made into
the Naval Uniform as being the gift of an English
farmer following the example of the Chief of Great
Britain who first introduced the Herring Breeds. Sheep
into his dominions and which your friend and relation
Dr. Perry has so successfully and usefully followed: you
will I trust return my best thanks to the Doctor.

I cannot however conclude
without expressing how sensibly I feel the kind-
some manner in which you have notified to me
the polite message of your friend and relation and
trust you will ever believe me,

Dear Sir, Yours sincerely
Robert

My dear Sir

Woburn

April 16 1850

My dear Sir

I regret to say that
I cannot attend your meeting.
It is a real disappointment
to me. I feel that I am
bound to go to Birmingham
so soon as I dare attend any
public meeting. & hitherto I
have been obliged to absent
myself from any assembly of

I am really very sorry to be com-
pelled to write to an unfavourable
reply to your request. but I cannot
help it. wishing your meeting
the utmost possible success,

Yours faithfully Yours

Edw Bright

Thomas C. Whithead Esq.

Latimer Street

London

Be sure to keep
the Farmers' Friend
from the Liberator
and the Corn Law
and the

my constituents.

I expect to be in town on
Monday or Tuesday. most probably
on Monday evening. I shall be
glad to be permitted to sign
the address to Mr. Nicholson &
if it be brought to me at the
Reform Club from two to three o'clock
or at the house, from four to
six o'clock, on Tuesday, I ~~shall~~
hope to be there to sign it.

103 Westbourne Terrace
31 May 1850

Dear Sir

I beg to thank
you for your kind
contribution of £5.5-
to the Hungarian
Refugees Fund, which
I have received by the
hand of our philanthropic
friend Mrs Schwabe
& Graciously thank
faithfully Yours
Rich Cobden

Chrysomelidae

1. ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴⁶⁶

Of course there must be some other place where the animals are
obtained from the wild, and I think it is the same place. I have been
instructed to see to it that the Government is not deceived, and
that the people are not deceived.

both stand 1 across of
diamonds 11 across

[illegible]

Exp.

[illegible]

of water - and down

Quercus

Je n'ai pu venir
vous voir hier, Mademoiselle,
car quoique j'en avais
dit à M. Thorey, je
gardais jusqu'au dernier
moment l'espérance de
vous attendre dans la
soirée. Au lieu de signer
dans la région sociale, aux
vues de votre œuvre si
vibrante et si mélodieuse
il m'a fallu rester tristement
assis dans une chaise,
laissant avec moi vos
expressions mes regrets les
plus équitables, et qui il m'a
fait permis aussi de vous
renvoyer l'assurance de
mon plus affectueux souvenir

I dig

The case arrived

Ho ricevuto da G. L. Greene
 un de no. 100 e dato, coll' avvisar
 ne ave pagato la sua d' un po
 al cattivo tempo non povente allora,
 e quindi nono posto in circolazione, con
 una differenza forte del 1/2 di valore
 a favore di quel cattivo. In la gte
 al credito di Lady Sheffield, e
 pagherà - Description ne gpa
 sono potremo andare sopra la
 Description e. Quel a detta prov.
 a 100 *100*

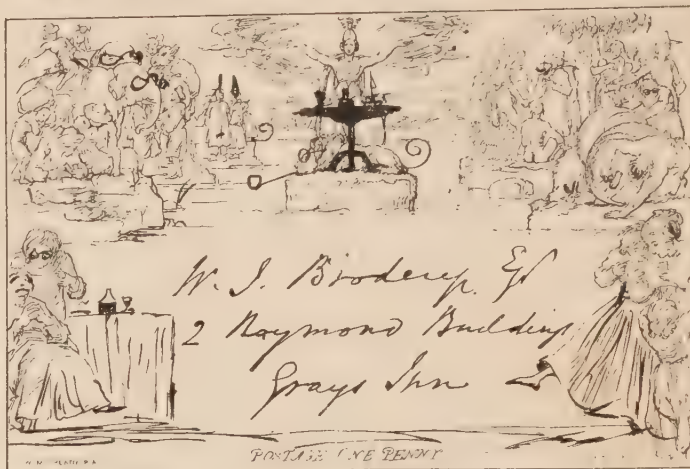
Belling

S. grandina L. *humb.*

Fulham
Sunday

My dear

As yet must be done by
you & me - late a letter - or
as there are faces. I do not
sit side by side. In my letter
say next. I next - I have
shaken off all hands etc - but
must as I have time
severe proportions of work &
for I will be at the Athenaeum
at 4 or a letter after dinner



It is 'I' would not give to Mr. at
or rather to be used that &
How to go to 25 - 25 - 25 -
Hampden House - Water also
Spencer's House

that being the case. I believe
no more of my plan now - I
you have a head for the corner
early or anything else like
& I am your man -

W. J. Broderick Esq
2 Raymond Buildings
Grays Inn



I think I cannot better conclude than with saying that not one of the Company was
unemployed For Mr. Thomsen made the Map, ^{and drawing it} Mr. Hergott he wrote the Language, Mr.
Tottall was our Treasurer which is a place of the greatest Trust, he faithfully Disburs'd
and the foregoing Memoire was the Work of me

J. Hergott

Howell.

The Variety of this Manuscript
is affected. By us

2m Hgarm
Jant & Gott
Wm. Tothall
And Chornhill



The interfringe is all of
Lung. Hen: the vint. hand

The Office of the
King's Secretary
at the Exchequer

[illegible]

the ending day of this our letters are
 the capital of the command to the Duke of the 14th of the 14th
 went and not yet to be received in the court men
 as we have not sent yet to the Duke
 but that the capital and town of the Duke of the
 the same time for as long as day is the
 my day of September we begin the battle
 and take in my day, my day of the Duke of the
 that I have by execution in taking and taking
 if we are of the Duke of the Duke of the
 to go with the Duke of the Duke of the
 time and great occupation of the Duke of the
 we are now to go in our name our Duke
 we must to all our Duke of the Duke of the
 my to our Duke of the Duke of the
 and fighting in my day and to our Duke of the
 to the Duke of the Duke of the Duke of the

The Duke of the Duke of the Duke of the



monseigneur le cardinal mon bon amy pour le
desir que jay de sçavoir de vos nouvelles
et aussi pour vous dire des nouvelles
et le jour que je partiray dire le bon
renvoie le seigneur de vaulx lequel vous
croirez de ce quil vous dira come
moy mesmes peyant dire monseigneur
le cardinal mon bon amy que vous
ayt en sa sainte ~~de~~ garde et sepp
apars le xxiii juillet

Dee bien bon amy
FRANÇOIS

à monseigneur le car
dinal d'orléans mon
bon amy

Je n'ai pas mon cher Monsieur tout le détail de la Malheureuse
journée de Hambrun, cela justifie assez Les propositions
que je Vous ai faites à l'autorité; Les Anglais ne
voulent soutenir ni leurs affaires de mer ni la
guerre de Terres fermes; je me trouve Comme
Le Dernier Champions de Le Ligue prêt à combattre
thé fait même par les ennemis de Ma patrie;
il vous faudra encore quelque peu de patience pour voir
le résultat de ce qui doit arriver; ce n'est pas moi uniquement
qui arrête Les affaires, mais il y a des Difficultés à
vaincre dont on ne peut venir à bout qu'avec un peu
de patience, je suis dans Le Cas de Dire, la fortune est
pour ce parti, mais Cotton suit prompt; pour ce moment
il me faut la fortune de ce parti, et Malgré cela tout les
affaires ne seront-ils pas Levés encore. j'espère de Vous
avoir dans peu en termes Moins Vagues, et des nouvelles plus
positives et plus décisives. je vous salue avec un contentement
sans doute de Contentement à. Digne adieu

Fédéric

Je propose en cas que l'expédition
d'Hollande ne puisse pas avoir lieu
d'employer mes troupes à la défense
de la Grande Bretagne, ou pour faire
une expédition sur les côtes de la
France entre Brest et Orléans.

Paul,

Paul Louis B
du 14 Mars 1799.

Lord your most humble servant that my mother hart ever thought I should thank
 me for it and leave for never forth and goodly present the which I should
 be able to deserve with it the great help of the which I have given
 de: is great please that all the days of my life I may receive & have
 all creature next the ^{grace} ^{reprieve} ^{grace} of the which I be sure to
 do better that ever I shall have from this thought as long as
 I be in my body and abiding in grace to the
 the lord that they that I desired appeared for us for
 it to the king and you not doing thing but that god
 and you both for great cause brother all only of his
 and as for the coming of the legate I desire that most
 ally please I pray you to send this matter shortly to
 and then I trust my lord to recompence part of it to
 my request you in the mean time to expect
 the of the power the which must provide partly
 and brother to whom I be sure to send you for
 in honor by the hand of her

Lord George Gordon presents his Compliments
 to Lord Euse, and having observed his Lord-
 ship's Name and Patronage added to the
 Resolutions of the Grand Jury of the County of
 Fermanagh, on the subject of the inflammatory
 readings of the Roman Catholics, uses the
 word to enclose a little Publication
 - his journal, which he hopes will come
 safe to his hands, and not give any offence
 to his Lordship or his Protestant Friends
 in Fermanagh.

Wrote London }
 7th Sep. 1792 - }

chère voisine

J'ai eu occasion d'écrire hier au Mac^e Je vous
ai annoncé pour demain de voir une société
et j'ai ajouté que d'après ce qu'il m'avait
dit vous attendez une invitation, que je le
prévois que pour qu'il n'y ait point d'erreur
il fallait joindre l'invitation aux lettres de
M^{lle} vos amis

veuillez donc demain sur mon ultra blinde
à une heure ce sera votre société vous
ne savez rien de tout cela vous n'
avez donc que répondre

adieu chère amie adieu
vous aime de tout mon cœur

Demain

demain

Brighton
June 3. 54

Sir,

I am fully aware
of the injustice of the
present system of the
Superannuation I am on
the Civil servants of the
Crown, & shall be happy
to assist in its alteration

The subject has been
very clearly brought before
the notice of the House of
Lords this Session -
I have the honor to be
your obed^t ser^v
Glinton & Winton

Carlton Terrace
17 Nov. 1840

Dear Madam,

I beg you to accept
my best Thanks for
the Chey you have had
the Goodness to send
me of your very interesting
work upon Hungary

I am Dear Madam
Yrs Faithfully
Palmerston

Calamy is good reading. Mary
 is always thankful for Books in
 her way. I won't trouble you for any
 yet, having enough to read.
 in my way. George Hazlett lives, at
 least his father does, at 3 or 36
 [36 I have it down, with the 6 scribbled
 out] Boxer's Street. But that I
 not to be found, his mother's address
 is, Mrs Hazlett, Mrs Tomlinsons,
 Pottery Bar. At one or other he
 must be heard of. We shall expect you
 with the full moon. Meanwhile, our
 thanks

CL

we go on very quietly &c -

Rev P. Bronte.

Thaworth

Keighley

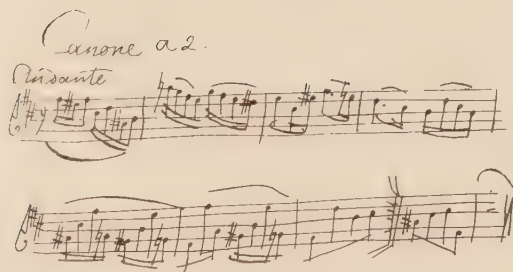
Yorks

W Marchmont Street
 Saturday

My dear Sir

Very much regret that I
 am engaged tomorrow at the hour you
 appoint, but I will call on Monday
 morning at your Chambers

Yours very obliged Sir
 W B Kelly



Birmingham
 26 August 1836

Eliza Hindlephus Bate

Mrs Sadors and Miss Wilkinson
 present their compliments to
 Mr. Sedville Hamilton and
 will with great pleasure do them-
 selves the honor of waiting upon
 her on Tuesday Evening the 25th
 of January.



14 Cliff Terrace Margate -
Oct. 15th 1863

Sir,

I have rec^d. the two
impressions of one of my
etchings - for the "Comic
Almanack." which will
be returned to you next
week - with the distinguishing
marks which you desired.

and you will please to
observe that some years
back Mr. Shackesay
wrote a description of
my etchings - in the

"Westminster Review" - and
in order to illustrate - his
observations - ~~he~~ he inserted
some wood blocks - engraved
from my drawings on wood,
and also, some of my etching
which were transferred to
stone - to save expense in
the printing - the one which
you sent - that looks so
black - is from the stone. the
other impression, is from
the steel plate - but,
~~they are both~~ altho'
differently printed

They are both from the
original design and
etching on steel by
for your ob^l serv^r

J. B. Buntshank

Wm. Hayward Esq

14
H

Jeanne Baptiste de Bourbon de France

Je soussignée de ma main et de la main de Madame de Bourbon Coadjuteuse de l'abbaye de Fontevraud,

Brissard

mande ceci par son ordonnance

These are to signify unto your Grace His Majesty's
Pleasure, that you provide and deliver to Mr. Elizab.
Stubbs Bailiff in Ordinary to His Majesty a Warrant
for the Year 1729. as have been formerly allowed. And
for so doing this shall be your Grace's Warrant given
under my hand this 13 Day of September 1729. In the
Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

To His Grace the Duke of Montague
Master of His Majesty's Great
Wardrobe, and to his Deputy.

The particulars of this Warrant
will come to Eleven pounds nine
shillings and three pence 14th Nov^r 1729
Thos. Dummer.

Grafton

Let this Warrant
be Executed Whitehall
Treasury Chamber 2th
Nov^r 1729

White
Geo. Breder

Wm. Cayton

Ent^d Ratifier Lewis for the Year 1729 Estimated at 11. 9. 3

George I.

Carroll

April 3. 1721.

So

I pray deliver to Colonel James Pelham
or order the Stock which I am intitled
to for Two Thousand Pounds paid in
my name upon the third Subscription.

I am

So
Your humble Servant

To Comrade de Gols Esq. ^{At New Castle}
Treasurer to the South-Duke of Newcastle
- Sea Company. ^{171. 92. T.}
M^{ro}

Pembroke Lodge
July 1. 56

Dear Sir,
I have so much
to do that I shall
not be able to
attend the committee
today -
The committee are

kindly present with
the discussion at
their next meeting
without the presence
of Lord Blandford
& Mr. Wolfe -
Be so good as

to show this note to
Mr. G. Grey, or if he
is absent to other
members of the committee
which makes a
point of attending
in Friday -
Y^{rs} friend &c
Jth Russell

Copy of the same to the
Honble. the Secretary
of the South Sea Company
and the Honble. the
Treasury

Dear Lady Mary

many thanks for your letter

received, and I am glad you like it

and am surprised and delighted to hear

of your interest in the subject

of the Laccaria

to which I am sure you are alluding

as I am sure you are alluding

in which I am sure you are alluding

we can work up a letter

and I am sure you are alluding

with a copy

going among the seeds of the Laccaria

Geographical names in the Laccaria

induced to the Laccaria

Laccaria

in which I am sure you are alluding

No God. My God, I do love Thee,
No love I, that Thou may'st save me
Nor become those who love not THEE
In whose flames shall I burn.

Thou Thou my Jesus wholly me
Didst embrace upon the Tree -
Thou wast bear the pain, the Spoor,
Dote shame, & thinking fear,
Swept immovable from
Bloody sweat & racking pain,
Sea & death - a throne for me
For the human against THEE -
Why then shouldst not THOU be
Jesus! Most beloved be
Not that no Heaven Thou may'st save me
Not but THOU doom eternally
Nor for reward or one far,
But like as THOU hast loved me
I am & ever will love THEE.
Only as King of this my heart
Only because my God Thou art.

S. Allen.

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst.
and in reply to inform you that
the same has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration.

Yours truly,

My dear Sir,

The enclosed is the sum of

Twenty pounds

which I have been much obliged

to you for the loan of the same on

Thursday by 12 o'clock as before.

Subscribers are in London and have

it by the next day's train for London.

Yours very truly

W. M. Allen

W. M. Allen

London House

6 March 1878

Dear Sir,

As I believe you have
seen Mr. Calderon, who
resides somewhere in your
neighbourhood, but whom
unless I do not know
I shall be obliged to you if
you will direct him to call
on the Rev. J. Blanes White
at No. 10. St. George's Place
Hyde Park Corner, as soon
as he can.

I remain, Dear Sir,

your faithful servant

C. J. London

Gumsey
23 Nov. 73

My Dear Brother,

Your active benevolence & careful
attention to discover real cases of
poverty & that come before you is
so very attractive that it makes
me glad to leave my pocket
& walk to your poor box. I will
give. I cannot direct you to answer
your order for that I can & beg
of you not to mention the donor but
use the money. Yours truly
W. M. Allen

Monsieur le Directeur

Je ne puis comment à ce propos après ou rétroceder
par la photographie mon tableau "Le Bâtiment".
Veuillez donc dans le cadre à ce sujet au garde de la
grande salle.

Avec attention et respect
votre dévoué

Mars, 15 ju 1857

approuvé l'écriture à propos

Walt Dillens



Walt Dillens
mars 1857

Thurs. Night
27th Feb. 1810.

I thank you, my dear Sir, most cordially, for your
kind attention on a subject of much affliction
to me. I have rec'd letters (dated 28th & 29th
of December last) from my son George, who wrote
from Bourdeaux, on his way to London. & which
place he was going, as a prisoner of war, on parole; -
but I am grieved to say his account of the state of
his world was far less cheering than the platitudes
of your friend; - & my son must have left London
more than a month before the letter ~~was~~ you (dated
the 30th Jan^y) was written. - But, again, &
again, I thank you
yours, my dear Sir, very truly,
J. Colman

Stratford Place
Sept. 15th 1810.

Dear Sir,

Your volumes shall be placed
in my shelves in their proper situation
next to *Sturm & Drang*. I am ashamed
to say they were not there previously to
your offer of them. I had heard a
high character of the work from my
friend Phillips & others, & I have
already read many of the contents
to convince me it deserves such
a character.

I have done my self the
pleasure to enclose the order, & beg
you will not confuse your party
to six persons if more than that
number will be the suit to your wishes.
I consider the estimation you
have been pleased to express towards
me as a high honor, & I shall be
most ready to activate your
friendship.

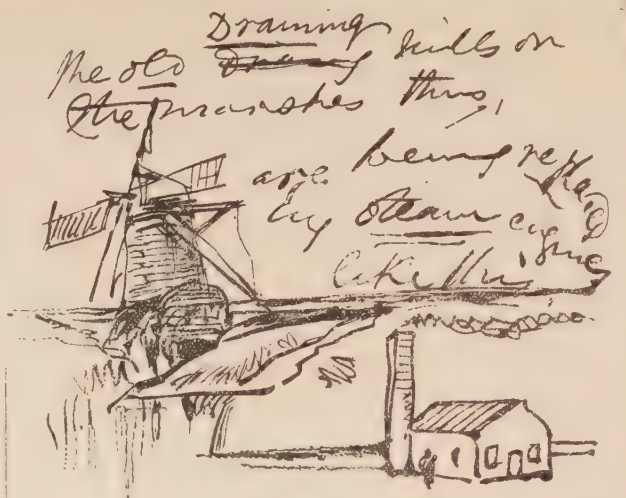
I am Sir, your Obedt. Servt.
J. Colman
The Ex. Chanc. Esq.

Oct 6. 1860

My Dear Sir,

My Better half
is charmed with my Head!
and thinks it quite a
Caput-al' likeup - she
carries it about up stairs
& down stairs, all over the
House, to test different
lights &c - till I think
she must be trying experiment
in polarization of light. -
I suggest she had better
bear it as a Shal' Brook -
I think I must make a

sketch of her as Scordias
walking about with John the
Baptist's Head in a charger -
(To some, perhaps, it might
suggest a tempting dish
of Calf's Head!) -
But with all this show of
affection, she has just declared
her determination to hang me!
and prattles because I am
(of course) rather slow in
providing a nail for the
said purpose! -
The preparations are in-
going on!!! - I feel
quite resigned to my fate



for getting the water off the Jews.

fate - (Thank you) and
only hope that I shall be
strung up in the most approved
Jack-Ketchy manner. -
I remain (for this time only)
Yours truly,
H. L. L. L.



o serua per volere, e per fortuna
 Il ~~per~~ perhor; m'è stato h'ora si s'apra,
 Che nulla si celato, o b'aposto
 Dee r'achader girarsi, ch'a me l'asanda.
 Alla cara madre è madre, egli è ben dritto
 ch'a noi si mostri quello on'ora a pora
 Ragunar fin dentro il mio perhor.
 per ch'a la nostra fede, a l'ustanza
 M'incanto del peccato, a l'uso consiglio
 Meglio è con m'è lo ogni secreto affetto
 ogni occulto desio del cuor proprio,
 ch'a me della non d'gramo, e p'aketo
 No' nepp, ma lo s'engnet ch'i' desio
 quel che tena io no' lo. temo ombre, e sogni
 et anche prodigi, e non m'ostin.
 promesse antiche, e noie, an n' m'alle
 In fortuna, del ciel, de l' fato aucto,
 In stelle c'orginale, e temo a la l'ella
 un no' so che d'infanto, o pur d'infedo,
 ch'a me con p'rie un mio re' her d'ete
 lo qual m'isreglia, e m' b'entata, e m' arge,
 La notte, e il giorno. o ne giamai non ch'uelo
 queste l'ingia, t'anc'è in breue sonni
 ch'a me forse d'orore, e ch' spueria
 il sogno no' presente, et l'ur m' sembra,
 che del fianco m'istia rapita a pora
 il caro sposo, e serua un solinga
 gir forna lunga, e tenebrosa errando.

2
 3/A

My Lord,

Philadelphia, April 22, 1793

The favorable wishes which your lordship has expressed for the prosperity of this young & rising country, can not but be gratefully received by all its citizens, and every lover of it. — One means to the contribution of which, and its progress, is very judiciously portrayed in the following words of your letter "to be little heard of in the great world of politics" These words I can assure your lordship are expressive of my sentiments on this head; and I believe it is the sincere wish of United America to have nothing to do with the political intrigues, or the squabbles of European nations; but on the contrary, to exchange commodities & live in peace & amity with all the inhabitants of the earth; and this I am persuaded they wish to do, if rightfully it can be done. — To administer justice to, and receive it from every power with whom they are connected with, I hope, he always found the most promising feature in the administration of this country, and I flatter myself that ^{very many} most of its former and present governors can occasion a breach with any

190
of them. — Under such a system if we are allowed to pursue it, the Agriculture and Mechanical Arts; — the wealth and population of these states will increase with that degree of rapidity as to baffle all calculation — and must surpass any idea your lordship can, hitherto, have entertained on the occasion. — I believe that our views (whether realized or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of saying you the Plan of a new City, situated about the centre of the Union of these states which is designed for the permanent seat of the Government. — And we are at this moment deeply engaged, and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the River (Potomac) on which it stands and the branches thereof through a tract of as rich Country — for hundreds of miles — as any in the world. — Nor is this a solitary instance of attempts of the kind, although it is the only one which is near completion, & in partial use. — Several other very important ones are commenced and little doubt is entertained that in ten years if left undisturbed we shall open a communication by water with all the Lakes northward & westward of us with which we have territorial connections; — and an inland na-

igation on a few years more from Rhode
Island to Georgia: inclusively - partly by
cuts between the great Bay, & Sound. &
partly between the Sound & Long Bay, &
the River from the Sound to the
River St. Mary's. To these, may also be
added, the erection of bridges over consi-
derable Rivers, & the commencement of
Turnpike Roads as further indication
of the improvements in Land. -

With great esteem & respect
I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most

Obedt. Servant

Edw. Livingston

Earl of Buckhar

Si.

Copy, Mar 23. 1784

I received the letter you did me
the honor of writing some time since
respecting the Settlement of Charges incurred
in Holland, &c. As is good as forward me
a copy of the letter written by Mr. De Scherpen-
burgh, which you mention. On sight of this I shall
immediately give you an explicit Answer.

With great Esteem, I am,

Yr.

Your most Obedient
Son & Son in Law

L. Livingston

From Philadelphia 27th

A Monsieur
Monsieur Le Capitaine
Pau-Jones, Hotel de
Londres, rue de Richelieu

My worthy Friend

I am sorry I should at any time
be out of the way of performing
any service to a man wth I can
so naturally serve, as well as y^t
I am abundantly oblig'd to
embrace every opportunity to per-
form wth just acknowledgements
In fine I have writt to him, &
I here enclose it, if it hits thy
sense send it & send it, if not,
I will call upon thee on y^e day
call'd Tuesday about 11 in y^e morning
to receive fuller instructions: It
being late, & the messenger like to
be tonight. I chuse to conclude
wth I hope will always be in y^e
quality of Thy very aff'd friend
William Pitt

To my worthy
Friend Mr Robert
Southwell
Spring Garden

Caroline County Va
March 1, 1863

My dear Colonel,

Your
welcome letter of yesterday
has been received.

With regard to Glub —
I do not see how he
could be assigned to
Tolpfer's Brigade without
doing injustice to others. I feel
that the interest of the
service requires that as
long as I have ^{here} officers
qualified for filling
vacancies in my com-
mand that it is my duty
to recommend them and
in the same way when officers

have served with me and
proved themselves qualified
for promotion I feel it
my duty to recommend
them. Officers who have
served with me, and won
reputation and satisfied me
of their qualifications for
higher positions should be
recommended by me in
preference to filling the vacan-
cies with those who have
never been under my
command. To pass over
those who have served with
me and recommend man-
agers to be filled by officers
from other corps would tend
to discourage those under me

My desire is on the contrary
to stimulate them by letting
them see that I will spare
no pains to see that they
shall always have the preference
in my recommendations.
I am sure that you will con-
cur with me in this view.

Please remember me
very kindly to Genl # —
and say to him that I
have recommended an
officer for Tolpfer's
Brigade.

The time may come
when our accomplished
friend Col — will
be a Brigadier or something
higher; but at present I
do not think it proper.

He is an excellent officer.
I hope that you will
get the military bill, through
Congress ^{to which you refer}
I am cordially with you
in favor of carrying the
war north of the Potomac.
I am justified very much
to see the growth of our people
in the valley.

Very truly your friend
T. J. Jackson

de la nation 16 mai

J. suis bien heureux de voir que vous
voulez bien avoir une dernière de moi, et c'est à moi
un grand plaisir de voir que j'ai vu les amis qui m'ont
de vos nouvelles — j'ai répondu au père que
je n'avais rien de Londres — il paraît que cette
réponse en vous est parvenue, j'espère que
à vos amis pour lui écrire la même chose —
j'ai pu le dire sans me gêner, et j'ai vu
que j'ai en la bonté de parler avec vous —
à cette note que vous m'avez écrite à la
fin, la fin pour vous qu'il est des
vues pour la dernière fois — mais pour de
tous les il n'est plus — depuis j'ai été
attenué pour tous les genres de malheurs, je
sais que vous vous y êtes intéressé, et j'ai
compté les intérêts dans mes consultations, et

après plusieurs années de tristesse et de préoccupation
je désire trouver le repos, et cette dernière année
à être plus calme pour moi que tout le qui avait
pu être — J. suis sûr, mes deux amis, mais
que vous me priez — le souvenir que vous
avez gardé de moi au milieu de tous vos

bonheur m'en donne l'assurance — croyez que
j'attache le plus grand prix à la souvenir —
et vous m'en donne l'assurance de tous les
jours

Johanna Reunion

le lundi —

l'autre vendredi sera le vendredi
saint — vous m'en rendrez un
autre jour précieux, et vous m'en
donnez des mi — je vous propose le
mardi six ans s'est à dire de
mardi en huit — j'ai vu me
l'accorder — vous un homme tel que
vous m'en, et ne puis l'entendre
est le supplice auquel la fin de
m'en rendra vendredi dernier — il
me fait mardi — mille compliments
et de cœur

My dearest friend
When or before you
take leave of me, please
impose on him the
best — or as the Oxford
and Cambridge youths
say — set him an
imposition — to
compose, before he
goes back to his Law
Books, & deliver his
lecture, a poem long
or short as his Muse

may be in the humor
entitled — "My visit
to the grave, Highgate
in July, 1829" —
Esteem.

Apud
Ades Democritus, super
Altam Portam, Apollinis,
Asclepius et Egrius
sacras. —

Danzig, April 1828.

quid de Hordt, Regem ab eo alio Gf. Gf.
für gegen den Brambach

Danzig, April 1826.

Andersson A.

Platz 59.

Niebuhr



11/10/16

mon bon ami
2^e Je lay toute senre
confiance en mon con
sant de suffort et enbo
t q je suis totalement
relibere de madresser a
uy et avoir de toutes
hoses q jauray jamais
faire avecques le roy
mon bon frere cousin et
emperere ve maistre lay
le petit duc de d'Alen
conner avecques choses
en mes desquelles jay
le croysse bon au
et au plus

11
Loyd

Mon. 52p
620 - 1000
Boy army

I am not sufficient
 to write to you and
 the quackery I can say
 the other day I sent
 out you and sent
 therefore I cannot
 reason I will as
 follows

Sir it hath pleased God to raise me
 out of a dangerous sickness, and I do
 more willingly acknowledge, that the
 Lord hath (in this visitation) exercised
 the bowells of a Father towards me
 and in my self the sentence
 of death, that I might learn to
 trust in him that raises from the
 dead, and have no confidence in
 the flesh, its a blessed thing to
 ye daylie, for what is there in
 this world to be accounted off
 the best men according to the flesh
 things, are lighter then va
 nity. I finde this only good to
 love the Lord, and his poore depri
 ved people, to doe for them, and
 to be ready to suffer wth them
 and he that is found worthy of
 this hall obteyne great increase
 from the Lord, and here that is
 established in this shall ^{be confirmed} ~~be confirmed~~
 wth Christ, and the rest of the
 body, participate in the glory of
 the resurrection w^{ch} will answer all.

For his Excellency Sir
 Thomas Fairfax Gen^l
 of the Parliaments Armies
 Yours
 Oliver

Windsor Sep. 24. 1857.

I have received yours of the 20, and since
my being here, have had a letter from your
Mother & Warwick, from Raab, since when
I hear he was arrived at Vienna, so that
before this time he is on his way for England,
I have his letter also from your Mother
Harry from Lisbon, you did well to stay at
the Bath, for the reason you gave, tho I
should have been glad to have seen you
sooner?

JH

For the Ladies
Windsor

Mr Gen. Conway, is so well acquainted with my feelings,
no doubt my desire at all times of saving the lives
even of our subjects ~~when~~ when they don't perhaps
must become a duty, but in duty I never to me I hope
from getting to my feelings when they are so near
the true point of duty. I think the feeling
I feel for you is so strong, that I hope
the great good I wish to see in the
just manner the unhappy community
from the day. I do not believe in
of transportation for life

Richard Dwyer

at last on 24th.

Wetherall March 31st 1757

My favours of your letter from
Oxford of 12th April is every way
to intimate to remain one in unity
in a most obliged. The opposite. Ponder
version and gracious goodness of
his Majesty towards me, I
feel as I ought, and I consequently can
express but very inadequately the most
grateful sentiments of veneration
and zeal for a Prince, who stands
the universal Ballows of Europe.
Alas! the most powerful and
malignant Enslavement that ever

yet has threatened the independence
of mankind. Need not add, that I
know I am most unworthy of the honour
of serving the best of Princes, I
beg I feel for the prosperity and glory
of Britain and magnanimous
King, did not endeavour to keep me
face with the sentiments of his
Majesty's own Royal Bench. I will
trust the young nobles to consider the
proprietors most expensive terms to lay
at the hands of America's best men, and
sentiments of attachment and veneration.
I am, Sir, your obedient
and most humble servant
W. Wetherall

London Feb 11th 1713

14

G^r.

My Affairs not suffering me to return to, I. R. D. as soon as I intended, I must devise the Cause of You, to receive My Letters of Abjuration for half a year longer, and I will add My Obedience to attend you with the Charges of it. I think you will be glad to see that England was not expected in the Letters of Abjuration of which I am glad, because I would not be bound in point of Honor. The Queen was very well on Monday noon last, & on the Birthday entertained Company above 3 hours. We are all doing as well as we can, and I hope the Effects will make you approve our Management. ~~My dear~~ Denny and Mary were disposed of last Monday as I suppose you must know. The rest are yet disposed though expected every week, but there are some Difficulties we I may tell you 6 Months hence, I wish our Friends of I. R. D. both here and there would be a little more unanimous in their Characters, and some of them more Charitable. It is impossible to please them all. You see I write in a most curious Style but you may give the Poet a Poem I hope the Qu will be in Town in a week. I am, Your most Obedient

humble Servant

J. Swift.

Monsieur

puisque vous avez une cause entre les mains en laquelle on fait souvent mention de vous, et on il peut servir plusieurs incidents que j'ai intérêt de savoir, ie vous supplie de trouver bon que ie m'adresse a vous pour en apprendre les suites, et les particularités qui me concernent. La profession d'Avocat que vous faites et l'équité de vos enseignements que vous me enseignez par de me recevoir les ayants de vos clients ont été la cause que j'ai de votre curiosité, et l'ami que les Mathématiciens ont fait entre vous et moi avec le respect filial qui les fait en perfection, et aussi par y faire passer tous les autres fil est venu, ~~parce~~ me promettant que cette occasion de publier ne vous sera pas dégoûtée. Je vous prie toutefois de ne pas s'opposer de la prendre, crainte qu'elle ne face acquiescer les nouveaux de Monsieur Vassier si je ne vous offre que vous les avez déjà autant que vous. Les sciences n'ont pas à vous puisque vous défendez celui qui il poursuit et il est si noble en tout ce qu'il fait que ie ne puis songer que le pouvoir qu'on lui a laissé d'insérer en nos villes fait de l'aveu, mais l'obligation que ie vous auray sera éternelle, et ie suis

Monsieur

Edmond Bureau le 17 Avril 1670
on adresse les lettres qu'on veut la peine
de l'adresse au Mr. Adam Spicker
pour qu'il ne soit pas en danger
et de l'adresse

Je suis très humble et
très affectueux
de C. B. V. S.

It is the last time I have been in the
place, so that I have been in the
last collection of the "London"
of the last time I have been in the
place, so that I have been in the
last collection of the "London"
of the last time I have been in the
place, so that I have been in the
last collection of the "London"

London
24th May
The time that
I have spent in the
place, so that I have been in the
last collection of the "London"

London
24th May

My dear father
I have gone from
me any idea whether
there will be any pro-
motion upon the sea.
some of the birth of the
H. B. Royal?

I want to make a
book for
your young
family

London
24th May
I have been in the
last collection of the "London"

I have been in the
last collection of the "London"
of the last time I have been in the
place, so that I have been in the
last collection of the "London"

I have been in the
last collection of the "London"
of the last time I have been in the
place, so that I have been in the
last collection of the "London"

30 Brook Street
Gros. Square
Saturday

My dear Friend

Most truly,
I shall have much
pleasure in taking
you and your wife
to the theatre one
of the following
nights, the 25th

Amund Road, Boston.
Nov 3rd 1857.

Dear Mr. Thompson.

I do not know how far you will
be from home in the week of the 24th.
I shall not be able to visit Bunker. I
am not sure you will be good time to
visit me. If I do not ask Bunker, I
am not sure you will be good time to
visit me.

I think, taking the Bunker trip
from Bunker and the Bunker, I
do not know how far you will
be from home in the week of the 24th.
I shall not be able to visit Bunker. I
am not sure you will be good time to
visit me. If I do not ask Bunker, I
am not sure you will be good time to
visit me.

I think, taking the Bunker trip
from Bunker and the Bunker, I
do not know how far you will
be from home in the week of the 24th.
I shall not be able to visit Bunker. I
am not sure you will be good time to
visit me. If I do not ask Bunker, I
am not sure you will be good time to
visit me.

I am, Sir,
Very truly,
Your friend,
J. H. Thompson

26th or 27th. Say, by
return, your choice
of night. When,
it will please me,
very much, if you
will both dine here
at five o'clock.

Yours, to both.

Most sincerely
Hannah Glyn.

Thanks for your
kind wishes,
& assurances of
the season.

Believe me

Yours sincerely,

John H. Thompson

In great haste.

Edward Everett
E. Everett
Edmund Everett
Augusta Everett

Mon cher mons Looze -
Amrich 24 - Sept -

Je ne finirai pas ma lettre sans vous dire
deux mots de Festival de Munich —

Je ne parlerais pas de moi; mais j'ai vu des
seulement que Malibran dans la Princesse Sarah.
n'a pas obtenu grand succès - Hochhausen a
fait de l'Opéra, et Malibran s'est reveillé après.
Aur Malibran a été extrêmement applaudie, aussi
que Hochhausen, surtout dans le Duo Conquiesce
avec DeBegnisi dans le Duo nella Casa, et dans
l'autre Io Di' tutto. Un Ardo Lewis = Un Romanzo
Français qui ont trouvé charmant pendant que on
célébré le King God bless him de Brabant -
DeBegnisi en deux mots a fait encore presque
tout. ce que il a chanté dans les trois Soirées
et il est difficile que il se trouve mieux -
Brabant ne se trouve pas très bien en nous.

Mes Compliments à votre Frère et à tout la Famille
 Tout à vous DelBegnies

Just a hour DeBegnies

when asked why you were not at Cambridge
 you answered in the words of the
 poet Browning: "I did want
to talk to you."
 I shall be waiting
 for you - - to hear
 your own story of the
 "Society of the Future."

From Emma's Heart
To Pearl
"Believe me my Dear"
With Green Bunches
May 1861



KING GLUMPUS.



LADY POPKINS

*Some Lady Popkins with the Queen
good night,*

Scene II.



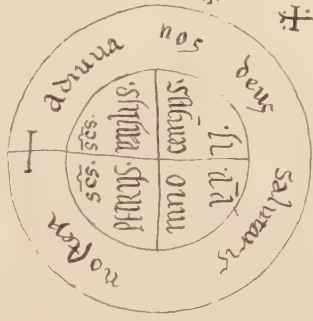
LORD LOLLYPOP

Scene III

prema eterna pax inueniant.

affice hunc patrem suum. 2 loca eis commissa. optatus deponit in munitate confouere. blonde

2



Innocentius

catyones
ecce

15

222

Ego Theodewin grafing eps ff. • † Ego Gregorius hac erat sönne d'ereit buchun

Go Drogo Offensis epo. H.

Go an der pferde H. f.

Vire albertus albanensis emm. sp. n. — H I Ego bubakum que card

mare, nulla lata. ff. i.

H. symphonis vac. lat. ge. vixte importen H.

¶ I go beareth for card & euangelist
¶ I go Lucas for card & euangelist; Paul;

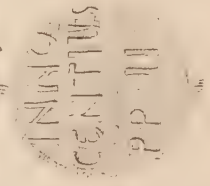
I go Lucas por card cc f 8 y f 9 paul #;

f. Ego martin^{us} p^ro t^e r^edⁱp^ta m^un^do fⁱ.

7 Go to card it's place ~~SS~~

† ego bene p[ro]ficar[is] & benig[us] ff.

Dara vterbi pmanu HOJERU. Ač Romanj etečle diač turs & lancetš
vib. oph. In der HOJERU HOJERU HOJERU HOJERU HOJERU
HOJERU HOJERU HOJERU HOJERU HOJERU HOJERU HOJERU HOJERU



33 Lytton Square

July 14. 1854

105 Great Russell Street
Sept 9th 1854.

My dear Mr

I beg to express my warmest
thanks for your kindness
in insuring with the Library
of the British Museum
a copy of the various of my
examples of Gothic architecture
allow me to express my
gratitude for the loan of the
copy of the examples
which you have so kindly
sent me, and for the
trouble and expense which
you have taken in
sending them to me.
I am very much obliged to you
for the loan of the
examples, and for the
trouble and expense which
you have taken in
sending them to me.

Yours very sincerely,
A. W. N. P.

Dear Sir
I beg to express my warmest
thanks for your kindness
in insuring with the Library
of the British Museum
a copy of the various of my
examples of Gothic architecture
allow me to express my
gratitude for the loan of the
copy of the examples
which you have so kindly
sent me, and for the
trouble and expense which
you have taken in
sending them to me.

Yours very sincerely,
A. W. N. P.

Sir,

It would have given me pleasure to unite
with the distinguished Authors you mention
for such a purpose, if your Publication had
not been periodical. But it has not suited
me to be connected with that class of works,
and accordingly I have refused to all that
have thought it worth while to apply to
me on the same general ground.

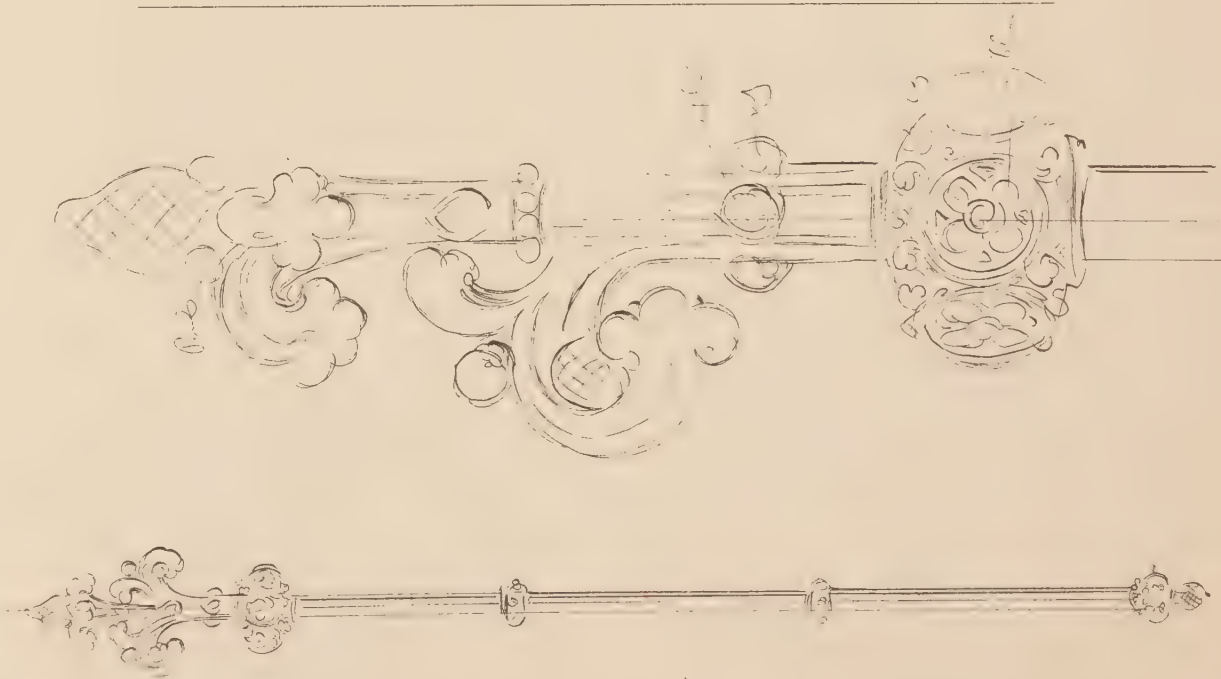
With this answer to the request with which
you have honored me, I cannot doubt but
you will be satisfied. ~~My friend~~ ^{Wm. W. W.}
for the success of your undertaking.

I am Sir

your obedient servant

Rydgdal Thomas
Feb 6 1846

Wm. W. W.



Noufousin, ayant augmenté le nombre du régiment
 d'infanterie, je désire qu'on fasse choix de 10 fuyers
 par régiment d'infanterie légère et de ligne, et de
 cinq par régiment de cavalerie, bien entendus que
 ceux qui en ont obtenu auparavant à la ditte distribution
 s'en ai fait choix et y seront point touchés. Vous sachez bien que
 pour que je l'approuve, je vous le renverrai avec ordre de
 faire venir au individu à leur propre gré leur décoration
 de médaille. Comme les États de l'armée de France font avec
 leur nos ordres, vous leur enverrez les corps qui s'y trouvent
 dans votre travail. — Vous donnerez l'ordre aux quatre
 escadrons de Cavalerie qui sont à l'armée de France à
 se tenir prêts à l'armée. Chaque escadron enverra
 dix hommes au dépôt, en choisissant les hommes les plus
 du plus faibles. Sachez je prie Dieu qu'il vous ait sa
 sainte et bonne garde.

Bobigny le 21 novembre 1793

M. de

M. de la Roche-Guyon

M. de la Roche-Guyon

M. de la Roche-Guyon

M. de la Roche-Guyon

M. de la Roche-Guyon

Thellermann

Guiraud

Gouraud

Lefebvre

Perignon

Mr. [unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

Rey

Augereau

[unclear]

Murat

Bellocq Money

Ed. Mortier

Soub

L. Davoud

Bernardotte

Goujon

[unclear]

Après mon cher collègue le baron de [unclear]
mon très
s. [unclear]

Garagney

[unclear]

E. Bruns

Dumas

Le cardinal [unclear]

le [unclear]

Chateaubriant

L. [unclear]

Duroc

Sellars

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

O bird, to long do birds laugh!

j'ai vu un Citoyen Presid. fil
 négrier a tuer le homme de
 Day mille quatre cents francs pour
 le monteur de indien que m'ont
 payé en compagnie de Pen
 m'ont donné une esp. faire double
 en deux le Day me verser un que
 pour un. a tuer ce 22 vendém
 an 10. M. (man)

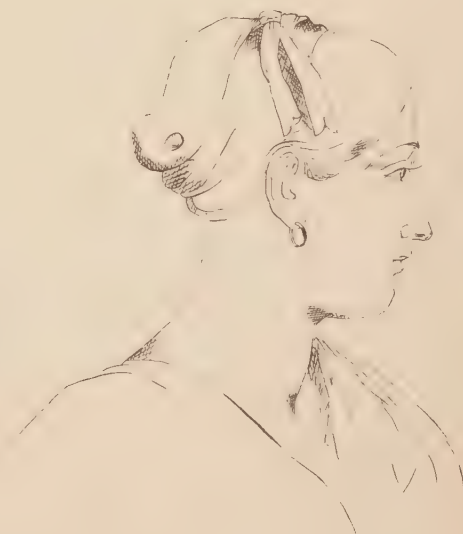
J'ai vu un Citoyen Presid. fil
 négrier a tuer le homme de
 Day mille quatre cents francs pour
 le monteur de indien que m'ont
 payé en compagnie de Pen
 m'ont donné une esp. faire double
 en deux le Day me verser un que
 pour un. a tuer ce 22 vendém
 an 10. M. (man)

All the world's a stage
 And all the men and women
 merely players. —

Sarah Siddons.

Mrs. Garrison was in Buckinghamshire
 when Mr. Harrow sent the Drawing &
 the note, from whence she is just
 returned, & received both at her arrival
 at the Alps yesterday. What can
 she say more than to assure him that
 she accepts his charming Present
 with as much Pleasure as Mr. Harrow
 gives it — she hopes soon to have
 his approbation of the Disposal of
 it at Hampton —

Mr. Garrison has matched & given out
 of his pocket paper's Land to make his Ackn.
 ledgments to Mr. Harrow for his kind History
 bestowed upon Mrs. Garrison — she will call
 upon him soon in town to thank him in person.



[illegible]

Der Medicin

111.

1. *Staphylinus* 10. *Staphylinus* 10. *Staphylinus* 10.

[illegible]

una mattina di primavera, le vedeva in un
 bosco per abbandonarsi con le signore, fra cui Anna
 e la sorella di lei, a qualche gioco e a bere, mentre
 le sue commesse per il resto del tempo si
 occupavano di altre affari. Da lui non si poteva
 sapere se fosse in casa, ma si sapeva che

Aben über die Jahre in

10

11 June 1900

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The new system of
 instruction in France is
 characterized by a
 uniformity of method
 and a high degree of
 efficiency. The system
 is based on the principle
 of the "école unique"
 (single school) and
 is designed to provide
 a common education
 for all children, regardless
 of their social or economic
 background. The system
 is based on the principle
 of the "école unique"
 (single school) and
 is designed to provide
 a common education
 for all children, regardless
 of their social or economic
 background.

8 février 1801

Mon Cher Edmond

Je t'ai pas ici grand votre lettre est
arrivé, voilà so faire de délai qu'il m'a
reprendra

! To sur deux fois aussi stupide que vous, m'atten-
der l'été, car j'en faisais pas même le non de
la rue où demeure Mrs de Ellet, ayant cependant
un grand intérêt à m'en instruire: mais vous n'ig-
norez pas ce qui m'a dernièrement, à l'abord, j'ai
demandé l'adresse au phélicien, et si ce moyen
vous paraît très lent, vous pouvez en être informé
chez lord Cholmondeley.

Doit être très-vois en-ore à Cony, lors
de l'arrivée de la lettre que j'ai écrite au commun
à Sir William & à Lady Teningham. Ils m'en
avaient écrit chacun word qui avait pénétré

jus qu'au fond de mon cœur. Vous savez aujourd-
hui vous m'êtes en troisième, et renouvelles cette
donnée et consolante impression. L'amitié dont
vous m'avez si bien ma donner l'assurance, est
arrivant des vagues de celles qu'on désire avec
mieux, et dont on se sent flatté, non moins
que touché

si par hasard vous n'avez pas vu la lettre
dont je vous parle. Je dois vous dire que mon
grande persécution après avoir pour l'impression
un dernier degré que puisse connaître l'imagination,
me voyant l'été d'entrer dans la rue, m'a donné
toute la coupe tous les symptômes de la terreur
après voir, et m'a écrit une lettre d'après la quelle
j'ai corrigé l'œuvre le plus fonde de l'œuvre. Je l'ai
demandé. Les consultations votre bien de l'été
s'agissent de la transaction que je rédige.

Quatre heures forment j'espère vous dire un
mot d'honneur encore sur votre angélique bonté
pour le lui de l'Empire. On m'a fait espérer
que vous vendrez j'ai l'assurance. Vous ne ne
vendrez pas pas d'après et attendre non hémis-
pendant 24 heures. — D. grand le coup sur ceux
de l'été. Lady Remarque et de cette dernière lady
Charlotte, d'avoir été huit jours à l'ordonner sa-
leur avoir fait ma cour, sans leur avoir porté
un compliment que je leur ai nullé j'en ai des-
de l'été d'après. mais votre ami John Dillon
vous dira que j'ai jamais même les fruits en consi-
tations le dire, adieu. Or se peut, ainsi en les
vous respecter, si vous vous aidez & c'est ce que j'ai
avec tout l'été de l'été de l'été de l'été de l'été

Votre serviteur, Caspary
ami Sally Tolenday

St. Asaph's Lane
London W.C. 2A

1867

My dear Col. Mauns

Your generous support
of my claims on the Italian
Government, and your kind
letters, thus, warrant my ad-
dressing you.

The Envelope, sent by the
President, which you enclose,
is highly gratifying, as well
as the decision of the Congress,
and the motion of Senor Ma-
zette.

By the Public Papers, that the
Ex. is meeting with faction
opposition. I propose, if
I am living my mind to bear
on the subject, to address a
letter.

On my former letters
of "Hill" pointing out the
inconsequences of the
situation, and the
importance of the
subject.

I propose to await the
official announcement,
after the President's signature,
and then address the Ex.
(by letter of Lord Clarendon
through the Foreign Office)

I hope, my address, will
meet with your approval
and support, as founded
in justice.

I am very respectfully,
Yours

Task may not suit a
man at upwards of 80
years of age, and may
not be performed, but I
most anxiously desire to
do so.

Expressing my deep
gratitude for your services,
I am your truly
obliged

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

18

7. June
5 May / 38

[illegible]

for its capacity and of course there
 are Figures Exhibited as to the the confusion, in that morning
 about it in question of as a free requiring the highly 30 feet.
 We have it all only as a shrub - never more than 40
 or 70 ft's in height in this sort of land it is called the land
leaves (underlying light). I mean to try it in our field
 where the the the is very common.

Dear Mr. Brewster

Adams

[illegible]

1860-1870
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[illegible]

1. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)
 2. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)
 3. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)
 4. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)
 5. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)
 6. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)
 7. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)
 8. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)
 9. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)
 10. *Chrysomelidae* (see p. 10)

1. *Parasitica* bei den Vögeln. Keine weiteren Angaben zum
Verhalten, nur: "Parasiten, die unter verschiedenen
Verhältnissen vorkommen."

and treated the soil
with the following
6 lbs. of lime

Mauville house - 25 juin.

je voudrais, madame,
condenser en dix lignes
tout ce que j'ai d'émotion
possible pour vous remercier.
Votre sympathie ressemble
à votre poésie et à
votre beauté. Elle éblouit
en même temps qu'elle illumine.
Vous êtes muse et vous êtes
rayon ; ce peut-être est la
même chose ; car en décom-
posant la lumière, les anciens
ont trouvé sept notes, et
en décomposant la lumière,
les modernes ont trouvé sept
rayons.

Kier ne really for you
 I know that I am angry
 with you. I expect you. I
 refuse to see you
 without you. it is a shame,
 as you know, that you
 are not in my
 heart. It is a shame
 to glorify in your name,
 madame

Nieder Huf.

Lucas' name.

[illegible]

the end of the

See Report

then to go to the capital,

in any case. But this will be my next
 journey home in summer. (not then
 but not later is)

The children of Barbara will marry
 at the money. I stay in Chicago
 Saturday - Sunday & Tuesday -

Monday the 14th in the morning -
 Monday the 21st in the morning -
 the second is in the morning - good by

Good bye

I shall be in London the 2nd of the month
 for the first time. I have now got
 the hand -



Madame ma bonne sœur ayant entendu par me lord Boyd
que l'on fust que mes respelles cessent à votre
commandement la poursuite de mes subiects quand au contraire
ils leur ont use & prefontent user d'aucun langage
de rigueur en toute haste & vous ay voulu faire ce
mot pour prier de donner credit à monsieur de rose
& briene & expedition pour la grand necessité en
quoy j'ay laissay tombay mes affaires pour vous
comptayre ne sçevant plus secours ailleurs &
voy les delays de mora parquoy je vous supplie ou
promptement me resoudre de votre ayde ou
mon refuser car dabondre plus à traiter
avecques mora & cependant qu'il se fuisse
du tout ce ne seroit mon bien ni grand honneur
avoir que vous en estant meslee ils en fussent si
pende compte ayant emoyé les discours au long
à lord Ross & ne vous importuneray plus pour
le presant sinon vous baysant les mains priant
vous amoyre la sainte guarda de Wintfeldce
mesme de faullet Votre tres affectueuse bonne
sœur & cousine Marie R

A la Royned'Angleterre
madame ma bonne sœur

like as a shipman offering riches plukes downe the sailes tynge
for better winde, so did I most noble Kinge, in my misfortune
chance a thurday puke, seeinge the his sailes of my joy, color
and do trust one day this as nobleman wanes haue repulse
me bakward, so a death winde wil bringe me forward to
me hauen. Two chief occasions moued me made and
deuined me greatly, the one for that I hated your Maiesie
belike, the other because for al my longe tarynge I wente
without that I come for, of the first I am ~~not~~ contented in
a parte, bothe that I vnderstande of your belike and also
that your Maiesies leguon is fur fro my Lorde Margue
chamber, or my other gey. I am not enesed, but the best
is that whateuer comes wher eu I am, I intende not
to serue you any needfull, wiche as I knowe that
I neuer dynged to you. I coust wil fel like by me
Ten of your graces comes that I shalde retorne (whos
wil in a vntymelyment) but not hinc, I wold not haue
made the saile of my way, the ende of my iourney.
And thus as our desires to him of you Maiesies helld
I am in earnest, he is it I shal say God for ever to
pierce you. Then I shalde this pient Saturday.

Yon Maiesies hup to fite
to comendement. Th-ubeth.

M^r D^r (Esar. I understand) that the
is a matter to be hard betweene
my vnckle sr^{tho}. Legation. and
a frenchman for a ship that is stard
sr^{tho}. is a gentleman the hath
done her Maie good service. and that
in a reasonable cause may boote for
as much fur as law. will allow
I pray you for my sake be the more
friendly to him. and I shal stand in
so longe that your pleasure are
much. I am in hart. I commit you
to god. this 6 of November 1587

Your very lovinge friend.

Th-ubeth

and order. On my return and admission made
and of my friends and me, best being together, again
I can't leave you out in the effort
to be a good friend of yourself for the
matter being for matter and all
I do not want. With love to your
Sincerely yours
Sept 1876

— to Frank

With what delight I inform my dear
friends of my success, and to God I thank
I landed safely and am happy to tell
you our army is increasing every day in a
very considerable manner. We have at
least fifty thousand men now, and
in a few days we shall march on Paris
with more than a hundred thousand men.
Our arms and ammunition are now
our troops with some of yours, and above
all things let General come to the
of the will interfere, as he should
do we want money also, this is for
what you know.
I had a very fighting action yesterday
I killed 500 men and wounded a
great number. I had only a few wounds.
Wishing you all sorts of happiness I
beg you will offer my best respects to
your family and believe me the sincerity of my sentiments.
Sincerely yours
Sept 1876

Orléans cloître St aignan n. 4

le 30 juin 1832

vous serons toujours fort fiers, nous enir, de recevoir ici votre
très chère clementine à quelque époque que ce soit, ou la nous enverrez
comme nous l'espérons ou la souffrir pour elle. L'hyper-accouchement
d'ailleurs de l'été. nous nous faisons toutes au bonheur de la voir, mais nous
mes filles et moi de la posséder plusieurs mois; nous le supportons seulement
nous regrettons le délai mais il peut être utile à sa santé nous espérons
que nous en profiter. il faut que les médecins lui ordonnent alors une
grande chaleur et peut-être des bains de mer dans ce beau climat
dans cela j'ai cru que l'hyper dans le midi étoit plus agréable que
l'été pour la santé. tout cela dépend des températures. puis le mariage
fortifié par le beau voyage. entre eux et marseille ma fille la
d'Albertas a un château du même nom absolument sur la route, son
sœur Julia est avec elle. quelle joie elles auroient toutes deux de
recevoir clementine et Albertas et absolument sur le grand chemin
ou nous retourner pas du tout. croyez, monsieur, que toute notre
famille regarde clementine comme une fille ou une sœur,
une pauvre mère se sentira toute réjouie de la posséder ici.
et quant à vous, monsieur et messieurs vos frères, conservez vous
l'attachement que nous méritons par celui que nous avons voué
aux fils des deux chers cœurs que nous pleurons à jamais.
J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur, avec les sentiments les plus sincères
votre très humble et très obéissante servante

Dominique de la Rochefoucauld

to his (Grand) the same Deities under the liberty to trouble
 from within a line to perform him that after the the
 prepared for the journey, it's Chapman was again
 taken with - and confidence there has much undisturbed
 to maintain a journey - and the season being so
 much advanced it's not yet, have not yet to
 suffer the most of the winter - and by next spring in hopes
 that by that time it will be more able to bear
 the fatigues of travelling - Chapman is intended
 being here till the house is to arrive on Count
 Alister's at home as it is in his power to venture
 out of doors -

London 20th May 1807

Newman Street May 1st 1807

Sir

It has not been in my power
 to accomplish your request respect-
 ing Mr. Macquarie seeing the Exhibition
 at the Royal Academy before this
 moment - not has been an opportu-
 nity for it before the morning
 ing: should that day, by 10 o'clock, be
 made convenient to her, the master
 and will admit her, and friend, to see
 the pictures.

With friendship, and great regard,
 I am Sir, your obedient servant
 Bory. de V. Webb

W. Nicholson

May - 2. 1806.

There are to visit that there is due
 unto Mr. John Doughty of the
 Upton of London Merchant & Co
 of the thousand hundred and twenty
 seven pounds eight shillings and
 pence for 64 days 1806 of the
 Lunsborough & Co's company at 37 1/2
 p 33 days 11 and 1/2 of the company at 47
 p 20 days of which brought by the company at 52 1/2
 into the villa story at the bottom the
 30 of the year 1806 upon the credit of the
 said debt of Lunsborough for 125000
 and to be paid out of the company and being
 upon the said debt and in other the same
 the 60 years of the company according to the
 action of the said debt and the the day
 of the London the first day of May
 1806

W. Nicholson

W. Nicholson

W. Nicholson

W. Nicholson

Friday

My Madam

Being
confin'd by illness I
beg you will do me
the favor to call in
y. H. at one tomorrow.

Yours truly

R. H. H. H.

Two Pages

Now we got a shore-tailor
to reg. our young sailor
with a green and gold waistcoat,
a blue long tail coat.
All he looked like a squire,
for his to admire.

With a diamond brooch, and
around his throat.

Now home it was greater
than as a first father.
With feathers in uniform to
show round the dromedary
And a garden for to go in,
where all things was a growing.
Sunflowers and cauliflower, and
garanium & pinks.

London, March 8 1842

Received of Mr. C. Chapple the sum of
£100 & paid for the perpetual Copyright of
the New Play, a dramatic drama, the same
with being composed by me. I hereby promise and engage to give the
said C. Chapple or his representative a legal assignment of the same when
called upon so to do: the expense of such assignment to be paid for by
Chapple & Co., Solicitors at Law.

J. H.

Dear Sir,

I was prevented being with you at
yesterday but called a few minutes after I saw
you had gone. At the present moment I am
suffering from a severe cold but I shall take
my chance of finding you at the Record Office
on Thursday or Friday mornings.

Very truly yours

Richard Doyle.

Tuesday, Feb 8th

My dear Miss Milford

Accept my late,
though sincere and cordial
congratulations on the brilliant
success of Henry, of which
I have read with unfeigned
gratification. I thought of
your Father and Mother, and
could not help imagining
that your feelings must
be like those of the Greek
General who declared
that his greatest delight
in victory arose from the

from the dispersion of a little
band of Brothers and Sisters,
amongst whom I had
lived, and who are now
all scattered - and strange
as it may seem to say, I
am now for the first time
in my life holding the reins
of government - independent
managing a household myself
and I never liked any thing
less than "a little empire
all its own". It really
suits me as ill as the
Southern climate suits your
Windsor School-girls.

Thought of his Parents - I
have no doubt that your
enjoyment of your triumph
has been of a ~~very~~ similar
nature - I ought to have
acknowledged long, long since,
your kind present of the
little volume of Plays which
both for your sake and
mine, for they are indeed
full of beauty. But I
have been a drooping
creature for months, ill
and suffering much.

Perhaps, you, the creator of
so many fair forms and
images, may have forgotten,
but I have not. - I have
changed my residence since
I last wrote to you, and
my abode is now at
Warriston, near Liverpool,
where I shall, as the
Welsh country-people say,
"take it very quiet" if
you write to me; and
I really cannot help
venturing to hope that
you will. I have just

My dear Miss W.

I hope that you will not excuse
my silence, to the true cause, good, and righteous,
but house has been a complete hospital, where I have
been almost none and I am truly sorry
to hear that you have also been a sufferer.

No yet - I have been able to leave nothing
from the house - but it is extraordinary that
the influence of the weather and its attendant
illness. London seems in a state of blockade.
nothing is going on but everything is
most still while winter comes for me
may move at a week's notice and I
not get home where -

I am hurried out of my letter. I hope
your very truly
my best wishes
L. C. L.

My dear Miss W. I have a few little papers,
from the Knickerbocker and Magazine, for
in a few days I hope to be acquainted
with the whole - every woman ought to
be possessed of your triumph - in this
age too, when dramatic triumph seems
all other the most difficult. - How an
May and May, and Lucy and Jack
No-Jack. What a lovely class, to the amusement
of myself and my boys, with things I believe
I have seen "Printed for Slavery" - and
the Allen, and all the rest of the same
villages? - How your parents? I trust
they are well - your mother, I believe, is
always an invalid, but I hope she is
able fully to enjoy the success of her daughter
as my mother has enjoyed it. - How I believe
I have the same I found it an effort!
I am sure that Miss W. will be happy to see you
again. The Knickerbocker and Magazine are
very much interested in your success.

London 10th Nov 1854

Many thanks, my dearest Miss Rushout, for your kind letter and amiable attention to my recommendation of the clever deferred Scotch artist, Mr Greig. I think you have acted with your usual correct judgment as well as good feeling, in the course you have pursued. Since to introduce a gentleman, like Mr Greig, is likely to produce more permanent benefit to an artist, by bringing his works before the public, than even

the patronage of so distinguished a lover of the Arts as Lord

I have been, and still am, very busy with the concluding chapters of my forthcoming Volume, and a good deal hindered by an attack of influenza, which I caught in Edinburgh. I came to this noble historical place on Friday 10th of this month, and have had a most delightful visit, as I always have. I so much enjoy the

society of my charming friend, Miss Stuart (another amiable Georgina) and the Lewager Lady Plantagenet. I was so glad of the repose and quiet to finish my difficult task. I enjoy perfect freedom here, work all the morning in my own room, shut at the dark hour, and am refreshed in the evening with Scotch songs from Miss Stuart, who sings like an angel, these sweet national melodies that are so enchanting from a truly elegant Scotch maiden. I expect to return

to Edinburgh about the 1st and travel to London as soon as my Volume appears. I shall hope to spend my Christmas at home, and mean to work very hard, that I may have a London season next summer. I need not say how much I shall reckon on meeting you there, dearest Miss Rushout.

Pray accept my best wishes for your health and happiness and believe me ever,

Affectionately Yours
Agnes Strickland
Nov 23rd 1854

Windsorham House
near Wycombe

3 Sept 1832

Dear Sir

I answer by your advertisement

that your partnership with Mr Colburn has
terminated. And as I recollect that you
sometimes are attracted to that French and expected
a wish to republish my "Parables of Lotman's"
I can now make you the offer

I propose publishing in six volumes
in the popular form which is, little printed
after reviewing and correcting the text. In this
more agreeable form of smaller-sized volumes

and cheaply brought forward. They will appear
with attractive novelty and retain their popularity
with the rising generation.

To spare unhelpful criticism and to avoid all
trouble of protracted recurrences, of which I have
lately had my share, I will sell the work and
sell the entire copyright rights. The price is one hundred
pounds per volume; the half to be paid in money,
and the other moiety by your bill of exchange.

Should you approve of this proposal, I can advise
that no time should be lost in sending it to Mr. G.
for it will be best not to delay the printing.

Respectfully your most obedient servant

Yours faithfully

J. M. W. G.

at 2 D.

R. W. G.

Many a note for letter

Cassel in Hessen 29. Juli
1826

[illegible][illegible]

manches neue und überraschende Mittheilungen im Grunde fand. Auch ich habe in diese Zeit sehr gerathet gehabt mehr zu lernen, theils aus neuen wissenschaftl. Quellen, theils durch die Bekanntschaft mit Henry's history of the colony's etc. und die Nachrichten über die englischen und nordamerikanischen Elfen in Henry's zweijährige Reise. System habe ich Erfahrungen, über die Nieren in Holland und Nieder-Brabant, gefunden, welches über die selbigen Nieren, welche offenbar daselbstes Elfen sind und von der Befehl selbige Hottentotten kennen, und die Nieren, die bei einer Überreichung der Absonderung würde, als wenn man annehmen kann, sowohl das Hauptgeschlechts, als auch die Fortsetzung des Elfen durch die ganze alte Europa kommen. Dies ist nach einem Tausend unterworfen. Siehe!

[illegible]

Dr. Wilhelm Grimm
Lehrer der Naturgeschichte
Bielefeld

June 1860

Wiederum habe ich eine große Menge von den kleinen Käfern gefunden, die ich schon im vorigen Jahre gefunden habe. Diese Käfer sind sehr häufig und kommen in großer Menge vor. Sie sind sehr klein und haben eine sehr glatte Oberfläche. Sie sind sehr leicht und fliegen sehr schnell. Sie sind sehr häufig und kommen in großer Menge vor. Sie sind sehr klein und haben eine sehr glatte Oberfläche. Sie sind sehr leicht und fliegen sehr schnell.

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Memoranda	Received to Mrs. Dickinson
4 th + for the young lady	00.02.06
14 th + for 1 st of what were candles	00.02.06
5 th for 2 nd of what were candles	00.01.07

Mrs. J. S. M. Jones
 C. S. M. M.
 C. S. M. M.
 C. S. M. M.

Dear Sir

The Bearer (my son)
will receive my value.

Yours truly
S. Fern Hall

Saturday Sept^r the 14th.

T. R. W. L.

Dear Sir,

As to the "Hounds"
you saw me on Friday, and
through the medium of the
Hounds, I am not certain
whether any other might be
necessary or not but in case
I should not I thought I
better to acknowledge it
now, and you can write in
return me, if you see
reason - I should think
I can be much be positively
this time, and that your
business is improving.

Mr. Green, is interestingly performing
three nights at Shields, and
I hope both he, and his
friends, are now convinced
of his powerful attraction.
\$4 and \$2.00, and \$1.00, were
the receipts, to this mighty man.
He is now engaged at Hudson
River, where he will shortly
reach from N. York & Genoa —

rich variety, on every leaf

Artemisia
 Gross Indian
 Aug 26 1831 G. K. Smith

Dear Jones. I am sorry for the change -
 I'd Dubery is I think the best part I
 can act in the regular drama. Pangloss
 I have attempted and it is about the
 worst. I have refused to do it for the
 Theatre - and I confess I am a little
 sore - that dishon is never put to his
 shifts - in these benefit affairs. Solomon
 Grundy is one of my pets. It was written
 for me. He can say no. and there is no
 appeal. I shall be asked to play Pangloss
 for a week night - or I won't not mind - and
 then comes criticism - which I feel I cannot
 meet in that part. However, I can not
 refuse you any thing. I will do it - if it
 will put £2.10 - in your pocket but I confess
 rather unwillingly when I know that I am
 perfectly au fait in the other part - but use
 me as you own. I have kept you already
 the tables of the song - Medley of Melodists
 and - Nightingale Club. Truly yours C. Matthews.
 Dry Lodge May 30.

411 Strand 27th
 Friday 2 Feb 27.

My dear Sir,

I went to St Margaret's to stop
 the Printer who was interviewing
 the Theatre - but it is a Theatre - so
 actually uninterested to the highly
 able of any pieces produced at it
 and the audience of a class to
 unlikely to produce any money
 Customers that had I been aware
 of how proper his propositions
 we have been I should certainly
 have objected to Dr. Macquarrie's
 proceeding as a most unhelpful
 experience. What I have sent are
 all I care at that moment lay my
 hand on if there be more as the
 Theatre they should be collected
 I sent to your direction - I am
 very truly yours
 C. Matthews

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Will send you a

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is a very interesting and comprehensive work, and is well adapted for the use of students in the study of history.

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2545
2546
2547
2548
2549
2550
2551
2552
25

Theodore Tilton

(Faint handwritten notes)

and charge to the East-India

of the same kind -

[illegible]

James Watt and the steam

Have that and the other

The image shows the front cover of a book. The main part of the cover is a dark, textured material, possibly leather or a similar synthetic material, with a mottled appearance. A vertical strip of a lighter, possibly greenish-grey material runs along the right edge, likely representing the spine or a half-binding. There is a small, dark, circular mark or hole near the top left corner of the dark section. The overall lighting is somewhat uneven, with the right side (spine area) appearing slightly brighter.

Moreport, N. York

Apple with good size for the weight

the - all are all over - not

My friend & Son-in-law
of New York.

Dear Mother

W. S. Kelly

U

10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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上



OS CHRISTINA DEI GRA
tia Succorum, Gothorum, Illyndalorumq; designata Regi

Gabriel Oxenstiern B.
in Wexb. & Lindb.
Regni Thaurinus

petrus Brouxius?
Hans Hugo Conzelmann.

Carlos Garduño
Regm. Ammiraglio

James De Laune
R. S. N. 1844-1845

Gabriel Cousin.

*Très haut, très excellent, et très puissant Prince, notre très cher et très
ame bon frere. Nous avons recu avec d'autant plus de plaisir la lettre que Vre Majesté nous a écrite le
vingt Octobre, qu'elle nous donne en même temps de nouvelles assurances de son amitié et de ses témoignages de bon-
heur, qu'elle continue de prouver avec aménité qui nous regarde. Le Colonel Comte de Touches que Vre
Majesté a voulu charger de nous en a été en son nom. Il a été oublié pour remplir ce qu'elle a voulu nous a des-
siner, de digne, et la bonne conduite qu'il a tenue en cette occasion méritent les marques qu'elle voudra lui donner
de sa confiance et de sa satisfaction, et nous nous remettons à ce qu'il lui en dira et de l'amitié que nous avons
toujours pour lui. Sur ce Nous prions Dieu qu'il vous ait, *Très haut, très excellent, et très*
puissant Prince, notre très cher et très ame bon frere, en sa sainte et digne garde. C'est à
*Verdun le 13. Novembre 1722.**



Votre bon frere
Louis.

Le Cardinal de Noailles

Robertson to House
on 16 Dec, 1818
Sunday

(My Dear —

I have the pleasure to thank you for the Harewood paper (in which), we have announced ourselves by writing (I trust) to James the brother &c. & by writing at Pigeons, Babbles, Sparrows, the many birds, Stone Chat, Gulls, Linnet, Green Finch, & Yellow warblers. A good event has occurred; we have seen my lady & consort to the Grand Staircase signed in left, paravans, & left your love & appearance — I reside usually at Harbours, & is one of the tribe commonly called "People of a Birding"; calls the Countess the lady "There"; never speaks but of

Imperious, Kings, & crosses in their Courts Families, on Mistakes; says "The Dear dear" at Dear Dear King, charming Prince of Wales, "delightful man" the Landgrave of Hesse, "We will meet at Prince's Regency, now the Dear Queen's at Rome; I wish here my was as presents to me from dearest Prince of Wales; Prince's Regency a letter with a large given me an "anything, as big as a root" thank, but "that there was more than I would sport on that here piece of mine, & I am not to take it." That was our entertainment before & at dinner, with a curious intermission of the most vulgar phrases, a Devonshire accent, & a Cornish mixture manner of twanging & repeating her words. She stalked her from two barrels, (where she always calls John) without moving, accusing him of every possible fault.

Sir

My Health has been the cause
of my not replying to a letter I had
the pleasure of receiving from Miss
Tadewney, to whom I request
you will make my apology; and
I enclose a subscription to the Cambridge
Institution.

your notice in believing
that my zeal in the Catholic cause
is not abated, although prevented by
Indisposition from acting in support of
it either in person or by proxy.

Should my health permit, I shall derive
great pleasure in receiving you at
this place, and I have the honor to be
with much Esteem

Sir,

your most obedient

Humble Servant

St Vincent

Prochett

16 June 1819

A friend

W. du. sat. I think
my whole family will
were you I thought to
in a word after the
former moment what
have you done?

The King is very
quite like a little
but I left it before
dinner - never saw
H. Brown

much that
I wish you would
done with me to meet
the Chief Justice
of Massachusetts -

Yours truly
Cambridge

Respectfully

to the Hon. Secy.

Sir

Dear and good Sir,

enclosed and recommending a Memorial
from Mr. who asks for Protection

I am very disposition
to pay attention to your wishes and the
same of Mr. - are good: but I am

restained by the most stringent Rules,
and this is a most difficult
one. However, I am willing to
consider in the future, I shall have
no double qualification of doing an
act of justice to your friend and of
kind it will towards you.

Yours faithfully
Wm. Fishburn

Rich. D. Webb
 18 Jan 1861

Dear Mr. Webb
 I have been
 looking at your letter, and I
 do not think you have
 got one that requires an
 answer. I think
 you told me that I had
 not done the thing right
 explained all the points of
 the chain that Edmund
 Burke derived his ideas
 from from Edmund Spenser
 I have not yet had time
 even to look into Lord
 John's letter. I will do it.

I have say it has cracked
 its materials so as to nearly
 obliterate former cohesion
 What think you of the new
 materials?

What has come of your
 M.S. of the "Temple" - another
 Shakespeare's forger? no
 doubt. Shakespeare is a
 mysterious mystery of which
 the chief puzzle is that he
 should have been so indifferent
 about his works & so reserved
 about himself. he seems to
 have known every thing about
 his own value & to have fore-
 seen every thing but his own
 name. Best regards to Mr. C.
 Ever Yours Ad. H. C.

Dear Mr. Webb
 I have been looking at
 your letter, and I do not
 think you have got one
 that requires an answer.
 I think you told me that
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 Spenser I have not yet
 had time even to look
 into Lord John's letter.
 I will do it.

Handwritten text, possibly a title or address, written vertically on the left margin.

Handwritten text in a circular stamp or seal at the top left.

Main body of handwritten text in the upper section, written in a cursive script.

Handwritten signature or name, possibly "Hans v. ...".

Second main body of handwritten text in the upper section, continuing the cursive script.

Large block of handwritten text in the middle section, appearing to be a formal letter or document.

Handwritten text in the lower left section, possibly a postscript or additional notes.

Handwritten text in the lower right section, including a date "1785" and a signature.

Paris - 99, rue

je leur ai fait une longue lettre par M. de La Roche, Mon
 sieur de D'Orléans. Depuis leur auto-protectorie n'est pas fort
 changée. on parle cependant beaucoup depuis quelques jours,
 de l'éloignement de Joseph. — il parait que les Rapports
 que lui a fait la situation de la France, Rapports incriminés,
 et surtout les tristes de l'Empereur Napoléon, ont tellement
 bouleversé les souverains, qu'ils ont en exige son Renouveau. — D'ici
 il a de bons amis dans les différents cabinets. Car
 la Chute de Napoléon depuis plusieurs années, n'est pas encore
 prononcée. je vous le dis. — Regardez, M. de La Roche de
 Wellington qui a soutenu le plus longtemps dans le
 Conseil des souverains. — c'est une chose étonnante
 effrayante que de voir combien les souverains qui entourent
 les Empereurs et Rois, connaissent peu la France. —
 ayant tous habité Paris pendant le Règne de
 Bonaparte. ils ont vu tous le Ministère, les Lettres qui
 l'entouraient, les fêtes, l'air de la ville, et l'air
 de la capitale, l'air de la capitale, et l'air

s'abaissaient devant cette ville capitale à un tel
 point d'humilité. — qu'ils ne pouvaient devenir autrement
 Majeur le Chagrinement de fortune, le jour qu'ils s'étaient
 en leur impotie. — pour eux, l'Allemagne est toujours
 le talisman de la France et de l'Europe. ils ont tremblé
 devant lui, il lui a encore leur opinion, et leur fait
 voir la France comme il a intérêt à la leur montrer.
 pour vous qui vivez alors dans l'obscurité qui conviendrait
 à votre situation, vous ne pouvez pas comme d'habitude — ou
 bien pour vous par vos mortels ennemis, ils vous regardent
 comme des hommes de parti, indignes d'être écoutés.
 toute cette jeunesse qui entoure l'Empereur de Russie, ou
 d'Autriche, qui se voit en face à Paris sans le temps
 ou les souverains, stoient aux pieds de l'Empereur, et
 voyaient que la troupe impure des petites femmes et
 de la suite des Rois, des Princes et des Princes, c'est encore elle
 qu'ils voyaient aujourd'hui. — et c'est tout de même, l'Empereur
 qui leur paraissait que les trois quarts de la France
 regrettaient B. appelé les fils, et se sentaient des bombes.
 Le départ de Joseph avait un bien étrange, mais

elle diffère par plus ou moins de l'effort individuel ou
des hommes, c'est le système qui doit changer, et pour
cela il faut que tout le monde sache — tant que
le Roi ne sera pas convaincu de ~~la~~ la Sévérité
de plus par tout des hommes sages, je ne dis pas
seulement à la tête des Administrations, mais dans tous
les Emplois Dependants de l'Administration, nous
serons toujours à la veille d'une catastrophe, et notre
situation ne sera qu'effrayante — En attendant que les choses
se nous fassent de travers, on fera d'abord la Grille,
je ne sais si nous enleverons 3 hommes à nos hommes
les plus sages, mais les forces tout est entre les Mains
du Chef de l'armée de la Loire. — Cette Armée a qui
l'on s'attache à faire des Compléments, et à Dresser des
Soldats, du jour, quoique nécessaire, & vient de jour en
jour plus en arrière. — Le Mot de l'effort de
tous les Bandits aux quatre coins de la France est — la
France que les alliés disparaissent, et tout le monde
s'en va. — on s'occupe de la formation d'une Garde Nationale
toute les Nations sont en jeu, toutes les Ambitions s'éveillent, et
c'est-à-dire que la bien Comode, elle qui est si bien
avant qu'elle soit laide, nous ~~amène~~ ^{amène} encore à deux de plus
Mlle. Fais.

[illegible]

Cher Monsieur

Cher Monsieur de la
Société de la Presse
de la part de son Président
M. Paul Gagner

Le 14/11/1894

Je vous prie de m'envoyer
une notice sur la presse
française depuis 1800.
Je vous prie de m'envoyer
aussi une notice sur la presse
française depuis 1850.
Je vous prie de m'envoyer
aussi une notice sur la presse
française depuis 1870.
Je vous prie de m'envoyer
aussi une notice sur la presse
française depuis 1890.

Très respectueusement,
Paul Gagner

F. Gagner

1894

F. Gagner

1894

(over) Henry James
202 21th May 1890

Now we in a better position and a
better position to introduce myself to you
in my private capacity and to assure that
I am one of those who hold you in great
esteem and esteem -

I have found myself in introduction
in order to speak to you in private and
in confidence on the subject of those two
paper paragraphs which seem to have made
a strong impression upon your mind -
I would wish to tell you that those pub-
lications are among the worst of the
kind individuals who not only are not
around by the committee but are dis-
posed rather to disappear in them to
use

write our strong conviction to the writers
of the editorial and not. Furthermore the
spirit of our remarks - not to be
much surprised that the number of these
publications is not considerably greater
and more plentiful for those writers
will I cannot properly in confidence than
others for the present I believe my in-
troduction of this and another now -
since when the resolution of our bishops
shall be published - I hope I shall
take it with me the same for those
gentlemen to enter seriously on their
work of discussion - the English Pa-
pists will be ahead - upon the same
a great work of being called all manner
of ill names - and nothing so bad as
profane

proceeds amongst you with I imagine
be spread -

You can not see - form an estimate
of the causes of this propensity to slander
you - but the sentimentality is to be found
in the Puritany hatred which even an-
-thems of oppression has inspired in the
English mind - We all participate & will
plainly avow in this feeling which in the
-gen much conforms all distinctions - perhaps
our Newspaper Publications may - perhaps
with some exception - be compared to
those volumes of smoke which are some-
-times seen to burst from an extinguish-
-ed volcano -

As to the last letter of Delecto and
any thing be more ridiculous - there
is some thing about - "the Capillary
"tubes of Catholicism" - and nonsense
of

of the mind - It is so serious and pure
-ly foolish - so silly and unimpege-
-ble, sublime as really to be beneath
notice -

You will I am sure see at once that
I write in the most perfect confidence - I
should have my dear brother if it were
known that I dared to think aloud
with an Englishman on the subject -
of our wooden oracles

Believe me Sir that I am
with unfeigned respect

Yours very faithfully
and obedient servant
Daniel Carroll

Edward Livingston Esq.

25 Sept. 1862
 Hon. Henry,
 I accept a brace
 not of sportswomen, but of
 Autographs. (1) L. St.
 Leonards Escheator, &
 the first Equity Lawyer
 in this or any other age.
 (2) Saml. Warren Letter
 of £10,000 a year
 as Master in Lunacy, the
 as long as you remain in
 your senses will save you
 the risk over you, but the
 Commands thought waistcoat
 to fit all shapes in case I
 need it so beware!
 Your messengers are all
 Delivered in Sunday 7. 10
 Dinner in Sunday 7. 10
 F. R.
 C.E.I.

Boyle Farm
 24 Sept 1862

My dear Kelly,

I regret very much that it
 will quite out of our power to pay
 you & Lady Kelly a visit this Autumn.
 Pray make our kind regards to her.
 I hope my god-daughter is flourishing.

I have just finished the body
 of my 4th edition of the book on
 Pambans you will find it a
 work of great labour. Pray
 give me a review for it. I have
 had a bad cold and have hardly
 got shaken it off. Very truly yours
 J. R. Leonard

The Vicarage
 Aldeburgh

25 Sept 1862

My dear Kelly. I greatly regret being
 unable to accept your kind invitation
 for many reasons. First, I may have to
 start for town on official & somewhat
 harassing duty - unless I succeed in pushing
 the matter over as the 22nd Sept. left
 till November. - Then I have to leave
 Aldeburgh early in the 5th October, on a
 9 or 10 days' absence, in Cumberland
 & Yorkshire - which I deeply regret.
 But political duty calls me away.
 Then again - time is inconceivably
 precious to me here: for I am making
 a desperate effort to revise about
 600 or 700 pages of tracts on M.D.
 (my horrible Law Book) to resume printing
 immediately as soon as I return to town in
 Nov. & Kelly, &c. &c. &c.

November. I worked yesterday & have at
 this detestable Drudgery, without a single
 interlude of rest. Long remaining day,
 here will be inevitably occupied, and
 I cannot rest night & day, till I get rid
 of this lumber.

Just by the way, I am whether all
 literary work was put, I devoted the week
 after being gone, to writing the first time
 of nearly two years - a literary paper
 for the Standard. He is charmed with it
 & you see on the valuable page, the
 editor he will contain my paper the
 "Editor & Reviewer!" I should have
 much liked to see the distinguished
 S.S.

With kindest regards to
 yourself & Lady Kelly, in which we all
 join. I am, my dear Kelly,
 very truly yours
 J. R. Leonard

Peterhead 13 August 1792.

Dear Sir

I shall always be happy to hear of the prosperity of your Family, & earnestly wish it were in my power to promote it, at present I fear this is not in my power, and I would have told you so sooner, if I had not, ever since I was favoured with your Letter, and for many weeks before, been so torn down with bad health and so much agitated with some domestic perplexities, that I was not able to attend to my own business, far less that of others.

I know not how to mention the affair you speak of. Canterbury

is not in his diocese, and I very much doubt whether he would be inclined to take a concern in that business. That many persons are requested of him, than it is possible for him to grant, I very well know; for I had some conversation with him on that subject last summer, when I was at Fulkham. As you are on so good terms with the Archbishop of Canterbury, might you not mention the matter to him?

For my own part, I am at such a distance, so little acquainted with church-matters, and in the present state of my health and spirits so utterly incapable of every sort of exertion, that I cannot at this time, and in the way you mention, be of any service. I am, with much regard and esteem, Dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant
J. Belcher.

Dear Sir

Nothing is so good
- out of natural his-
- tory as I am a life
- passion of being con-
- led in it. There is
- nothing in it that I
- so greatly rejoice as
- the recollection that
- in my boyhood I never
- took a bird's nest.
- our schoolmasters
- would mind your
- advice. If inhuman-
- ity is barbarous, &
- the less we apply
- apply to it, then
- humanity must
- (in its degree) be
- common schoolmaster.
- we have more to
- learn than they teach
- you very truly
- W. Belcher

Yours Humble Servant
J. Belcher
Many thanks for
your story which is
excellent - I was very
to hear that you
had sustained a loss,
and can value the
memory at such a
high price, in finishing
the tale - kept my
but thanks and believe
me very truly
W. Belcher



Sir

Paris July 9th 1816

I am truly sorry that
my Bill of Lure so long remained
unpaid - it was not my intention
to have remained here so long, but
a most painful and distressing illness
for these three months past has left
me in a very weak state, &
now I shall not be able to
undertake so long a journey, till
the spring - at which time you
may rest assured of receiving the
amount -

I remain Sir
Yours Obedt Servt
John Jordan

Berlin 13 juillet 1816

Dear Sir

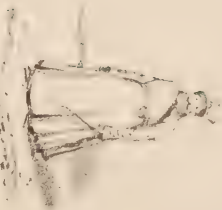
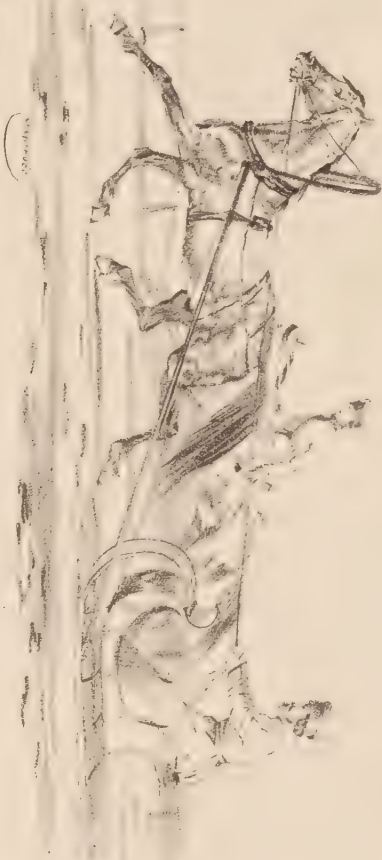
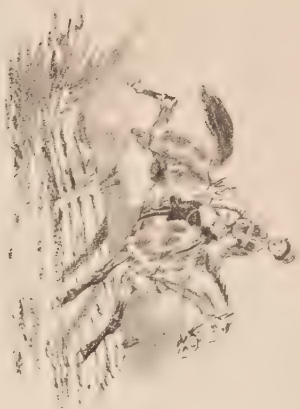
I shall esteem it as
a very great favor if you
give me your assistance
on the night of my flight
on the character of the Duke
on the day after the wedding
It is to be seen the
26 of June

I am dear Sir
Yours truly

Flora Becker

Je suis bien charmé, Monsieur Land, de vous avoir
retrouvé à Berlin, maintenant
que j'ai eu l'honneur de jouer
devant la Majesté l'Empereur
de Russie & de voir sous vos yeux
de baser si bien les choses
retrouvé encore à Petersbourg
mon but n'est que de vous
par finir ma carrière, d'arriver
sans agiter à ma persécution,
ce grand pays du Nord que je désire
voir avant de mourir
Je sais que vous partez demain
pour vous en aller mes souhaits
pour votre voyage et pour
de ne pas vous oublier
pour moi mille amitiés de ma
part Je suis moi à Berlin

Je me suis en rend à Peter, la ville
avant moi, car j'en ai eu le bon vain



Bonaparte in the defence of the Convention in 1795. He then accompanied him to Italy and Egypt as his confidential aide-de-camp; he distinguished himself on every occasion by his fiery courage, and was soon made a General of Division. On the 18th Brumaire, he commanded the sixty grenadiers who dispersed the Council of Five Hundred. Bonaparte rewarded him with the hand of his sister Caroline, and entrusted to him the command of the Consular Guard. From that time Murat followed the fortunes of his chief. The chivalrous valour of the "handsome swordsman" showed itself in a hundred fights; he delighted to appear in the most splendid costume; he braved the greatest dangers with an intrepidity and coolness which conferred upon his exploits something of the supernatural; indeed Napoleon called him "the best cavalry officer in Europe." He commanded the cavalry in Italy, Austria, and Prussia; at Marengo, at Ansterlitz, at Jena, at Eylau, and at Friedland, his services were brilliantly conspicuous. After the battle of Marengo, he was named Governor of Paris. On the accession of Napoleon to the Empire, he received a Marshal's bâton and the title of Prince. In 1810 he was made Grand-Duke of Berg. He commanded the army of invasion in Spain (1808); he induced the King, Charles IV., to go to Bayonne, and aspired to seat himself on the throne of that unhappy prince; but Napoleon preferred placing his brother Joseph there, and gave Murat the kingdom of Naples. He was proclaimed on the 1st of August, 1808. King of the Two Sicilies, under the name of Joachim Napoleon. Murat reigned peaceably until 1812. He then took part in the expedition to Russia, and commanded the cavalry of the Grand Army. History presents no example of a more numerous or better mounted cavalry. When Napoleon had quitted the army, he directed the disastrous retreat from Smolensk to Wilna. After the disaster of Leipsic, seeing that the star of Napoleon was growing dim, he returned in all haste to Italy and opened negotiations with the Allied Powers: in 1814, he was allowed to remain on the throne on condition of furnishing a contingent against France. His defection, which rendered more conspicuous the loyal and disinterested conduct of Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, preserved him the crown for a time; but being alarmed by the delay of the Congress of Vienna to recognize his title, he resolved to declare himself in favour of the Emperor, who was returning from Elba; he invaded Upper Italy and marched against the Austrians. His defeat at Tolentino cost him his army and his throne. He took refuge in the south of France, then in Corsica, where he found some partisans and placed himself at their head, hoping to regain his kingdom. But being separated by a tempest from the main body of his followers, he was taken on disembarking in Calabria, condemned by a council of war, and shot on the 13th October, 1815.

The letter which we give entirely in the handwriting of Murat, is dated from the Imperial Head-quarters at Osterode, 24th March, 1807. It is addressed to Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, and First Minister of Charles IV. of Spain. From the time when the Prince of Peace became aware of the victories of Jena and Austerlitz, he hastened to place his country at the disposal of the Emperor Napoleon. We have already said that Murat aspired to the crown of Spain; his letter to the favourite minister of the unfortunate Charles IV. throws much light on his intrigues with the minister to that end.

(Translation.)

"My Cousin.—I should not have so long delayed answering the agreeable letter which you addressed to me on the 27th of January last, had I not been then occupied in pursuing and driving off some Russian troops which attempted to disturb our rear. Having returned to the Imperial Head-quarters at Osterode, I do myself the pleasure of expressing how sensible I have been of your communications. I learnt with the most lively satisfaction, that H.M. the King of Spain had, by an astonishing grant of new titles and honours, worthily rewarded your talents and the signal services which you have rendered him. Be assured that I shall take the most lively interest in all that may increase your happiness and renown.

"I await with impatience the time when circumstances will allow me to receive the verbal communications which your Serene Highness wishes to make. Until I can meet the person whom you have charged with them, I pray you to give me as often as possible news of yourself. Nothing can be so agreeable in the midst of my military duties, as frequently to receive and return proofs of the sincere and true friendship which I am desirous of maintaining with you. H.M. the Emperor continues to speak of your Serene Highness with his accustomed goodwill; last night, at supper, he was pleased to tell us that the King of Spain had sent him two of the handsomest horses of his stud, and that the Prince de la Paix had had the politeness to send at the same time two splendid ones. I shall always have the greatest pleasure in expressing to you the sentiments of goodwill which his Majesty bears you, and will forget nothing which may contribute to maintain and strengthen them.

"I repeat with pleasure, my dear Cousin, the assurance of my sincere and lasting affection."

"JOACHIM

"Imperial Head-quarters at Osterode, 24th March, 1807."

[From the Autographs in the British Museum.]

Bonaparte dans la défense de la Convention en 1795. Il l'accompagna ensuite en Italie et en Égypte comme son aide-de-camp de confiance, se signala en toute occasion par une bravoure fougueuse, et gagna bientôt les épaulettes de général de division. Au 18 brumaire, il commanda les soixante grenadiers qui dispersèrent le Conseil des Cinq Cents. Bonaparte, pour le récompenser, lui donna la main de sa sœur Caroline, et lui confia le commandement de la garde consulaire. Depuis lors, Murat suivit la fortune de son chef. Le valeureux chevaleresque du "beau sabreur" éclata dans cent combats: il aimait à se parer du costume le plus splendide; il bravait les plus grands dangers avec une intrépidité, un sang-froid et une insouciance qui donnaient quelque chose de surnaturel à ses exploits; enfin, Napoléon l'appela "le meilleur officier de cavalerie en Europe." Il commanda cette arme en Italie, en Autriche et en Prusse; à Marengo, à Austerlitz, à Jéna, à Eylau et à Friedland, il se distingua entre tous. Après la bataille de Marengo, il fut nommé gouverneur de Paris. À l'avènement de Napoléon à l'empire, il reçut le bâton de maréchal et le titre de prince. En 1806 il fut nommé grand-duc de Berg. Il commanda l'armée d'invasion en Espagne (1808); il décida le roi Charles IV à se rendre à Bayonne, et aspira à s'asseoir sur le trône de ce malheureux prince; mais Napoléon préféra y placer son frère Joseph, et donner à Murat le royaume de Naples: il fut proclamé le 1^{er} août 1808 roi des Deux-Siciles, sous le nom de Joachim-Napoléon. Murat régna paisiblement jusqu'en 1812. Alors il prit part à l'expédition de Russie et y commanda la cavalerie de la grande armée. L'histoire ne présente point d'exemple d'une armée de cavaliers plus nombreuse et mieux montée. Quand Napoléon eut quitté l'armée, il dirigea la retraite désastreuse de Smolensk à Wilna. Après le désastre de Leipsick, et voyant que l'étoile de Napoléon s'obscurcissait, il retourna en toute hâte en Italie, et noua des négociations avec les puissances coalisées; en 1814, on consentit à le laisser sur le trône, à condition de fournir un contingent contre la France. Sa defection, qui fait mieux ressortir encore la conduite pleine de loyauté et de désintéressement du prince Eugène, vice-roi d'Italie, lui conserva la couronne pendant quelque temps; mais le décal qui mit le congrès de Vienne à reconnaître son titre, l' alarma, et le décida à se déclarer pour l'Empereur, qui revenait de l'île d'Elbe; il envahit la Haute-Italie et marcha contre les Autrichiens. Sa défaite à Tolentino lui coûta son armée et son trône. Il se réfugia dans le midi de la France, puis en Corse, où il retrouva quelques partisans; il se mit à leur tête et tenta de reconquérir son royaume. Mais ayant été séparé par une tempête du gros de sa troupe, il fut pris en débarquant en Calabre, traduit devant un conseil de guerre, et fusillé le 13 octobre 1815.

La lettre que nous donnons, et entièrement de la main de Murat, est datée du quartier impérial d'Osterode le 24 mars 1807. Elle est adressée à Don Manuel Godoy, prince de la Paix, premier ministre de Charles IV d'Espagne. Dès que le prince de la Paix connut les victoires d'Jéna et d'Austerlitz, il s'empressa de mettre son pays à la disposition de l'empereur Napoléon. Nous avons déjà dit que Murat aspirait à la couronne d'Espagne; sa lettre au ministre favori de l'infortuné Charles IV jette beaucoup de jour sur les intrigues qu'il avait nouées dans ce but avec ce ministre.

(Translation.)

"Mon Cousin.—Je ne devais pas si longtemps retarder de répondre à la lettre agréable que vous m'avez adressée le 27 janvier dernier, si je n'étais occupé à poursuivre et à repousser quelques troupes russes qui tentaient de troubler notre arrière. Étant retourné au quartier impérial d'Osterode, j'ai moi-même le plaisir d'exprimer combien j'ai été sensible à vos communications. J'ai appris avec la plus vive satisfaction, que S. M. le Roi d'Espagne avait, par une concession aussi honorable, récompensé vos talents et les services signalés que vous lui avez rendus. Soyez assuré que j'ai le plus vif intérêt à tout ce qui peut augmenter votre bonheur et votre gloire.

"J'attends avec impatience le moment où les circonstances me permettront de recevoir les communications que votre Sérénité veut me faire. Jusqu'à ce que je sois en mesure de les recevoir, je vous prie de m'envoyer aussi souvent que possible des nouvelles de vous-même. Rien ne peut être si agréable au milieu de mes devoirs militaires, que de recevoir et de répondre fréquemment à des preuves de la sincère et véritable amitié que j'ai le désir de maintenir avec vous. S. M. l'Empereur continue à parler de votre Sérénité avec son ordinaire bon vouloir; la nuit dernière, au dîner, il a été si heureux de nous dire que le Roi d'Espagne lui avait envoyé deux des plus beaux chevaux de son écurie, et que le Prince de la Paix avait eu la bonté d'envoyer en même temps deux splendides chevaux. J'aurai toujours le plus grand plaisir à vous exprimer les sentiments de bienveillance que S. M. vous envoie, et n'oublierai rien de ce qui pourra contribuer à vous les maintenir et à les affermir.

"Je vous répète avec plaisir, mon cher Cousin, l'assurance de mon sincère et durable attachement."

"JOACHIM

"Quartier impérial d'Osterode, 24 mars 1807."

[Des Autographes du Musée Britannique.]

LADY JANE GREY.

(See page 136.)

Born in 1537; died in 1554. Great-granddaughter of Henry VII., whose daughter Mary married, first, Louis XII. of France, and afterwards Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had a daughter, Frances Brandon, married to Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset. Of this marriage Lady Jane Grey was the eldest daughter; there was no male issue. Lady Jane was distinguished from childhood by her virtues and her learning. She spoke and wrote Greek, Latin, Italian, and French; she understood Hebrew, Chaldean, and Arabic. Her great beauty, sweetness of temper, piety, and feminine accomplishments combined to render her the delight of all. Her parents, however, showed her a severity which would nowadays be deemed brutal; yet it did not alienate the filial affection of Lady Jane Grey; but her blind obedience to the parental will proved her ruin. Her father, then created Duke of Suffolk, undertook, in concert with the Duke of Northumberland, to transfer the crown into their own line. With this view, Lady Jane Grey was married, in May, 1553, to Lord Guilford Dudley, Northumberland's fourth son. Soon afterwards, Edward VI., whose health was declining, was induced to set aside the rights of his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, and his cousin Mary of Scotland, and to settle the crown upon Lady Jane Grey, or Dudley. The king died on the 6th of July, and it was not until the 10th that Lady Jane even knew of the plot in which she was involved. At first she declined to accept the crown, but her resistance was at length overcome by the importunate urgency of her parents and the entreaties of her husband, whom she tenderly loved. But Suffolk and Northumberland had no party among the people; Mary, being an army, ten days later placed her as undisputed possessor of the throne, and Lady Jane and her husband were confined in the Tower, apparently, at first, without the intention of taking their lives; but Wyatt's rebellion determined their fate. Both were beheaded, February 12, 1554. Lady Jane Grey's last hours were marked by the same sweetness, piety, and resignation which distinguished the whole of her short career.—she was only seventeen years old. She continued in prayer until the fatal stroke. She wrote the lines which we produce on the margin of a small manual of prayers which she used on the scaffold; they are addressed to the Duke of Suffolk, her father, whom she seeks to console for his loss in the most touching manner. The book is among the select royal autographs in the British Museum.

(Transcript.)

"The Lord comforte your grace, and that in his word wherein all creatures onlie are to be comforted, and though it hath pleased God to take away n of your children, yet think not, I moste humble beseeche your grace, that you have loste them, but truste that we, by leavynge this mortall life, have wunne an immortal life; and I for my parte, as I have honoured your grace in this life, will praye for you in an other life. Your graces humble daughter,

"JANE DUDLEY."

Née en 1537; morte en 1554. Arrière-petite-fille de Henri VII, roi d'Angleterre, la fille de ce roi, Marie, avait épousé d'abord Louis XII de France, et ensuite Charles Brandon, duc de Suffolk; Françoise Brandon, issue de ce mariage, épousa Henri Grey, marquis de Dorset. Lady Jane Grey fut leur fille aînée; ils n'eurent pas de postérité mâle. Lady Jane se distinguait, dès le jeune âge, par ses vertus et par son savoir. Elle parlait et écrivait le grec, le latin, l'italien et le français; elle savait l'hébreu, le chaldéen et l'arabe. Sa grande beauté, l'aménité de son caractère, sa piété et ses talents accomplis, charmeront tous ceux qui l'approchaient. Cependant, les auteurs de ses jours se montrèrent pour elle d'une sévérité qui, de nos jours, semblerait brutale; cette sévérité n'altéra rien la piété filiale de Lady Jane Grey; mais son obéissance aveugle aux volontés paternelles causèrent sa ruine. Son père, créé duc de Suffolk, se liguait avec le duc de Northumberland pour faire passer la couronne à leur propre ligne. Dans ce but, Lady Jane Grey épousa, en mai 1553, lord Guilford Dudley, quatrième fils de Northumberland. Bientôt après, Édouard VI, dont la santé déclina, fut induit à déshériter de leurs droits à la couronne ses deux sœurs, Marie et Elisabeth, et sa cousine Marie d'Écosse, et à les transférer à Lady Jane Grey ou Dudley. Le roi mourut le 6 juillet, et ce ne fut que le 10 que Lady Jane connut le complot dont elle était le centre. Elle refusa d'abord la couronne; mais ses répugnances finirent par être vaincues par les instances impérieuses de ses parents et les sollicitations de son mari, qu'elle aimait tendrement. Mais Suffolk et Northumberland n'avaient point de parti dans le peuple; Marie leva une armée, dix jours suffirent pour la placer solidement sur le trône, et Lady Jane et son mari furent jetés à la Tour de Londres. La vengeance de Marie semblait devoir se borner à cet emprisonnement; mais l'insurrection de Wyatt décida de leur sort: ils furent décapités l'un et l'autre le 12 février 1554. Les dernières heures de Lady Jane Grey furent marquées par la douceur, la piété et la résignation qui avaient caractérisé sa courte existence—elle n'avait que dix-sept ans. Elle continua de prier jusqu'au moment fatal. Les lignes que nous donnons d'elle se trouvent écrites sur les marges d'un petit livre d'heures, qu'elle lisait devant le billot; elles sont adressées au duc de Suffolk, son père, qu'elle cherche à consoler de sa perte de la manière la plus touchante. Ce livre fait partie de la collection de choix des autographes royaux du Musée Britannique.

(Traduction.)

"Que Dieu console votre grâce, et cela dans sa parole, par laquelle seule toutes les créatures doivent être consolées. Et bien qu'il ait plu à Dieu de prendre deux de vos enfants, ne croyez pas, j'en prie humblement votre grâce, que vous les avez perdus, mais espérez qu'en quittant cette vie mortelle nous avons gagné l'immortalité; et moi, pour ma part, comme j'ai honoré votre grâce dans cette vie, je prierai pour vous dans une autre vie. De votre grâce l'humble fille,

"JANE DUDLEY."

MARY, DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

(See page 136.)

Born 1776; died 1857. Fourth daughter of George III. Married, on the 22nd July, 1816, to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1834. This Princess experienced and accepted with resignation the sacrifices often inherent to her rank; her union was not one of inclination, but she was nevertheless the model of wives. Her virtues, sweetness, and benevolence have endeared her memory to her country.

(Translation.)

"Ma chère lady Lyndhurst,—Pourriez-vous déorder lord Lyndhurst à venir passer une heure demain soir à Gloucester-House, où se trouveront la duchesse de Cambridge et Marie. Elles seraient si charmées de vous voir. Je vous prie de ne pas songer à l'engager à venir, si cela peut le déranger le moins du monde; mais si vous pouvez réussir, vous me feriez grand plaisir. Point de toilette—une robe montante et sans aucun ornement. Vous trouverez à Gloucester-House des bonnets du matin, des chaînes, etc. etc.—A vous.

"Lundi, 30 septembre.

"Si vous venez un peu avant dix heures, ce sera parfaitement bien."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

HENRY VANE, second DUKE OF CLEVELAND.

(See page 137.)

Born 1788; died 1864. Eldest son of the third Earl of Darlington, who was created Duke of Cleveland in 1833. Edu-

Né en 1788; mort en 1864. Fils aîné du troisième comte de Darlington, qui fut créé duc de Cleveland en 1833. Fit ses

cated at the University of Oxford. He entered the army when Viscount Barnard, was placed on half-pay in 1826, and was promoted to the rank of General in 1863. Having entered the House of Commons in 1812, he continued to sit there until the death of his father in 1842 removed him to the Upper House.

In both Houses the Duke of Cleveland was a consistent, generous, and courteous, but unflinching supporter of Conservative principles. In 1843, just after he had taken his seat in the House of Lords, he declined to move the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech, because the Duke of Wellington refused to pledge himself in defence of the corn laws. For a long period before his death, his Grace abstained from taking any active part in politics; but it will be seen from his letter that he entertained very decided opinions on the most important questions of the day.

(Traduction.)

"Monsieur, En accusant réception de la circulaire imprimée émanant de l'Association centralisée pour la reconnaissance des États confédérés d'Amérique, je n'hésite pas à dire que j'adhère très-cordialement à chaque paragraphe, à chaque syllabe de cette adresse. Dans toutes les guerres qui ont eu lieu dans la chrétienté, rien n'a jamais égalé le carnage et la barbarie de la guerre civile qui désola l'Amérique; et il ne parait que bien qu'elle s'écroule depuis longtemps, sans qu'on puisse jamais arriver à un but, elle touche plus près de la fin qu'au commencement. Chaque homme dans les États du Sud est prêt à mourir plutôt que de consentir à l'union, et M. le Président Lincoln avec son cabinet de Washington altéré de sang, plutôt que de cesser d'aspirer à son but exécrable, menace d'égorger tout individu attaché aux États confédérés. Y a-t-il quelque chose de plus horrible, y a-t-il quelque chose de plus révoltant à un chrétien? Il est parfaitement certain que rien ne peut maintenant changer cet état de choses sans l'intercession des États européens. L'empereur Napoléon est tout prêt à reconnaître la confédération du Sud, si le cabinet anglais se joint à lui. Dans mon opinion, ces deux puissances n'auront pas de difficulté à mettre fin à cette guerre horrible; mais cela ne peut être obtenu sans leur intervention commune. Si l'association le désire, je n'ai aucune objection à devenir membre du comité; mais comme je n'ai aucun rapport avec Manchester et que je ne possède point de propriété dans le comté de Lancaster, je doute fort que mon nom fasse du bien ou qu'il ait de l'influence s'il n'est ajouté à ceux de beaucoup d'autres pairs du royaume.

"Je suis, Monsieur, votre obéissant humble serviteur,
[De la Collection du Directeur.] "CLEVELAND."

THE PRINCE DE LIEVEN.

(See page 138.)

Appointed, in 1810, Russian Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, where he remained until 1812, when he was sent in the same capacity to the Court of St. James's, and held that position until 1834; he was then appointed Governor to the Grand-Duke Alexander, the present Emperor of Russia, and was elevated to the dignity of a prince. During his sojourn in London, the Princess, his wife, was the centre of political attraction to statesmen of all parties.

(Translation.)

"Harley Street, Cavendish Square,
Friday, July 30th.

"It is with the greatest regret, Madame la Comtesse, that I find myself to-day unable to comply with your obliging invitation. The unhappy mail-day, which often crosses my most agreeable projects, causes me still more pain to-day, in depriving me of the society of the amiable hostess of Fitzroy Farm. Be pleased to accept, Madame la Comtesse, with my sincere regret, the homage of my most distinguished regards, and to offer my respects to Lord Buckinghamshire."

[From the Collection of the Honourable Eleanor Eden.]

VICTOR-JEAN-GILBERT FIALIN, DUC DE PERSIGNY.

(See page 138.)

Born 1808. A statesman, formerly Ambassador and Minister. At five years of age he lost his father, who was killed at the battle of Salamanca. At eighteen he entered the cavalry school of Saumur, which he left in 1828 as a non-commissioned officer in the 4th Regiment of Hussars. He at that time held Royalist opinions, but soon changed them, and took part in 1830 in the military movement at Pontivy in favour of the Revolution of July. He afterwards went to Paris and became a contributor to the 'Temps.' He shared at Mémilmontant the retreat of Père Enfantin, then chief of the St-Simoniens, who has lately died. In 1834, converted to Bonapartism, he founded a review, called 'L'Occident Français,' as a rallying-point for that cause; but only one number appeared, which contained this definition of the *idée Napoléonienne*—"C'est tout le symbole des nationalités occidentales." This enthusiastic publication opened the doors of the cabinet of Arenenberg, in Switzerland, where Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte then resided. Such was the commencement of his unbounded devotion to this Prince. It was not surprising, therefore, to find him in the first rank in the attempts of Strasbourg and Boulogne. He succeeded in escaping at Strasbourg, but not at Boulogne, and was condemned by the Court of Peers to twenty years' imprisonment; his confinement, however, was soon relaxed, and he became merely a prisoner on parole. He rejoined Prince Louis Bonaparte in London, after his escape from Ham. He greatly contributed to the

études à l'université d'Oxford. Entra dans l'armée comme vicomte Barnard, fut placé en demi-solde en 1826, et fut nommé général en 1863. Il entra en 1812 à la chambre des communes, où il siégea jusqu'à la mort de son père, arrivée en 1842.

A la chambre des communes et à la chambre des lords, le duc de Cleveland était aimé par la franchise de ses opinions, par ses manières aimables et courtoises, bien qu'il fût le champion le plus résolu des principes conservateurs. En 1843, au moment où il venait d'entrer à la chambre des lords, il refusa d'appuyer l'adresse en réponse au discours du trône, parce que le duc de Wellington n'avait pas voulu s'engager à défendre la loi sur les céréales. Il s'était abstenu de prendre une part active à la politique quand il mourut. Cependant, sa lettre prouve qu'il entretenait des opinions très-prononcées sur la plus grande question du jour.

"Raby Castle, 22 août 1863.

election of that Prince to the Presidency, and was made one of his aides-de-camp. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. He powerfully aided in the success of the *coup d'état*, and since that time has been loaded with favours. He was made Minister of the Interior (1852-1854), a senator, twice Ambassador to London (1855-1858 and 1859); he was reappointed Minister of the Interior in 1860, and retained that post until 1863. He has recently been elevated to the dignity of a duke.

In 1852 he married the only daughter of the late Prince de la Moskowa.

(Translation.)

"Having arrived in London to spend a few days in England, to afford my young wife the opportunity of admiring your beautiful country, I should be delighted to see you before your departure for Scotland. Can I call on you to-morrow morning at twelve o'clock?"

"Be pleased to accept the assurance of my sincere regards.

"C^{te} DE PERSIGNY.

"London, Fenton's Hotel, Wednesday, 25th August."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

(See page 139.)

Born 1811; died 1863. We have already given several letters of this celebrated writer, who, with Charles Dickens, reigned supreme in the world of fiction,—the great critical moralist whose authority surpassed that of Addison and Steele. We have also reproduced a number of sketches and caricatures from his pencil, so ready, but always true, humorous, and caustic. We nevertheless believe that our subscribers will not be displeased if we give two more of his letters and one more of his sketches—for the letters reflect the goodness of his heart and the warmth of his friendship; for the sketch represents his sympathetic and venerated features, taken by his own hand, under the following circumstances:—

In the preface of 'From Cornhill to Grand Cairo,' a dinner given by Mr. William to Sir James and Mr. Titmarsh is spoken of; it was at this dinner that Titmarsh formed the idea of undertaking his long journey. This project was carried into execution two days afterwards, and Titmarsh's impressions of his journey soon appeared in the book just referred to. Mr. William was naturally desirous to read it. As soon as his friend Thackeray became aware of this desire, he hastened to hand him a copy, and in less time than it would take to write his name, he sketched his own portrait on the first page, which was nevertheless a striking likeness. In this admirable sketch Thackeray has represented himself as writing on the banks of the Nile.

We are indebted for the portrait to his friend William.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher W. B.,—Je suis tout étonné d'apprendre la cause de votre absence: j'aurais été bien charmé de passer une autre bonne soirée avec vous. Mais j'ai promis pour demain à une dame qui m'avait invité 6 fois; j'ai décliné ses invitations, et il faut que je tienne parole cette fois. M.—est à Londres, au club du Parthéon. Si vous allez à Rome, j'espère que vous verrez O.B.—, le docteur avec lequel M.—passait son temps avant que ce bon garçon prit femme. O.B. a une petite servante, qui cuisine admirablement. Pourquoi n'iriez-vous pas demeurer chez lui, si ses appartements sont libres? L'artiste que vous savez, mon ami M^{re} S.—, est à Rome; elle y a une maison très-charmante, où l'on fait de la musique. Si vous êtes assez bien pour aller en soirée, je suis sûr qu'elle vous fera bon accueil. Et que Dieu vous conduise, mon cher B.—, et vous ramène à nous en bonne santé au mois de mai.—A vous pour toujours,
"W. M. THACKERAY."

"36 Onslow Square, Brompton, 21 février 1855.

"Mon cher S.—, Le porteur est mon vieil ami, M. B.—, qui est obligé de chercher un climat plus chaud que le nôtre pour le reste de l'hiver.

"M. B.—est en délicates santé et a besoin de confort et de bons soins; quand il est bien, il gazouille lui-même comme un rossignol, et il aime la bonne musique; or, je sais quels bons Samaritains voudront bien venir en aide à ce pauvre voyageur, et le recommanderont à M^{re} Adèle S.—.

"Combien j'aimerais à voir encore les enfants, à voir le coucher du soleil du Pincio. Rappelez-moi à H. W., s'il vous plait. Je crois que je n'ai plus rien à ajouter, et je reprends la plume pour travailler.—Toujours le vôtre,
"W. M. THACKERAY."

[De la Collection de William Bevan, Esq.]

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

(See page 139.)

Born 1808. The chief of the Society of "Young Italy," whose motto was "Dio e Popolo." He has been an exile since 1831. In 1842 he established in London a journal called 'L'Apostolato Popolare,' which was regarded with suspicion even by the English Government. When the accession of Pius IX. raised the hopes of the Italians, Mazzini wrote to the Pope to congratulate him on his taking the initiative in the restoration of their common country. After the Revolution of February, 1848, he went to Paris, where he formed a club; then to Genoa and Milan, organizing revolutionary clubs and op-

tion à la présidence de ce prince, qui en fit un de ses aides-de-camp. En 1849 il fut élu membre de l'Assemblée législative. Il aida puissamment à la réussite du coup-d'état, et depuis lors la fortune l'a comblé de faveurs. Il fut nommé ministre de l'intérieur (22 janvier 1852—avril 1854), sénateur, deux fois ambassadeur à Londres (1855-1858 et 1859); il redevint ministre de l'intérieur en 1860, et conserva ce poste jusqu'aux élections générales de 1863. Enfin, il a été récemment élevé à la dignité de duc.

En 1852, il épousa la fille unique du feu prince de la Moskowa.

(Translation.)

"Having arrived in London to spend a few days in England, to afford my young wife the opportunity of admiring your beautiful country, I should be delighted to see you before your departure for Scotland. Can I call on you to-morrow morning at twelve o'clock?"

"Be pleased to accept the assurance of my sincere regards.

"C^{te} DE PERSIGNY.

"London, Fenton's Hotel, Wednesday, 25th August."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

Né en 1811; mort en 1863. Nous avons déjà donné plusieurs lettres du célèbre écrivain qui tenait, avec Charles Dickens, le sceptre du roman—du grand critique moraliste dont l'autorité surpassait celle d'Addison et de Steele. Nous avons aussi reproduit nombre de croquis et de caricatures dus à son crayon si facile, mais toujours vrai, humoristique et spirituel. Nous croyons néanmoins que nos abonnés nous sauront gré de leur donner encore deux lettres et un dessin de lui—car ces lettres reflètent la bonté de son cœur et la chaleur de son amitié; car ce dessin représente ses traits sympathiques et vénérés esquissés de sa propre main, voici dans quelles circonstances:—

Dans la préface de *Cornhill au Grand-Caire*, il est question d'un dîner donné par M. William à sir James et à M. Titmarsh; c'est à ce dîner que Titmarsh conçut l'idée d'entreprendre son long voyage. Ce projet fut mis à exécution deux jours après, et les impressions de voyage de Titmarsh furent consignées dans le livre que nous venons de rappeler. M. William fut naturellement désireux de le lire. Dès que son ami Thackeray eut connaissance de ce désir, il s'empressa de lui en remettre un exemplaire, et il traça ses propres traits sur la première page, en moins de temps qu'il en fallait pour écrire son nom, ce qui n'empêcha pas que la ressemblance ne soit frappante. Dans ce croquis admirable, Thackeray s'est représenté écrivant aux bords du Nil.

C'est à son ami William que nous devons l'esquisse de Thackeray, tracée par Thackeray.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher W. B.,—Je suis tout étonné d'apprendre la cause de votre absence: j'aurais été bien charmé de passer une autre bonne soirée avec vous. Mais j'ai promis pour demain à une dame qui m'avait invité 6 fois; j'ai décliné ses invitations, et il faut que je tienne parole cette fois. M.—est à Londres, au club du Parthéon. Si vous allez à Rome, j'espère que vous verrez O.B.—, le docteur avec lequel M.—passait son temps avant que ce bon garçon prit femme. O.B. a une petite servante, qui cuisine admirablement. Pourquoi n'iriez-vous pas demeurer chez lui, si ses appartements sont libres? L'artiste que vous savez, mon ami M^{re} S.—, est à Rome; elle y a une maison très-charmante, où l'on fait de la musique. Si vous êtes assez bien pour aller en soirée, je suis sûr qu'elle vous fera bon accueil. Et que Dieu vous conduise, mon cher B.—, et vous ramène à nous en bonne santé au mois de mai.—A vous pour toujours,
"W. M. THACKERAY."

"36 Onslow Square, Brompton, 21 février 1855.

"Mon cher S.—, Le porteur est mon vieil ami, M. B.—, qui est obligé de chercher un climat plus chaud que le nôtre pour le reste de l'hiver.

"M. B.—est en délicates santé et a besoin de confort et de bons soins; quand il est bien, il gazouille lui-même comme un rossignol, et il aime la bonne musique; or, je sais quels bons Samaritains voudront bien venir en aide à ce pauvre voyageur, et le recommanderont à M^{re} Adèle S.—.

"Combien j'aimerais à voir encore les enfants, à voir le coucher du soleil du Pincio. Rappelez-moi à H. W., s'il vous plait. Je crois que je n'ai plus rien à ajouter, et je reprends la plume pour travailler.—Toujours le vôtre,
"W. M. THACKERAY."

[De la Collection de William Bevan, Esq.]

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

(See page 139.)

Né en 1808. Le chef de la société de "la Jeune Italie," dont la devise était: *Dio e Popolo*. Exilé depuis 1831. En 1842 il fonda à Londres *L'Apostolato popolare*, journal qui fut suspect même au gouvernement anglais. Lorsque l'avènement de Pie IX vint relever les espérances de la nation italienne, M. Mazzini écrivit au Pape pour le féliciter de son initiative dans l'œuvre de la résurrection de la patrie commune. Après la révolution de février 1848, il se rendit à Paris, où il forma un club, puis à Gênes et à Milan, où il organisa des clubs révolutionnaires, et s'opposa de toute son

posing with all his influence the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. His attitude caused a division among the Italian patriots, which hastened the ruin of Lombardian independence. After the taking of Milan by Radetzky, he enrolled himself in Garibaldi's volunteers, and then retired to Lugano. After the murder of Rossi and the flight of the Pope to Gaeta, the Constituent Assembly at Rome, elected by universal suffrage, voted, in February 1849, two decrees, abolishing the temporal power of the Pope, and establishing the republican form of government. Mazzini immediately went to Rome, and became leader of the movement. Being chosen a representative, he made an appeal for concord, and exhorted "republican Rome" to ally herself to "monarchical Piedmont." On the 30th March, Mazzini, Saffi, and Armellini were named Triumvirs, and were charged with the defence of the Republic. The French expedition to restore the Pope disembarked at Civita Vecchia on 24th April, 1849, and besieged Rome for two months, and Mazzini was the soul of the defence. The French entered Rome on the 3rd July, and Mazzini returned to England. As President of the Italian Committee, he contracted in 1850 the famous loan, the object and result of which was a new Italian revolution; it broke out at Milan on the 6th February, 1853, and terminated in the declaration of a state of siege by the Austrians. Mazzini again escaped, and returned to London, where he continued his revolutionary work. In July, 1857, he suddenly appeared at Genoa, and prompted a rising in that city and at Leghorn, whilst his friend Pisacane kindled a revolt at Naples; but these disturbances were soon put down. In the meantime he became implicated in a conspiracy for assassinating the Emperor of the French. The part taken by Mazzini during and since the War of Italian Independence is too recent to need repetition, more especially as his policy may be thus summed up:—Italy must be a democratic republic. His acts and his propagandism have caused much bloodshed, and considerably embarrassed the policy of Count Cavour; but his sincerity and patriotism cannot be denied, although his political maxims and his method of carrying them out are to be deplored.

(Translation.)

"The angel of Martyrdom and the angel of Victory are two brothers; one of them is the guardian of heaven, the other is the guardian of earth."

"May, 1863."

"GIUSEPPE MAZZINI."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

MRS. LOUISA CRANSTOUN NISBETT, LADY BOOTHBY.

(See page 140.)

Born 1809; died 1858. Descended from a distinguished Irish family. Her

Née en 1809; morte en 1858. Descend d'une famille distinguée d'Irlande

influence à l'annexion de la Lombardie au Piémont. Son attitude divisa les patriotes italiens, et cette division précipita la ruine de l'indépendance lombarde. Après la prise de Milan par Radetzky, il s'enrôla dans les volontaires de Garibaldi, puis il se retira à Lugano. Après le meurtre de Rossi et la fuite du Pape à Gaète, l'Assemblée constituante, élue par le suffrage universel, vota en février 1849 deux décrets, abolissant le pouvoir temporel du Pape, et établissant la forme républicaine dans les États romains. Mazzini se rendit immédiatement après à Rome, où il fut maître de la situation. Nommé repés tant, il fit un appel à la concorde, et exhorta "Rome républicaine" à s'allier au "Piémont monarchique." Le 30 mars, Mazzini, Saffi et Armellini furent nommés triumvirs, et chargés de la défense de la république. L'expédition française chargée de rétablir le Pape sur son trône, débarqua à Civita-Vecchia le 24 avril 1849, et fit le siège de Rome. Ce siège dura deux mois, et Mazzini fut l'âme de la défense. Les Français entrèrent dans Rome le 3 juillet, et Mazzini revint en Angleterre. Président du Comité italien, et placé à la tête du Comité révolutionnaire international, il contracta en 1850 le fameux emprunt qui avait pour but et qui eut pour résultat une nouvelle insurrection italienne; elle éclata à Milan le 6 février 1853, et se termina par l'état de siège par les Autrichiens. Mazzini parvint encore à s'échapper et à regagner Londres, où il continua son œuvre révolutionnaire. Au mois de juillet 1857, il parut tout à coup à Gênes, et excita un soulèvement dans cette ville, et à Livourne, pendant que son ami Pisacane allumait la révolte à Naples. Mais ces troubles furent bientôt comprimés. Dans ces entrefaites il se trouva impliqué dans une conspiration d'assassinat contre l'Empereur des Français. La part que M. Mazzini prit pendant et après la guerre de l'indépendance italienne est trop récente pour être rappelée, d'autant plus que sa politique peut se résumer ainsi: L'Italie doit être démocratique républicaine. Ses actes et sa propagande ont fait couler beaucoup de sang, ont considérablement embarrassé la politique du comte de Cavour; mais on ne saurait nier la sincérité de son patriotisme, tout en condamnant ses maximes politiques et ses moyens de les mettre en pratique.

(Traduction.)

"L'ange du Martyre et l'ange de la Victoire sont deux frères, dont l'un est le gardien du ciel et l'autre le gardien de la terre."

"GIUSEPPE MAZZINI."

"Mai 1863."

father, Frederick Hayes Macnamara, first served as an officer in the Peninsular War, and afterwards, under the name of Mordaunt, entered on a theatrical career, though without success. His daughter Louisa played Jane Shore at the Lyceum at the age of ten. At sixteen Miss Mordaunt made her first appearance at Drury Lane in 'The Soldier's Daughter,' taking the part of Widow Cheery; the curtain fell amidst the loud applause of the whole audience, and her reputation was established. The following year she played at the Haymarket, and was equally popular. In 1831 she was married to Mr. Nisbett, an officer of the Life Guards, who seven months afterwards died by accident, leaving her a widow. Her husband's inheritance was disputed, and, in October, 1832, she reappeared at Drury Lane. Mrs. Nisbett successively played at the Queen's Theatre, the Strand, and the Haymarket; she there created (in 1837) the character of Constance in 'The Love Chase,' by Sheridan Knowles. Her interpretation of this character delighted the public, and made the fortune of the piece and the theatre. Shortly afterwards her law-suit terminated in a compromise, which rendered her position more easy. After a tour in the provinces, she appeared at Covent Garden, then under the direction of Madame Vestris, whom she did not leave until the theatre passed into other hands, when she returned to the Haymarket. She remained there until her second marriage, with Sir William Boothby, which took place in 1844. Mrs. Nisbett played high comedy with such perfection that she was deservedly called 'imitable.' We request the attention of our subscribers to her admirable letter.

(Translation.)

"Mon cousin me dit que les comédies ont leur origine dans les mystères religieux; que la scène, affaiblie de la superstition des premiers siècles et de la grossièreté des derniers âges, est devenue aujourd'hui le véhicule des délices de l'esprit et de la moralité. S'il en est ainsi, lire une bonne pièce, c'est boire à la fontaine du précepte avec une coupe d'or encrustée de perles."

"LOUISA CRANSTOUN NISBETT."

"3 août 1833."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

(See page 133.)

Born 1770; died 1845. A celebrated portrait painter and a member of the Royal Academy. The portrait of Napoleon, painted almost from memory in 1802, is one of his numerous masterpieces. The medallion which surmounts the letter of Napoleon, First Consul, is taken from the portrait by Phillips.

Né en 1770; mort en 1845. Célèbre peintre de portrait, et membre de l'Académie royale de la Grande-Bretagne. Le portrait de Napoléon, peint presque d'après mémoire en 1802, est l'un de ses nombreux chefs-d'œuvre. Le médaillon qui surmonte la lettre de Napoléon, premier consul, est d'après le portrait de Phillips.

WILLIAM HOGARTH.

(See page 140.)

Born 1697; died 1764. We shall shortly give a more extended notice of the creator of moral caricature. The sketch which we give, and which represents one of his friends, Mr. Hunt, is but an instalment of the original drawings by him which we intend to give.

Né en 1697; mort en 1764. Nous aurons incessamment à nous occuper plus longuement du créateur de la caricature morale. L'esquisse que nous donnons et qui représente un de ses amis, M. Hunt, n'est qu'un à-compte des dessins originaux que nous produirons de lui.

(See page 141.)

The lines which we give are extracted from the 'Album Amicorum' of Christopher Arnold, Professor of History at New College, Oxford. They are dated London, 19th November 1651.

Les lignes que nous donnons sont extraites de l'*Album Amicorum* de Christopher Arnold, professeur d'histoire à Nuremberg; elles sont datées de Londres le 19 novembre 1651.

"JOHN MILTON.

(See page 141.)

Né en 1467; mort en 1536. L'un des plus célèbres écrivains des ^{xv^e} et ^{xvi^e} siècles. Il fut d'abord enfant de chœur, entra jeune dans l'état monastique, dont il se dégoûta bientôt, vint terminer ses études au collège de Montaigu, à Paris, et alla prendre le bonnet de docteur en théologie à Bologne (1506). Il fut quelque temps précepteur d'un fils naturel de Jacques IV, roi d'Écosse, avec lequel il voyagea en Italie. Il se fit bientôt une telle réputation par ses écrits, que plu-

(Transcript.)

"ERASMUS ROTTERODAMENSIS,
"ex animo tuus, etc.

(Traduction.)

^a ERASMS OF ROTTERDAM.
 * 1469-1536 years, etc.

ERASMUS DE ROTTERDAM,
à la messe, etc. etc.

"A l'honorable homme Jean de Hondt, chanoine de Courtray, mon très-révérénd seigneur et ami A Courtray."

(See page 112.)

Né en 1474 ; mort en 1533. L'un des plus célèbres poètes de l'Italie. Les ducs de Ferrare, appréciant ses talents précoces en poésie, le fixèrent à leur cour et en firent leur ami. Il employa dix années à

Lyceum at Düsseldorf, and then placed him in a counting-house at Hamburg in 1816. But young Heine's taste for literature was too decided to allow him to devote his attention to commerce, and in 1819 his father and his uncle, Solomon Heine, the famous banker, consented to give him a literary education. He studied law at Bonn, at Berlin, and at Göttingen, where he received the degree of Doctor. He afterwards resided alternately at Hamburg, Berlin, and Munich. In 1823 he published his two tragedies, 'Almansor' and 'William Radcliff,' and his lyrical interlude, a love poem, which is one of his most characteristic works. In 1825 he returned from Göttingen to Hamburg, to practise law. But the Bar was no more to his taste than commerce, and he returned to literature. He then travelled on the Continent and in England, and wrote a descriptive account of his travels, the first two volumes of which appeared in 1826-27, and the last two in 1829-31. This work met with immense success, owing both to its sparkling wit and its political hardiesses, addressed to the sovereigns of Germany and the rest of Europe. The Book of Songs, 'Buch der Lieder,' referred to in the letter which we give, was published at Hamburg in 1827. After his return from England he resided at Stuttgart, and became chief editor of the 'New Political Annals.' He also wrote many celebrated works, which placed him at the head of 'Young Germany.' Meanwhile Heine's severe satires excited great enmity against him in Germany; and after the Revolution of July, 1830, he went to France, and made it his adopted country. He became correspondent to the 'Augsburg Gazette,' and continued to publish, both in French and German, works in prose and verse, abounding with epigrammatic remarks, both on his mother-country and that of his adoption. In 1840 he married a Frenchwoman, according to the Roman Catholic ritual. In 1847 he suffered from an attack of paralysis, which deprived him of the sight of one eye, and he received from Louis Philippe a pension from his private purse. In 1848 a fresh attack rendered him completely blind, and from that time he never quitted his room. But his great physical sufferings did not in any degree obscure his mental faculties, and he continued to enrich literature by dictating his works. He died on the 17th February, 1856. In his will this phrase occurs:—"Although I belong to the Lutheran confession, I do not desire to be followed to the grave by any clergyman of that denomination; and I wish that all religious ceremony may be dispensed with at my funeral. This is not the weak fancy of a freeholder. For the last four years I have not read all philosophical pride, and have again felt the power of religious truth."

We may remark that the first leading-article of the 'Times' on the 20th September last contained thus:—"Henry Heine, of serene memory, has recorded his conviction that there are three things in Germany, never destined to be finished,—Cologne Cathedral, the Pantheist Schelling's idea of the Divinity, and the Prussian Constitution."

The long and interesting letter which we publish of this remarkable writer depicts him in a striking manner. He was but twenty-six years of age when he wrote it, and scepticism had already eaten to his heart.

(Translation.)

Hamburg, 30th December, 1825.

"Dear Simrock!—You once wrote to me that one of our countrymen, Riess, had composed some of my songs. Can you not obtain these compositions for me? By doing so you will very much oblige me. A charming evening, you must know, bothered me for three-quarters of an hour yesterday evening, to obtain for her some music to my 'Lieder.' You see, my dear friend, if I want anything from you, I am sure to write to him; you, however, might have desisted my writing to you. Some time ago I had a glance at the 'Musen-Almanach,' and there saw, by some verses, that you, whom I immediately recognized as the author of them, are still thinking of me, of me, of me, who have not acknowledged your kind letter of last week! Excuse me I have enough—illness, law, and idleness. The first kept me quite bent down; but now I feel better. Since August I have left Göttingen, afterwards going to the island of Norderney, where I have much improved my health by sea-bathing; and now I

am at the Lyceum of Düsseldorf, and then placed him in a counting-house at Hamburg in 1816. Mais le goût du jeune Henri pour la littérature était trop prononcé pour qu'il pût apprendre avec profit les éléments du négoce, et en 1819, son père, et son oncle, Solomon Heine, le fameux banquier, consentirent à lui donner une éducation littéraire. Il étudia successivement le droit à Bonn, à Berlin et à Göttingue, où il reçut le grade de docteur. Il résida ensuite alternativement à Hambourg, à Berlin et à Munich. En 1823 parurent ses premières poésies, ses deux tragédies, *Almansor* et *Radcliff*, et son intermède lyrique, poème du genre amoureux, qui est une de ses œuvres les plus caractéristiques. En 1825 il retourna de Göttingue à Hambourg pour y exercer la profession d'avocat. Mais le barreau ne convenait pas plus à ses goûts que le négoce, et il retourna à la littérature. Il voyagea ensuite sur le continent et en Angleterre, et il écrivit ses *Impressions de voyage*, dont les deux premiers volumes parurent en 1826-27, et les deux derniers en 1830-31. Cet ouvrage eut un succès immense, dû autant à l'esprit qui y pétillait qu'aux hardiesses politiques adressées aux souverains allemands et de toute l'Europe. *Le Livre des Chants*, 'Buch der Lieder,' dont il est question dans la lettre que nous publions, fut publié à Hambourg en 1827. Après son retour d'Angleterre, il devint à Stuttgart rédacteur en chef des *Années littéraires*. Il écrivit aussi plusieurs autres pièces célèbres qui ont fait le chef de la jeune Allemagne. Cependant, les satires cruelles de Henri Heine lui suscitèrent beaucoup d'ennemis en Allemagne; et il se rendit en France après la révolution de juillet 1830, et fit sa patrie adoptive de ce pays. Il devint le correspondant de la *Gazette d'Augsbourg*, et il continua à publier, tant en français qu'en allemand, une série d'ouvrages en prose et en vers, où il ne ménageait pas l'épigramme ni à sa mère-patrie ni à son pays d'adoption. En 1840 il épousa une Française, selon le rite catholique. En 1847 il eut une attaque de paralysie, qui le priva d'un œil, et il reçut de Louis-Philippe une pension prise sur la cassette de ce roi. En 1848 une nouvelle attaque le rendit complètement aveugle, et de ce moment il ne quitta plus la chambre. Mais ses grandes souffrances physiques n'altérèrent en rien ses facultés mentales, et il continua à enrichir les lettres en dictant ses ouvrages. Il mourut le 17 février 1856. Dans son testament on lit cette phrase: "Bien que j'appartienne à la foi luthérienne, je désire ne pas être accompagné à la tombe par un ministre de cette dénomination, et je désire que mon enterrement ait lieu sans aucune autre solennité religieuse. Ceci n'est pas la faible fantaisie d'un libre croyant. Depuis les quatre dernières années, je me suis débarrassé de tout orgueil philosophique, et j'ai éprouvé de nouveau la puissance de la vérité religieuse."

Remarquons en passant que le premier leader du *Times* du 20 septembre dernier commençait ainsi:—Henri Heine, de mémoire sarcastique, a exprimé la conviction qu'il y a en Allemagne trois choses destinées à n'être jamais finies: la cathédrale de Cologne, l'idée de la Divinité du panthéiste Schelling, et la constitution prussienne.

La longue et intéressante lettre que nous donnons de cet écrivain si remarquable le dépeint d'une manière frappante. Il n'avait que vingt-cinq ans quand il l'écrivit, et déjà le scepticisme l'avait mordu au cœur.

(Traduction.)

Hambourg, le 30 décembre 1825.

"Mon cher Simrock!—Vous m'écrites un jour qu'un de vos compatriotes, Riess, avait mis en musique quelques-unes de mes chansons. Ne pourriez-vous m'en procurer un exemplaire? Vous m'obligeriez beaucoup. Vous savez qu'une charmante cantatrice m'a tourmenté hier soir pendant trois-quarts d'heure pour obtenir la musique de quelques-unes de mes Chants. Vous le savez, mon cher ami, si j'ai besoin de quelque chose de quelconque, je suis sûr d'écrire à ce quelqu'un; cependant, vous auriez mérité que je vous écrivisse plus tôt. Il y a peu de temps, j'ai jeté les yeux sur l'*Almanach des Muses*, j'y ai trouvé des vers que j'ai reconnus comme venant de vous, et ces vers m'ont appris que vous pensiez encore avec bonté à moi—à moi, qui ne vous ai pas même accusé réception de votre bonne lettre de l'hiver dernier! Des excuses, j'en ai assez—mauvaise santé, jurisprudence et paresse. La mauvaise santé m'a complètement courbé; mais aujourd'hui je me sens mieux. J'ai quitté Göttingue depuis le mois d'août, je

think of wintering here and returning with the first swallows to Berlin. There I hope to see you. I am still engaged in historical studies and preliminary sketches for future works. As poetry, little flows from my pen. The good reception of my first productions has not, as it unhappily so often happens, lured me into the sweet conviction of being now, once and for ever, a Goethe, who has nothing else to do but to allow the sweet, clear, poetical stream to run smoothly out of him, and to let all the world admire it. No one feels more than I do, how difficult it is to produce anything literary which has not been treated upon before; and how unsatisfactory it must be to every deeper mind to write merely for the pleasure of the idle bystanders. With such an aim before me, you can easily imagine that I cannot fulfil many enterprises and expectations. Thus, amongst others, my friend Rousseau has become quite displeased with me, that I have not energetically helped him in his poetical undertakings: half a year ago he even formally declared our friendship dissolved, as I openly spoke to him about the vacuity and emptiness of his periodical literary doings. You may say whatever you like, but he really has genuine talent, and, even on account of his kind heart alone, deserves a better fate in literature. But the devil takes all his aimless doings! I at least must think it less displeasing to a clever head to do something absolutely bad than something null!"

"Do not smile, dear Simrock, at the fretting earnestness which comes over me; you also will be seized by it some day, when you will be tired of many things which at present you perhaps find amusing. I venture to think that many of our ways of viewing things are congenial; and on that account I also understand why many a poem of mine pleases you, Simrock, and why I myself have imagined a mental affinity in many a poem of yours, which I have become acquainted with through the 'Gesellschafter' and the M. Almanach. We have behind us the first openheartedness of the sweet wild-owls and the love-affairs of that time, and, now, we now and then allow the lyrical element to take precedence, it is then wholly penetrated by a more spiritual principle,—by irony, which with you is still playfully amiable, as it is with Goethe; with me, on the contrary, it has become crusted into sombre bitterness. I much wish that your irony may keep its serene colouring, but I do not believe it; and I am almost afraid that from your poems the perfume of fever roses but of ironical coldness will one day waft round me. But—I only wished to write about Riess's compositions. I will, with pleasure, pay what they cost, if they have appeared in print, or what the charge may be for copying, if they are still in manuscript. Only send me them as soon as possible by the mail-post, with the following address:—Dr. Jur. H. Heine, at Moritz von Embden's, 167, Neuer Wall, Hamburg."

"And now good-bye, and remain amicably inclined."

"To your friend and countryman,
"H. HEINE."

suis allé de là à l'île de Norderney, où les bains de mer m'ont fait beaucoup de bien; je songe aujourd'hui à hiverner ici, et à retourner à Berlin avec les premières hirondelles. J'espère de vous y voir. Je m'occupe encore d'études historiques et d'esquisses préliminaires pour de nouveaux ouvrages. Quant à la poésie, il en coule peu de ma plume. Le bon accueil fait à mes premiers travaux ne m'a pas encore endormi. Je ne puis arriver trop souvent—dans la douce conviction d'être maintenant, tout à coup et pour toujours, un génie qui n'a plus rien à faire qu'à laisser le doux et clair ruisseau de la poésie couler tranquillement de lui, et de laisser le monde entier admirer l'onde. Personne ne sent plus que moi combien il est difficile de produire en littérature quelque chose de neuf; combien tout esprit profond doit trouver insulsaient d'écrire tout simplement pour le plaisir des désœuvrés. Me sachant ce but, vous pouvez vous faire facilement une idée que je ne puis répondre à beaucoup d'instances et d'attentes. C'est ainsi que parmi d'autres, mon ami Rousseau s'est montré complètement mécontent que je ne l'aie pas aidé énergiquement dans ses entreprises poétiques; il y a six semaines, lui ayant franchement parlé du vide et de la nullité de ses publications périodiques, il a été jusqu'à déclarer formellement que notre amitié était rompue. Dites tout ce que vous voudrez, il a vraiment du talent véritable, et ne serait-ce qu'à cause de son bon cœur, il mérite une meilleure destinée dans la littérature. Mais que le diable emporte toutes ses productions sans but! Tout au moins, je crois qu'il doit être plus mortifiant à un esprit habile de faire quelque chose d'absolument mauvais que nul."

"Ne riez pas, cher Simrock, de la gravité que j'ai mise à vous dire cela; vous serez aussi un jour, lorsque vous serez fatigué de beaucoup de choses qui, aujourd'hui, vous amusent peut-être. J'ose croire que votre manière de voir les choses est en général sympathique; et c'est pour cette raison aussi que je comprends pourquoi tant de mes poèmes vous plaisent, Simrock, et que je me suis imaginé une affinité mentale, quand je les ai lus dans le *Gesellschafter* et le M. Almanach. Nous avons derrière nous la première franche sincérité de la folle-avouerie et des affaires d'amour de cette époque; et si nous permettons néanmoins que l'élément lyrique prenne la préférence, et là, il est alors pénétré entièrement d'un principe plus spirituel, de l'ironie. Chez vous, comme chez Goethe, elle ne fait encore que badiner gaieusement; chez moi, au contraire, elle est devenue de la sombre amertume. Je désire la même chose pour votre ironie: conservez ses couleurs sereines; mais je ne le crois pas; et j'ai presque peur que de votre ironie ne s'exhale autour de moi une odeur de roses brûlées, mais d'une ironie froide qui un jour me soufflera au visage. Mais—je ne voulais que vous parler de Riess's compositions. Je payerai avec plaisir ce qu'elles coûtent, si elles ont paru en livre, ou ce que coûtera la copie dans le cas où elle serait encore manuscrite. Envoyez-moi les poèmes, le plus tôt possible, par la voie du courrier, à l'adresse suivante:—le Dr. Jur. H. Heine, chez Maurice von Embden, 167, Neuer-Wall, Hamburg. Maintenant adieu, et restez amicalement disposé."

"Pour votre ami et compatriote,
"H. HEINE."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART.

(See page 116.)

Born, 1794; died 1854. An English author. Son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards at Oxford. After visiting Germany, he went to Edinburgh in 1816, with the intention of practising at the Bar. He soon, however, became one of the most distinguished members of a small band of Scotch writers, of whom Wilson was the chief. 'Blackwood's Magazine' was established in 1817, and Lockhart was one of the principal contributors. The Toryism of the new periodical pleased Sir Walter Scott greatly; Lockhart soon became one of his especial favourites, and he gave him the hand of his eldest daughter Sophia: the marriage took place in 1820. He then published 'Valerius,' 'Adam Blair,' the Life of Burns, and the Life of Napoleon. In 1826 he became principal editor of the 'Quarterly Review,' which position he held until 1853. He particularly excelled in biography, as his Life of Scott proves. His letter, however, shows that he sometimes passed his leisure moments sportively.

(Traduction.)

"Une longue plume d'un perroquet vert—une plume orange—ou bien d'autres splendides plumes de couleur."
"Telle est la pétition d'une belle dame qui s'est éprise de la passion de prendre des mouches pour pêcher dans la Tweed."
"O pêcheur—ornithologue ou ornithologue-pêcheur, pouvez-vous me donner quelques secours? Cupidon ne me permet plus de plumer ses ailes, et ce n'est qu'en vous, ô juge B—, que mon espoir repose."

"25 août 1840. Suisse-Place."

[From the Collection of Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

"J.-G. LOCKHART, docteur en droit."

THOMAS HOOD.

(See page 146.)

Born 1798; died 1845. An English poet, author, and humorist. He commenced his literary career in 1821, as editor of the 'London Magazine.' Shortly afterwards he published his 'Odes and Addresses to Great People.' From 1829 to 1838 he conducted the 'Comic Annual,' and it was while editor of 'The Gem' that he published his well-known poem of 'Eugene Aram's Dream.' He then travelled on the Continent, and published his work 'Up the Rhine.' Subsequently he became editor of the 'New Monthly Magazine,' and, after retiring from that post, he made a collection of all his writings in prose and verse, and published them under the title of 'Whimsicalities.' His works abound with genial humour, pleasant wit, ripe observation, and sound sense, and are an ornament to English literature. His letter is an evidence that he was a slave to his literary duties.

(Traduction.)

"Desmoulin Lodge, New Fenchley Road, Saint-John's Wood, 22, juin."

"Mon cher Monsieur,—J'aurais dû vous adresser plutôt réception de votre lettre avec l'explication de la cause des erreurs dont vous parlez. Mais que cela puisse paraître en contradiction avec ce que je fais pour la Revue depuis ces derniers mois (disons depuis le 15 novembre), j'ai dû attendre, et obligé de compter plus que d'habitude sur les imprimeurs. Cependant vous comprendrez facilement que pour une revue nouvelle et pour de nouvelles méthodes de travail, il y a des efforts que je dois faire même alité—et hélas! trop de choses restent à faire."

"J'espère toujours avoir le plaisir de faire votre connaissance personnelle: la force armée dût-elle me conduire devant vous à cet effet, et je suis, cher Monsieur, votre très-dévoté."

"W. J. Broderip, Esq."

[From the Collection of Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

WILLIAM HOWITT.

(See page 146.)

Born 1795. An English author. Son of a Quaker, by whom he was educated in the principles of that sect. But he gave himself up with ardour to the study of mathematics and the sciences, classics, and the French, German and Italian languages. He passed his leisure time in shooting and fishing, which made him familiar with rural life. In 1813, he married a young lady of his own sect, but, like himself, of literary tastes. In the first year of their marriage they published together a volume of poems, entitled 'The Forest Minstrel.' They afterwards wrote various reviews. From 1829 to 1839 they published a number of works, among which was 'Rural Life in England.' He then went to Germany to educate his children, and there produced 'Rural and Domestic Life in Germany,' etc. On his return to England in 1846, he became co-proprietor and editor of the 'People's Journal.' He then edited a periodical of his own, called 'Howitt's Journal.' It is to be presumed that the speculation was not a fortunate one, since in 1852 he went to Australia with his sons, and passed some time in gold-mining. Two years later he published a very interesting work on Australia, entitled 'Land, Labour, and Gold.'

(Traduction.)

"Highgate, 4 janvier 1862"

"Mon cher Monsieur Wood,—Nous serons heureux de vous voir le soir qui vous conviendra le mieux, ou le dimanche, après-midi, si cela vous est plus agréable. Si Mistress Wood venait avec vous, le plaisir serait augmenté."

"A vous sincèrement,"

"WILLIAM HOWITT."

"Le Révérend J.-G. Wood."

[From the Collection of Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

(See page 146.)

Born 1805; died 1857. A celebrated English writer; son of a theatrical manager. When young he had an irresistible desire for a seafaring life, and obtained an appointment as midshipman on board a ship of the line, where he met with Stanfield, the celebrated marine-painter. After two years' service he left the sea to enter a printing-office. Coming to London shortly afterwards (1822), he worked as a compositor in the office of an important journal, in which he inserted an article that attracted much notice; it was an essay on the lyrical drama, suggested to him by hearing Weber's 'Der Freischütz.' Soon afterwards (1826) he wrote his first play, 'Black-eyed Susan,' which met with immense success. From that

Né en 1805; mort en 1857. Littérateur anglais. Fils du directeur d'une troupe dramatique; se crut pour la carrière navale une vocation irrésistible et obtint une commission de *midshipman* à bord d'un vaisseau de ligne, où se trouvait déjà M. Stanfield, le célèbre peintre de marine. Après deux ans de service, il donna sa démission pour entrer dans une imprimerie. A Londres, où il vint peu de temps après (1822), il travailla à la composition d'un grand journal, dans lequel il inséra un article qui fit sensation; c'était un essai sur le drame lyrique, que lui avait suggéré l'audition du *Freischütz* de Weber. Bientôt il écrivait sa première pièce de théâtre, *Suzanne aux yeux noirs* (1826), dont le succès fut immense. Mai-

time he became the favourite of the populace, and taking his subjects from real life instead of borrowing from the French stage, he increased the repertory of the London theatres, treating with equal facility both comic and pathetic subjects. The drama of 'The Rent Day,' played in 1830, is one of the best domestic pictures he produced. The popularity of his pieces, which had enriched many managers, induced him to take the Strand Theatre on his own account; he then produced 'Neil Gwynne,' which succeeded; but having ventured upon Drury Lane, he met with reverses, and returned entirely to literature.

It was then that, under the title of 'Heads of the People,' translated into French as 'Les Anglais peints par eux-mêmes' (1839), he created a style which has since been much followed. This publication was illustrated by Cruikshank and Meadows, and renowned writers contributed to it. He then supplied to 'Blackwood's Magazine' his 'Men of Character,' a new series of types displaying much satirical humour. He put some of them on the stage, but without success.

Jerrolld was one of the most active contributors to 'Punch.' His earliest articles were a series of essays signed 'Q.'; he then gave the 'History of a Feather,' 'Mrs. Caudle's Lectures,' and 'Punch's Letters to his Son.' About 1843 he edited the 'Illustrated Magazine,' in which appeared his 'Chronicles of Clovenhook,' one of his best works, when this magazine ceased to appear he started one of his own, under the title of 'Douglas Jerrolld's Shilling Magazine,' in which appeared, among others, the delightful tale of 'St. James and St. Giles.'

After that time this prolific writer divided his time between 'Punch,' the drama, and the editing of 'Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.' His complete works have been edited by his son.

(Traduction.)

"26, Circus-Road, Saint-John's Wood, 22 juin."

"Mon cher Monsieur,—A mon très-grand regret, vos billets pour Exeter-Hall et pour lundi ne me sont point parvenus à temps; on les a jetés dans la boîte aux lettres du bureau, et malheureusement à cette époque de vacances—on n'y a pas fait assez d'attention."

"A l'avenir voulez-vous être assez bon de les faire envoyer à l'adresse ci-dessus? J'ai vu la pauvre mistress Phillips en ville, et il me peine de lui écrire qu'elle n'est plus à la maison."

"A vous sincèrement,"

"DOUGLAS JERROLD."

[From the Collection of Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

(See page 147.)

Born 1803. A celebrated French dramatic author and novelist. Son of the Republican General Alexandre Davy-Dumas, and grandson of the Marquis Davy de la Pailletterie and of an African negress, Tiennette Dumas, whose name his father preferred to bear. The future author of eighty dramas and more than forty novels, lost his father when three years old; he was educated at Villers-Cotterets, the place of his birth, by the Abbé Grégaire, and if the moderate pension of his mother did not allow her to give him a brilliant education, he excelled in all bodily exercises. At fifteen years old he became the office of the village notary as a copyist. In 1820 he went to seek his fortune "dans la grande ville." He there made the acquaintance of Adolphe de Leuven, who was beginning to write for the stage, and who engaged him as an assistant. Their pieces were not accepted by the managers, and at nineteen years old Dumas found himself without the means of subsistence, and with an infirm mother and a sister dependent on him. Although his father, owing to his rigid republican principles, had left no fortune, his name remained fixed in the memory of his companions in arms. One of them, General Foy, took an interest in the son, and turning to account the only talent he possessed, a good handwriting, got him placed as a supernumerary in the office of the secretary to the Duke of Orleans, at a salary of 1200 francs. Dumas remained eight years in that office. The Palais Royal contained a magnificent library, and he devoted his leisure to reading with avidity, taking notes, and frequenting the theatres for the purpose of studying stage effects. In 1825 he succeeded in obtaining the representation at the Ambigu of

tre dès lors des faveurs de la foule et cherchant ses sujets dans la vie réelle, au lieu de les emprunter aux scènes françaises, il alimenta le répertoire des théâtres de Londres et traita avec une égale facilité le genre larmoyant et le genre comique. Le drame du *Jour du loyer*, joué en 1830, est un des meilleurs tableaux intimes qu'il ait tracés. La vogue de ses pièces, qui avaient enrichi plusieurs directeurs, le décida à exploiter lui-même le petit théâtre du Strand; il y donna *Neil Gwynne*, qui réussit, mais ayant voulu l'élever jusqu'à Drury-Lane, il éprouva des revers, et revint tout entier à la littérature.

Ce fut alors que, sous le titre de *Heads of the People: Les Anglais peints par eux-mêmes* (1839), il créa un genre que l'on a beaucoup exploité depuis. Cette publication fut illustrée par Cruikshank et Meadows, et les écrivains en renom lui prêtèrent leurs concours. Il fournit ensuite à *Blackwood's Magazine*, sa *Galerie d'Originaux*, série nouvelle de types conçus avec autant d'humour que d'observation malicieuse. Il en mit quelques-uns à la scène, mais sans succès.

M. Jerrolld prit une part des plus actives à la rédaction du *Punch*. Ses premières articles furent une suite d'essais signés de la lettre Q., puis il donna *L'Histoire d'une plume*, ses *Cuquets de madame Caudle* et ses *Lettres de Punch à son fils*. Vers 1843 il fut chargé d'éditer le *Illustrated Magazine*, où parurent ses *Chroniques de Clovenhook*, l'un de ses meilleurs ouvrages; cette revue ayant cessé de paraître, il en fonda une à lui sous son nom: *Douglas Jerrolld's Shilling Magazine*; qui reçut, entre autres, la joyeuse nouvelle de *Saint-Gilles et Saint-James*.

Depuis, ce fécond écrivain partagea son temps entre le journal le *Punch*, l'art dramatique et la publication d'un journal hebdomadaire, *Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper*.

(Traduction.)

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"A vous sincèrement,"

"DOUGLAS JERROLD."

[From the Collection of Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

Né en 1803. Célèbre auteur dramatique et romancier français. Fils du général républicain Alexandre Davy-Dumas, et petit-fils lui-même du marquis Davy de la Pailletterie, et d'une négresse africaine, Tiennette Dumas, dont le nom son père préféra porter. L'auteur futur de quatre-vingt-dix drames et de quarante et quelques romans, perdit son père à l'âge de trois ans: il fut élevé à Villers-Cotterets, lieu de sa naissance, par l'abbé Grégaire; mais si la pension modeste de sa mère ne lui permit pas de lui donner une éducation brillante, il excella dans tous les exercices du corps. A quinze ans, il entra comme copiste chez le notaire de son village. En 1820 il alla chercher fortune "dans la grande ville." Il y fit la connaissance d'Adolphe de Leuven, qui commençait à écrire pour le théâtre, et qui le prit pour collaborateur. Leurs pièces ne furent pas acceptées par les directeurs, et à 19 ans Dumas se trouva sans moyens d'existence. Cependant, il avait à soutenir une mère infirme et une sœur. Son père n'avait pas laissé de fortune, à cause de la rigidité de ses principes républicains; mais son nom était gravé dans la mémoire de ses compagnons d'armes. L'un d'eux, le général Foy, s'intéressa à son fils, mit à profit le seul talent qu'il possédait—une belle écriture—et le fit entrer en qualité de surnuméraire au secrétariat du duc d'Orléans, aux appointements de 1,200 francs. Dumas resta huit ans chez le duc. Le Palais-Royal possédait une magnifique bibliothèque; il consacra ses instants de loisir à lire avec avidité, à prendre des notes et à fréquenter les théâtres pour y étudier les effets de scène, et en 1825 il réussit à faire représenter à l'Ambigu sa première œuvre dramatique, *La Chasse et l'Amour*. Le succès n'en fut pas grand,

his first dramatic piece, 'La Chasse et l'Amour.' Its success was not great; and Dumas vegetated on his salary, now raised to 2000 francs, when Macready visited Paris in 1827, and played Shakespeare's characters. Dumas saw him in 'Hamlet,' which suddenly opened to him a new world of ideas; he resolved to write tragedies, and soon after produced two, 'Christine de Suède' and 'Henri III.' He submitted them to Noddy, who recommended them to the Théâtre Français. 'Henri III.' was represented there in 1829. The Duke of Orleans and his friends were present at the first representation, which was a great triumph. 'Christine' was played at the Odéon in 1830 — another triumph. 'Charles VII.' and 'Richard d'Arleington' were played in 1831. Dumas had disenthroned the French classics; but, not content with tragedy, he wrote also high comedy, 'Mademoiselle de Belle-Île,' etc. etc.

After being decorated with the Cross of July, Dumas made a tour in La Vendée, and wrote a narrative of it in a manner which gave offence to King Louis Philippe. But the Duke of Orleans reinstated him in Court favour, and he accompanied the Duke de Montpensier to Spain, as historian of his marriage (1846). On his return to Paris he opened the Théâtre Historique for the performance of his own pieces, which the other theatres were either unable or unwilling to represent. The revolution of 1848 was fatal to that enterprise, which had promised to increase his fortune, the largest ever made by a literary man. He endeavoured to play a part in the events of that time, and started two papers, one of which, 'La Liberté,' died in its birth, and the other, 'Le Mois,' lasted two years; he failed also in his candidature for the National Assembly. In 1852 he went to Belgium, and afterwards to Italy, where he has followed the fortunes of Garibaldi, whose historian he has become, as our subscribers will see by the extracts which we publish from his biography of the hero of Marsala.

Dumas' numerous novels much resemble his plays; all the artifices of the drama creep in under an extreme facility of style and an unparalleled fertility of imagination. 'Les Trois Mousquetaires' and 'Le Comte de Monte Christo' are undoubtedly the best.

Alexandre Dumas commenced writing his memoirs in 1852. The catalogue of his works comprises more than 1200 volumes.

His crisp hair, his features, and his complexion, indicate his African origin.

(Translation.)

"JOSEPH GARIBALDI.—The life of Garibaldi is not yet a biography; as he still lives, it is a legend. Garibaldi is not only the man of nationalities, the soldier of independence, the conqueror of Italy, Garibaldi is a poet, and that infinity of poetry which his life contains is the most precious of all treasures, coloured and full of images, and gives to all his actions that picturesque tint which they are impressed.

"Unfortunately, space is wanting to develop the picturesque side by which this predestined life approaches an epic poem. The existence of Garibaldi is an Iliad, and it would require the historic cantos of Homer's poem to recount the exploits of this second Ajax Telamonius.

"We have but two pages; let us haste. Joseph was born on the 22nd July, 1807, at Nice, which had then belonged to France for fourteen years, not only in the same house, but in the same room where Muscena was born. . . . It is unnecessary for us to dwell upon the details of the late campaigns of Garibaldi, which terminated so sadly at Aspromonte. I had on that occasion the misfortune to differ in opinion from my illustrious friend, which does not prevent my taking a profound interest in what happened to him. One of my consolations in this circumstance was, that his leg was saved by the care of a French surgeon.

"Now that he is going to make a peaceful journey to England, I make myself the herald of his triumph, and have but one regret—it is that I cannot mingle my cheers with those of the brave English people who know so well how to give to Haynau and to Garibaldi the award of shame and of glory which belong to them.

"ALEX. DUMAS."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

WILLIAM ETTY.

(See page 148.)

Born 1787; died 1849. An eminent English artist. At twenty years of age he became a student in the Royal Academy at London; but it was not until 1810 that he was admitted there as an exhibitor. His first picture exhibited was 'Telemachus rescuing Antiope.' From this time he appears to have been unsuccessful until 1816, when he went to Italy to study the great masters, but he soon afterwards returned. In 1820 his 'Coral Finders' attracted much notice; the following year he produced 'Cleopatra arriving in Cilicia,' and from that time his reputation was established. His pictures were much sought after, and he especially excelled in painting the nude female figure. His aim, in all his large pictures, was to paint the

et Dumas végétait sur ses appointements élevés à 2,000 francs, quand Macready arriva à Paris en 1827, et y joua le répertoire de Shakespeare. Dumas le vit dans *Hamlet*, et il conçut soudain un nouveau monde d'idées; il aborda résolument le genre tragique, et bientôt après il écrivit deux tragédies, *Christine de Suède* et *Henri III.* Il les soumit à Noddy, qui le recommanda au Théâtre-Français. *Henri III.* y fut représenté en 1829. Le duc d'Orléans et ses amis assistèrent à sa première représentation, qui fut un grand triomphe. *Christine* fut jouée à l'Odéon en 1830. Même triomphe. *Charles VII.* et *Richard d'Arleington* furent représentés en 1831. Dumas avait détrôné les classiques français; mais il ne se contenta pas de la tragédie, il écrivit aussi de hautes comédies, *Mademoiselle de Belle-Île*, etc. etc.

Décoré de la Croix de juillet, Alexandre Dumas fit dans la Vendée un voyage dont il écrivit la relation de manière à mécontenter le roi Louis-Philippe. Mais le duc d'Orléans le fit rentrer en faveur à la cour, et il accompagna le duc de Montpensier en Espagne, comme historiographe de son mariage (1846). A son retour à Paris, il ouvrit pour son propre répertoire, auquel les autres scènes ne voulaient ou ne pouvaient plus suffire, le Théâtre-Historique. La révolution de 1848 fut fatale à cette entreprise, qui devait alimenter ou renouveler sa fortune, la plus considérable que les lettres aient faite. Il tenta de jouer un rôle dans les événements de cette époque; il fonda deux journaux, dont l'un, *La Liberté*, mourut en naissant, et dont l'autre, *Le Mois*, végéta deux années; il échoua aussi dans sa candidature à l'Assemblée nationale. En 1852 il passa en Belgique, puis en Italie, où il a suivi la fortune de Garibaldi, dont il s'est fait l'historiographe, ainsi que nos abonnés le verront par les extraits que nous publions de sa biographie du héros de Marsala.

Les romans si nombreux d'Alexandre Dumas ressemblent beaucoup à ses pièces; tous les artifices du drame s'y glissent, sous une extrême facilité de style, sous une fertilité d'esprit vraiment inouïe. *Les Trois Mousquetaires* et *Le Comte de Monte-Christo* sont sans contredit les meilleurs.

Alexandre Dumas a commencé à écrire ses mémoires en 1852. Le catalogue de ses ouvrages comprend plus de 1,200 volumes.

Les cheveux crépus, les traits, les lèvres et le teint d'Alexandre Dumas rappellent son origine africaine.

passions of the heart, and to moralize upon them; as, for example, in 'Ulysses and the Sirens,' he meant to show the importance of resisting sensual delights. The letter which we give indicates that the famous painter had his moments of discouragement, or perhaps that he was somewhat inclined to idleness.

(Translation.)

"14, Buckingham-Street, Strand,
"Samedi.

"Mon cher Monsieur Burton,—J'ai reçu votre billet; je suis charmé que vous alliez à York. Donnez mes amitiés à M. Nicholson, et remerciez-le de toutes ses bontés. Dites-lui que nous nous rangeons, et que nous sommes retournés à la peinture. J'ai envoyé le panneau; vous pouvez le porter au 'George,' ou il restera jusqu'à ce qu'on le réclame; à moins que vous puissiez trouver quelqu'un chez moi. Que Dieu vous bénisse, et qu'il prenne de vous meilleur soin que vous en prenez généralement vous-même!

"Sincèrement à vous,
"WILLIAM ETTY."

[From the Collection of Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

MINER KILBOURNE KELLOGG.

(See page 118.)

Born 1814. This American artist attracted considerable notice early in life as a portrait-painter. In 1841, after rendering signal services to his country (under the Presidency of Mr. Van Buren), he took up his abode at Florence. He soon after visited the cities of Northern Italy, to acquaint himself with their treasures of art, and in 1843 departed for Egypt, examined the most remarkable monuments on the Nile, and crossed the Red Sea to the desert of Mount Sinai. There he remained several days, sketching and exploring this most interesting region. His notes upon the *Plata* on which tradition reports the Israelites to have encamped during the promulgation of the Law, were afterwards published at New York. His opinions are directly opposed to those entertained by Dr. Robinson, who has denied the existence of a plain south-east of Mount Sinai. Dr. Kitto quoted Mr. Kellogg's views in his work on 'Scripture Lands,' in contradistinction to those of Dr. Robinson. Crossing the great desert of the Wandering into Palestine, the artist made extensive journeys throughout the Holy Land as far as Damascus, spending some weeks in Jerusalem and its neighbourhood, returning thence to Florence with a rich collection of useful and beautiful subjects. Still his desire for Oriental travel was too strong; and soon afterwards we meet him in Constantinople, the guest of Mr. Carr, the American minister. He there painted the portraits of many distinguished persons, among others, that of the Grand Seraskier, Kaza Pasha. He made the acquaintance of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (then Sir Stratford Canning) and of Mr. Layard, with whom Mr. Kellogg subsequently made an instructive tour into Asia Minor. Soon after this, Mr. Layard commenced his renowned excavations at Nineveh; and it was through the friendly correspondence between these fellow-travellers that Mr. Kellogg was enabled to make those important labours known through the American press.

On returning to Italy he passed several years in the principal cities, studying the old masters. The intimate knowledge thus acquired of their peculiar and varied excellences was of the greatest value to him, not only in the practice of art, but in collecting a number of the finest productions of the Italian school. One of these he sold to the late Lord Ashburton,—the 'Belle Jardinière,' by Raphael,—which claims to be an older and superior work to that so long known under the same title in the collection of the Louvre.

The admirable sketch which we give was drawn by Mr. Kellogg in 1848. It is the only portrait in existence of Mr. Calhoun.

ainsi, par *Ulysse et les Sirènes*, il démonstre combien il est important de résister aux plaisirs sensuels. La lettre que nous produisons de lui semble dénoter que le fameux peintre a eu des moments de découragement, ou bien qu'il était quelque peu enclin à la paresse.

(Traduction.)

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The admirable sketch which we give was drawn by Mr. Kellogg in 1848. It is the only portrait in existence of Mr. Calhoun.

Né en 1814. Cet artiste américain créa beaucoup de sensation dès son jeune âge comme peintre de portraits. En 1841, après avoir rendu des services signalés à son pays (sous la présidence de M. Van Buren), il s'établit à Florence. Il visita ensuite les cités du nord de l'Italie, pour étudier leurs trésors artistiques. En 1843 il partit pour l'Égypte, examina les principaux monuments du Nil, puis il traversa la Mer-Rouge et arriva au Mont-Sinaï. Il passa plusieurs jours à explorer en détail et à esquisser cette région si intéressante. Ses notes sur la *Plaine* où la tradition fait camper les Israélites pendant la promulgation de la Loi, furent publiées plus tard à New-York. Ses opinions sont en contradiction directe avec celles du docteur Robinson, qui a nié l'existence d'une plaine au sud-est du Mont-Sinaï. Le docteur Kitto les cite dans ses *Terres de l'Écriture*, il les oppose au docteur Robinson. Après avoir traversé le grand désert et visité la Palestine, M. Kellogg continua à explorer la Terre-Sainte jusqu'à Damas; il passa plusieurs semaines à Jérusalem et aux environs. Il retourna à Florence avec une riche collection de beaux et utiles matériaux. Cependant, sa passion pour les voyages orientaux reprit bientôt le dessus, et nous le trouvons à Constantinople, l'hôte de M. Carr, ambassadeur américain. Il y peignit nombre de portraits de grands personnages, et parmi eux celui de Riza Pacha, grand Séraskier. Il fit la connaissance de lord Stratford de Redcliffe (alors sir Stratford Canning) et de M. Layard, avec lequel il fit plus tard un voyage d'instruction dans l'Asie-Mineure. Bientôt après, M. Layard commença les fouilles de Ninive, et ce fut à la correspondance amicale qui s'établit entre les deux compagnons de voyage, que M. Kellogg fut redevable de la publicité donnée à ses travaux par la presse américaine.

Il retourna ensuite en Italie, et y passa plusieurs années à étudier les grands maîtres. La connaissance intime qu'il acquit ainsi de l'excellence propre à chacun d'eux, lui a été excessivement avantageuse, non-seulement dans la composition de ses œuvres, mais encore pour former une collection des meilleures toiles de l'école italienne. Le feu lord Ashburton posséda de cette collection, *La belle Jardinière*, par Raphaël, qu'on prétend être supérieure et de date plus ancienne à la toile portant le même nom qui se trouve au Louvre.

L'admirable esquisse que nous donnons de M. Calhoun fut dessinée par M. Kellogg en 1848. C'est le seul portrait qui existe de cet homme d'état distingué.

FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, called FANNY KEMBLE.

(See page 148.)

Born 1811. An English tragic actress. She was trained by her father, the celebrated Charles Kemble, and by her aunt, the no less celebrated Mrs. Siddons, and first appeared upon the stage in 1829, at Covent Garden, in the character of Juliet, which she played with exquisite grace. In 1832 she gave, in the United States of America, a series of representations, which were a continual ovation. She married Mr. Pearce Butler, a rich

Née en 1811. Tragédienne anglaise. Formée par son père, le célèbre Charles Kemble, et par sa tante, la non-moins célèbre mistress Siddons, elle débuta dans la carrière théâtrale en 1829, à Covent-Garden, par le rôle de Juliette, qu'elle joua avec une grâce aussi exquise que touchante. En 1832 elle donna aux États-Unis d'Amérique une série de représentations qui ne furent qu'une ovation continuelle. Elle épousa M. Pearce-

proprietor of Philadelphia, from whom she was separated in 1849, after having lost, by her removal from the stage, the fruits of her first triumphs. Since that time she has not played in public, but has given readings from Shakespeare both in London and in Paris. Fanny Kemble has not contented herself with leaving imperishable traditions on the stage, but has also written both in prose and verse. At seventeen years of age she wrote a tragedy, 'Francis I. ;' at nineteen, 'The Star of Seville,' a drama; in 1835, a narrative of her travels in the United States; in 1842,

Butler, riche propriétaire de Philadelphie, dont elle se sépara en 1849, après avoir perdu, par son éloignement de la scène, le fruit de ses premiers triomphes. Depuis, elle n'a plus joué en public, mais elle a fait à Londres et à Paris des lectures de Shakespeare. Mistress Kemble ne s'est pas contentée de laisser sur la scène des traditions impérissables, elle a écrit aussi en prose et en vers. A 17 ans, elle composait une tragédie: *François I^{er}*; à 19 ans, *L'Étoile de Séville*, drame; en 1835 elle publia ses impressions de voyage aux États-Unis; en 1842, un volume de poésies di-

a volume of poems; and finally, under the title of 'A Year of Consolation,' a recital of her impressions during a journey in Italy with her sister Adelaide, now Mrs. Sartoris. She is also the translator of Dumas' comedy, 'Mademoiselle de Belle-Île,' now playing at the Haymarket.

verses; enfin, sous le titre d'*Une Année de consolation*, le récit de ses impressions durant un voyage qu'elle a fait en Italie avec sa sœur Adelaide, aujourd'hui mistress Sartoris. Enfin, elle a traduit *Mademoiselle de Belle-Île*, qu'on joue en ce moment au théâtre de Haymarket.

(Traduction.)

"Mille remerciements, mon cher Monsieur, pour les roses les plus belles que j'aie jamais vues.
"Votre sincèrement obligée,

"3 Park Place, Saint-James, lundi, 22."

"FANNY KEMBLE."

[From the Collection of Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

genius of Corneille; after his admission into the Academy, he produced nothing of great merit, and for a time gave up writing for the stage. Yielding to the persuasion of his friends, he resumed the pen in 1659, and produced 'Œdipe,' 'Sertorius,' and 'Othon.' But his genius became entirely eclipsed in 'Agésilas' (1666), and his subsequent pieces. 'Le Menteur,' represented in 1642, is considered the best comedy produced up to that time. He also wrote, 'Mélanges Poétiques,' 'Discours sur l'Art Dramatique,' and a metrical translation of the 'Imitation of Jesus Christ,' which passed through forty editions. This poet was the true creator of the dramatic art in France; his energy and sublimity are admired, but he is reproached with bombast, subtlety, and startling incongruities. Extremely simple in manner, he did not shine much in conversation.

The long letter which we give is entirely in his own hand: it is addressed to M. de Zuylichem (Constantine Huygens), denying the advantage of prefixing an argument to a drama.

(Texte.)

"Monsieur,—Voulez vous bien recevoir la même excuse deux fois, et que je vous die encore que je vous aurois plutôt fait réponse si j'avois pu me résoudre à me présenter devant vous les mains vuides? Vous seriez quitte de mes importunités à trop bon marché si je ne vous persécutois que par les civilités d'une lettre, et par les remerciements que je vous dois de la part que vous me donnez en votre estime et en votre bienveillance. Quoique tous vos moments soient précieux, permettez que j'en desrobbe quelques uns à vos grands emplois pour vous laisser en la lecture d'une comédie que je vous envoie. C'est une nouveauté qui pourra sembler monstrueuse et donnera lieu de soutenir, que faire une comédie entre des personnes illustres n'est autre chose que

'Humano capiti cervicem jungere equinam.'

Je suis pourtant assez hardy pour la vouloir justifier auprès de vous, ou du moins pour en faire les mines. Car, à ne rien desguiser, je scay bien que je parle le langage d'Aristote dans le mauvais discours que je vous en fais, mais je ne scay pas si je l'entens bien ny si les conséquences que j'en tire sont justes. Dans cette incertitude j'ay voulu seulement éblouir les peuples par l'autorité de votre nom, et comme ils savent qu'on ne vous peut surprendre, j'ay cru qu'ils se persuaderaient aisément que toutes mes raisons sont de mises, quand ils verront que j'ose vous en faire le juge. Vous m'approuverez, quand il vous plaira, si j'ay bien rencontré, et je seray aussi prêt à exécuter ce que vous en ordonneriez que vous me voyez l'estre touchant les arguments que vous demandez en nos Poèmes. Nous nous en sommes dispensés depuis quelque temps, et avons cru que nous ne devions plus aux Lecteurs qu'aux Spectateurs, que nous convions à leurs représentations sans leur en donner aucune lumière. Ce n'est pas qu'il y ait des pièces d'une espèce si intriguées, qu'il échappe beaucoup de choses à la première représentation, et à la première lecture, faute d'un tel secours: mais nous avons estimé cela avantageux pour ceux qui les voyent, et pour ceux qui les lisent, puisqu'il est cause que l'ouvrage a pour eux la grâce de la nouveauté plus d'une fois, leur laissant à la première le plaisir entier de la surprise que font les événements, et réservant pour l'autre celui que leur donne l'intelligence de ce qu'ils n'ont pas bien compris à l'abord. Vous me direz qu'il ne les faudra donc seoir ou lire tout au plus que ces deux fois; et j'en suis d'accord avec vous pour les Poèmes dont toute la grâce consiste en cette nouveauté et en cette surprise; mais pour ceux qui ont quelque chose de plus solide, il est à présumer qu'ils donneront la même satisfaction à toutes les lectures qu'on en voudra faire, qu'ils avoient donnée à la première où l'on avoit esté préparé par un Argument. J'advoque que nous en voyons quelque au devant de tous ceux que nous ont laissés nos Anciens, mais je m'imagine que nous en avons l'obligation à leurs interprètes ou à leurs scolastes plutôt qu'à eux mêmes. Parmi les Grecs il y en a quelques uns dont Aristophane le grammairien est nommé l'auteur, quelques uns tirés de la Bibliothèque d'Apollodorus. La plupart même des comédies d'Aristophane n'en ont que de latins. Ceux de Plaute paroissent estre de son style, mais j'ay toutefois bien de la peine à croire qu'ils soient de lui, et ses Prologues semblent m'autoriser à ce doute. Il ne les introduit que pour conter le sujet de sa comédie et le leur fait dire souvent en termes exprés:

"Nunc argumentum eloquar hujus comedie."

"Pourquoy donc auroit il encor fait des arguments dont il n'avoit pas besoin et qui souvent sont si obscurs que des esprits médiocres ont besoin de lire toute la comédie pour les entendre, au lieu qu'ils devroient faire entendre la comédie? Au regard de Terence je n'en voy que dans ses commentaires ou le nom de leurs auteurs ne manque jamais, et dans les impressions de Plautin je n'y en trouve aucun. Les tragédies de Senèque ne me convainquent pas davantage; on en voit presque autant de différents arguments que de différentes éditions, et s'il y en a quelques uns de sa façon dans une diversité si grande, je n'ay encor seou le deviner. Voilà, Monsieur, surquoy nous nous estions enhardis à les retrancher

entrée à l'Académie, il ne produisit aucune pièce de grand mérite, et il s'éloigna du théâtre. Cédant aux instances de ses amis, il reprit la plume en 1659, et donna *Œdipe*, *Sertorius* et *Othon*. Mais son génie s'éclipsa entièrement dans *Agésilas* (1666) et ses pièces ultérieures. *Le Menteur*, représenté en 1642, passe pour la meilleure comédie produite jusque-là. Il a écrit aussi les *Mélanges poétiques*, les *Discours sur l'Art dramatique*, l'*Imitation de Jésus-Christ*, traduite en vers, qui a eu quarante éditions. Ce poète, surnommé *le grand Corneille*, est le vrai créateur de l'art dramatique en France; on admire surtout en lui l'énergie et le sublime, mais on lui reproche de l'enflure, de la subtilité et des disparates choquantes. Extrêmement simple de manières et de mœurs, il brillait peu dans la conversation.

La longue lettre que nous donnons de lui est entièrement écrite de sa main; elle est adressée à M. de Zuylichem (Constantin Huygens), et elle combat le système de préface le drame d'arguments.

(Translation.)

"Monsieur,—Will you be so kind as to receive the same excuse a second time, and let me repeat that I would have given you an answer sooner, if I could have made up my mind to present myself before you empty-handed? You would be well rid of my importunities if I persecuted you only by the civilities of a letter, and by the thanks that I owe you for the share which you give me in your esteem and goodwill. Although all your moments are precious, allow me to steal some from your important duties to amuse you by the perusal of a comedy which I send you; it is a novelty which may appear monstrous and will give reason to maintain that to make a comedy among illustrious persons is nothing else than,

'Humano capiti cervicem jungere equinam.'

I am bold enough, however, to wish to justify it to you, or at least to attempt it. For, to tell the truth, I know well that I speak the language of Aristotle in my bad discussion of it; but I do not know whether I understand it properly, or draw the right conclusions. In this uncertainty I merely wished to dazzle the people with the authority of your name, and as they know that you cannot be taken by surprise, I thought that they would easily believe that all my reasons are in order, when they see that I dare to make you the judge of them. You will inform me, when you please, whether I have acted rightly, and I shall be as ready to act upon your orders, as you see that I am as regards the arguments which you require of our Poems. We have long dispensed with them, and have thought that we did not owe more to the Readers than to the Spectators whom we invite to their performance without giving them any explanation. It is not that there are no pieces so complicated that many things escape notice at the first performance and at the first reading from want of such help; but we considered it an advantage for those who see and for those who read, as it is the reason why the work has the advantage of novelty for them more than once; leaving them the first time the entire pleasure of surprise caused by the events, and reserving for the second, that which arises from their understanding what they had not quite mastered at first. You will say, that there is therefore no necessity to sit or read more than twice at most, and I agree with you as regards Poems, the whole attraction of which consists in this novelty and surprise, but for those which have more depth, we may presume that they will give the same satisfaction every time that they are read as at first, with the preparation of an Argument. I own that we meet with them in almost all those writings which the Ancients have left to us, but I fancy that we are indebted to their interpreters and schoolmasters for them, rather than to the authors. Among the Greek there are some of which Aristophanes the grammarian is called the author, some taken from the Library of Apollodorus; even the greater part of the comedies of Aristophanes have only Latin ones. Those of Plautus appear to be in his style, but I have nevertheless much trouble in believing them to be his, and his Prologues appear to authorize this doubt. He only introduces them to relate the subject of his comedy, and often causes to be said in express terms,

"Nunc argumentum eloquar hujus comedie."

Why then should he still have made Arguments which he did not require, and which are often so obscure that common minds require to read the whole play in order to understand them, instead of their explaining the comedy? With respect to Terence, I only see some in his commentaries, where the name of their authors is never wanting, and in the copies of Plautus I find none. The tragedies of Seneca do not convince me more; one finds almost as many different arguments to them as editions; and if there be any of his creations amidst such a diversity, I have been unable as yet to distinguish him. These then, Monsieur, are the grounds on which we ventured to abolish Arguments, and to follow the maxim, that a play is badly composed when it does not bear its own meaning with it, and requires a false light which is borrowed elsewhere. For some time past I have placed the text of the authors from

et à prendre cette maxime, qu'une pièce de théâtre est fort mal faite quand elle ne porte point toutes ses lumières elle-même et qu'elle a besoin d'un faux jour qui vienne d'ailleurs. Depuis quelque temps j'ay jeté au devant des miennes le texte des auteurs dont j'en ay tiré les sujets, mais ce n'a esté que pour faire desmaier l'histoire d'avec la fable, et si j'advertis quelquefois de quelques circonstances de mon invention, ce n'est que pour conduire mes lecteurs jusqu'au premier vers sans leur donner la connaissance des Episodes. C'est ainsi que d'ordinaire en use Plaute et y adjouste quelquefois l'évenement par où sa fable se termine. J'en ay fait de même en cette comédie et pour vous satisfaire davantage j'ay rappellé le nom d'Argument que nous avions banny. Je n'ay pas cité mon auteur, et si vous me pressez là-dessus, je vous diray ingénument que je l'ay pris d'un vieil manuscrit espagnol que personne n'a jamais vu et dont je ne scaurois rien moy-même, si le Dieu de la poésie ne me l'avoit révélé. Mais insensiblement en vous rendant conte de nostre usage touchant les Arguments de nos poèmes j'oublie à vous demander pardon d'avoir abusé de l'honneur de vostre amitié dont j'ay fait parade en public. C'est un sentiment de vanité que vous trouverez juste quand vous considérez que je n'en pouvois faire un secret sans me priver du plus grand avantage que les Muses m'ayent fait recevoir puisqu'elles ne m'ont encor rien procuré de plus glorieux que le droit de me pouvoir dire avec vostre aveu, "Vostre très humble et très obéissant serviteur."

"A Monsieur. A Remy, ce 28 de May 1650."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

JEAN RACINE.

(See page 132.)

Born 1639: died 1699. One of the greatest tragic poets of France. He was educated at Port Royal, where he acquired a taste for classical literature. At the age of twenty, he attracted the favour of the Court by an ode which he composed for the marriage of Louis XIV. He had for friends Molière and Boileau, from whom he received useful advice. He commenced his dramatic career in 1664 by 'La Thébaïde'; in 1665 he produced 'Alexandre,' and in 1667 'Andromaque,' which revealed his talent, and met with immense success. Then came 'Britannicus,' 'Bérénice,' 'Bajazet,' 'Mithridate,' 'Iphigénie,' and 'Phèdre.' This admirable piece was hissed by a cabal directed by the Duke of Nevers and the Duchess of Bouillon. Hurt by such iniquitous treatment, Racine, who was only thirty-eight, retired from the stage. In 1677 he was appointed historiographer to the king, and from that time occupied himself only in the discharge of his duties and the care of his family. At the solicitation, however, of Madame de Maintenon, and after a silence of twelve years, he consented to write on sacred subjects, and composed 'Esther' and 'Athalie' (1689 and 1691), which were played at St. Cyr by the young ladies of the Royal Household. The first of these tragedies was successful, but the second was completely misunderstood by the public, and Racine, discouraged by this new injustice, finally retired from dramatic authorship. Louis XIV. nevertheless loaded him with favours; he granted him a pension, made him a Gentleman in Ordinary, and received him into intimate friendship. But a "mémoire" on the misery of the people, which Racine had written in 1697, at the solicitation of Madame de Maintenon, fell into the hands of the king, who expressed himself in such harsh terms as to prove a fatal blow to the poet. A liver complaint, from which he suffered, became worse, and he died two years afterwards. He was received into the French Academy in 1673. If Racine does not equal Corneille in vigour and in genius, he surpasses him in tenderness, facility, and elegance; he has no inequalities like his rival,—his style is perfect.

The letter which we give, entirely in his own hand, is addressed to his friend Boileau-Despréaux.

(Translation.)

"Compiègne, 4th May, 1695."

"M. Desgranges told me that he had yesterday obtained the signatures to our orders, and that they would be reviewed by the King the day after to-morrow; that he would then send them to M. Dougois, from whom you will be able to draw them. I beg you to keep mine until I return. There is no news here. Some say that the siege of Casal is raised, but the thing is very doubtful, as nothing certain is known."

"Six privateers of St. Malo have taken seventeen vessels of a merchant fleet of the enemy, and a man-of-war of sixty guns. The King is in perfect health, and his troops wonderful."

"Whatever may be your horror of bad verses, I beg you to read 'Judith,' and especially the preface, of which I pray you to send me your opinion. I have never seen anything so despised as all that is in this country, and all your predictions are fulfilled. Adieu, Monsieur; I am wholly yours,"

"RACINE."

"I am afraid that I was wrong in telling you that our orders would be sent to M. Dougois, and I believe that it is to M. de Prie to whom M. Desgranges told me that M. Dougois would only have to send next Saturday."

[From the Collection of Autographs of the British Museum.]

whom I took my subjects, before some of my works, but only to divide history from fable; and if I have sometimes given notice of any circumstances of my invention, I only did so to lead my readers up to the first verse without giving them any knowledge of the episodes. It is thus that Plautus generally makes use of them, and he sometimes adds the event where his story ends. I have done so in this comedy, and to give you more satisfaction, I have recalled the name of Argument which we had banished. I have not cited my author, and if you press me thereon, I will tell you candidly that I have taken him from an old Spanish manuscript, that no one has ever seen, and of which I myself should have known nothing had not the God of Poetry revealed it to me. But insensibly while relating to you our usage as regards the Arguments of our Poems, I forgot to ask your pardon for having abused the honour of your friendship which I have paraded in public. It is a feeling of vanity which you will allow, when you consider that I could not make a secret of it without depriving myself of the greatest advantage that the Muses have bestowed upon me, since they have obtained me nothing more glorious than the right of being able to call myself with your consent,

"Your very humble and obedient servant,"

"CORNEILLE."

"To Monsieur."

"Remy, 28th May, 1650."

FRANÇOIS-MARIE AROUET DE VOLTAIRE.

(See page 162.)

Born 1694; died 1778. Educated at a college of the Jesuits, one of whom prophesied that their pupil would one day be the Coryphaeus of Theism. It is certain that Voltaire soon began to outshine everybody and to attack everything. His godfather, the Abbé de Châteaufort, was a friend of Ninon de l'Enclos, La Fare, and all the *esprits forts* of the time. Voltaire, on leaving college, was introduced by the Abbé into this society, and acquired its tastes and its maxims. Ninon lent him 2000 francs to buy books, whilst his intimacy with La Fare introduced him to the Court, and made him acquainted with madame who did not fear Madame de Maintenon. His first literary efforts were two epistles. His father, who did not share his tastes, sent him away to Holland. He there had a love adventure, which led to his return to France, where he became an attorney's clerk. M. de Caumartin, Superintendent of Finance, and a friend of his father, interested himself for him. Voltaire acquired from his conversation an enthusiastic admiration for Henri IV., and for the grandeur of Louis XIV. He then conceived the plan of the 'Henriade' and of the 'Siècle de Louis XIV.' The Duke of Orleans, become Regent, exiled him to Tulle for a satire against him and his daughter, the Duchesse de Berry. The following year (1717) he was placed for some months in the Bastille, and there wrote one canto of the 'Henriade.' On the 18th November, 1718, the tragedy of 'Œdipe' was produced at the Théâtre Français, and became highly popular. He wrote again for the stage in 1720, but his play, 'Artémide,' was put down by cabal. Two years later he composed 'L'Épître à Uranie,' with the object of proving that it is sufficient to be virtuous and to believe in God. In 1726 he was sent a second time to the Bastille, through the intrigues of Coeuvrier de Rohan-Chabot, but this time he remained there only fifteen days; he came out on the 2nd May, 1726, and was taken to Calais, where he embarked for England. He passed two years in this country, and, through the influence of Lord Bolingbroke, whom he had known in France, he was well received. He studied the English language, made himself familiar with the works of Bacon, Locke, and Newton, and became a disciple of these great thinkers; he particularly liked the philosophical poetry of Pope, which he imitated, and at a later period even appropriated. At the same time he studied in Shakespeare the dramatic effects, pathos, and action, which taught him to strike out for himself a new path on the French stage, after Corneille and Racine. At the same period Woolston published his Discourses against miracles, by which a powerful influence was exercised over a young mind open to novelty. The almost royal funeral of Newton, whose grand discoveries he studied, acted strongly on his mind. It will be seen from this rapid sketch what a treasure of ideas and of recollections Voltaire amassed during his sojourn in England; there is scarcely one of his writings in which its effects cannot be traced. He was at no loss for fortune. Whilst in London he published an edition of the 'Henriade,' the profits of which were so considerable as to make him independent. His fortune continued to increase, and at last reached several millions of francs, by means of speculations always fortunate, but not of the most legitimate kind. It was to the cure he took of his pecuniary affairs that Voltaire owed that independence which secured the natural accompaniment of the intellectual supremacy which he exercised for sixty years.

The Minister Maurepas opened the way for his return to France, and he carried with him an ample harvest of ideas, the basis of that series of works with which he unerringly engaged public attention. He first wrote 'Brutus' (1730), then his 'History of Charles XII.,' a model of rapid and highly coloured narration. He next produced successively 'Zemir' (which is too much like 'Othello'), 'Alzire,' 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' the 'Death of Caesar,' a still more direct imitation of Shakespeare, the 'Philosophy of Newton,' and the 'Discours en Vers sur l'Homme,' an imitation of Pope. In 1730 he published some verses on the death of Adrienne Lecouvreur, to whose remains burial in

Né en 1694; mort en 1778. Fit ses études au collège des jésuites. L'un d'eux prophétisa que cet élève serait un jour le coryphée du Théisme. Ce qui est certain, c'est que Voltaire commença dès le collège à éclipser tout le monde et à fronder toute chose. Son parrain, l'abbé de Châteaufort, était ami de Ninon de l'Enclos, de La Fare, de tous les esprits forts de l'époque. Voltaire entra par l'abbé dans cette société au sortir du collège, et en prit les goûts et les maximes. Ninon lui laissa deux mille francs pour acheter des livres, tandis que l'intimité de La Fare l'introduisit à la cour, et lui fit connaître les seigneurs qui n'avaient point peur de madame de Maintenon. Dans la littérature, il débuta par deux cantiques. Son père, qui ne partageait pas ses goûts, l'envoya comme en exil en Hollande. Il y eut une aventure d'amour, qui le fit revenir en France, où il devint clerc de procureur ou avocat. M. de Caumartin, intendant des finances et ami de son père, s'intéressa à lui. Voltaire puisa dans sa conversation un vif enthousiasme pour Henri IV et pour les grandeurs de Louis XIV. Il conçut dès lors le plan de la 'Henriade' et du 'Siècle de Louis XIV.' Le duc d'Orléans, devenu régent, l'exila à Tulle pour une satire contre lui et sa fille, la duchesse de Berry. L'année suivante (1717) il fut mis à la Bastille pendant quelques mois. Il y écrivit tout un chant de la 'Henriade.' Le 18 novembre 1718, la tragédie d'*Œdipe* fut représentée au Français, où elle eut un succès fou. Il reparut au théâtre en 1720 par *Artémide*, mais la cabale fit tomber la pièce. Deux ans plus tard, il composa *L'Épître à Uranie*, dont le but est de prouver qu'il suffit d'avoir de la vertu et de croire en Dieu. En 1726 il fut envoyé une seconde fois à la Bastille, par les intrigues du chevalier de Rohan-Chabot, mais cette fois il n'y resta que quinze jours: il en sortit le 2 mai 1726, et fut conduit à Calais, où il s'embarqua pour l'Angleterre. Il passa trois ans dans ce pays, où il fut fort bien accueilli grâce à lord Bolingbroke, qu'il avait connu en France. Il étudia à fond la langue anglaise, se familiarisa avec les ouvrages de Bacon, de Locke et de Newton, et devint le disciple de ces penseurs; il goûta particulièrement la poésie philosophique de Pope, qu'il imita, qu'il s'appropriait même plus tard. En même temps, il cherchait dans Shakespeare ces effets dramatiques, ce pathétique et ce mouvement qui lui enseignèrent à se frayer sur la scène française une route nouvelle après Corneille et Racine. A la même époque Woolston publiait ses discours contre les miracles; ils exercèrent une puissante influence sur une jeune âme ouverte à l'incrédulité. Les royales funérailles faites à Newton, dont il étudiait les grandes découvertes, agirent vivement sur son esprit. Ou voit, par ce rapide aperçu, quel trésor d'idées et de souvenirs Voltaire amassa pendant ce séjour en Angleterre; il n'est presque aucun de ses écrits où l'on ne trouve la marque de ce voyage. Il ne fut pas perdu pour sa fortune: il publia à Londres une édition de sa *Henriade*, dont le produit fut assez considérable pour lui assurer l'aisance. Cette fortune ne cessa d'augmenter; elle finit par s'élever à plusieurs millions, par suite de spéculations toujours heureuses, mais non des plus licites. C'est aux soins qu'il prit de ses affaires pécuniaires que Voltaire fut redevable de l'indépendance qui était comme un accompagnement naturel de la royauté du génie qu'il exerça pendant soixante ans.

Le ministre Maurepas lui ouvrit les portes de la France, et il y apporta une suite de travaux par lesquels il occupa sans relâche l'attention publique. Il donna d'abord son *Brutus* (1730), puis il publia son *Histoire de Charles XII.*, modèle de narration rapide et colorée. Il fit représenter successivement *Zaïre* (qui rappelle un peu trop *Othello*), *Alzire*, *L'Enfant prodigue*, *Le Césaire*, autre imitation plus directe encore de Shakespeare. La *Philosophie de Newton*, les *Discours en vers sur l'Homme*, imités de Pope. Disons aussi qu'en 1730, il avait publié une pièce de vers sur la mort d'Adrienne Lecouvreur, à laquelle on avait refusé la sépulture en terre sainte; il y compare la liberté dont on jouissait à Londres avec l'asservissement des esprits

consecrated ground had been refused; he therein compares the liberty enjoyed in England with the mental subjection that bigotry caused to prevail in France, and he exclaims,—

"What, is it but in England
That mortals dare to think?"

The police and the Sorbonne were aroused by such a declaration of principles, and the author concealed himself for a time in Normandy. The 'Philosophical Letters,' on the English, gave rise to new proceedings. The Parliament condemned the work; the book was burnt by the hangman, and a *lettre de cachet* was issued against the author. Voltaire, informed in time, took refuge in Lorraine, which did not then belong to France, and afterwards went to the camp of Richelieu, at Philippsbourg. He reappeared at Paris in 1736, and published the poem 'Le Mondain,' which brought upon him the anger of the bigots, and he had just time to pass into Holland to escape the proceedings taken against him. After remaining there a few months he established himself at Cirey, on the frontiers of Champagne and Lorraine, where he lived in friendship with the Marquise du Châtelet, and remained there fifteen years, from 1734 to 1749. It was there that he composed 'Mahomet,' 'Merope,' 'Semiramis,' and 'Nanine.' Meanwhile, Voltaire carried on an epistolary correspondence with the King of Prussia, and at the Court of Versailles it was thought that he might be made useful as a mediator with Frederick II., at a time when the war of the succession in Austria threatened to set Europe in a blaze. This correspondence, which is a curious memorial of the age, began on the 8th of August, 1736, with a letter from Frederick, the Prince Royal, to Voltaire. In 1743 Voltaire received from the Cabinet of Versailles a secret mission to the King of Prussia, but without result. The favour of Voltaire at the French Court increased during the first years of the ascendancy of Madame de Pompadour, and he was named historiographer and gentleman of the chamber. The Academy, so long closed against him, at length admitted him in 1746. The Marquise du Châtelet died in 1749. King Stanislaus wished to retain him at his court, but in vain. He then resided at Paris for a time, and brought out 'Oreste,' 'Rome Sauvée,' and 'Catalina.' Frederick offered him the post of Chamberlain, the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, and a pension of 20,000 livres, an offer which Voltaire accepted in 1750, and went to Potsdam. He remained three years at the court of Frederick, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship; but the *amour-propre* of the poet and the monarch, each equally irritable, led to a rupture; Voltaire returned the king the Chamberlain's key and the Cross of his Order, and quitted Berlin, but was brutally arrested at Frankfurt. Voltaire then established himself near Geneva, and afterwards at Ferney, which he quitted only to die at Paris. It was at Ferney that he led that remarkable life on which the eyes of Europe were fixed. He continued to work incessantly, and it was there that he wrote 'L'Orphelin de la Chine,' 'Tancrède,' 'Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations,' etc. His defence of Calas was greatly to his honour, and it was on the occasion of that unfortunate prosecution that he wrote his 'Essay on Tolerance.' We have not space to enumerate all his works; we will content ourselves with naming his 'Philosophical Dictionary,' a kind of encyclopædia of good sense; 'La Pucelle,' a frivolous and licentious poem; the tragedies of 'Les Lois de Minos' and 'Sophonisbe,' etc. For many years Voltaire solicited permission to return to Paris. The Count de Maurepas at length obtained that favour from Louis XVI., but on condition that he should not appear at Versailles. Marie Antoinette made vain attempts to obtain permission to receive him; the King remained inexorable. In revenge, his entry into Paris was made an ovation. The Academy went in a body to receive him, and, after the representation of 'Irene,' he was carried in triumph. He said to the crowd which pressed upon him, "Do you wish to kill me with pleasure?" Such emotions could not, indeed, be borne by an old man of eighty-four: he died on the 30th of May, 1778; he had entered Paris on the 10th of February preceding. The archbishop prohibited the interment

qu'un régime bigot voulait faire peser sur la France, et il s'écriait:

"Quoi, n'est-ce donc qu'en Angleterre
Que les mortels osent penser?"

La police et la Sorbonne s'émurent d'une telle déclaration de principe, et l'auteur alla se cacher en Normandie. Les *Lettres philosophiques* sur les Anglais fut l'occasion de nouvelles poursuites. Le parlement condamna l'ouvrage, le livre fut brûlé par la main du bourreau, une lettre de cachet fut décernée contre l'auteur. Prévenu à temps, Voltaire se réfugia dans la Lorraine, qui n'appartenait pas encore à la France, et se rendit ensuite au camp de Richelieu, à Philippsbourg. Il reparut à Paris en 1736, et y publia le poème *Le Mondain*, qui amena contre lui tous les dévots; il n'eut que le temps de passer en Hollande pour échapper aux poursuites ordonnées contre lui. Au bout de quelques mois il alla s'établir à Cirey, sur les frontières de la Champagne et de la Lorraine, et il y vécut dans l'intimité de la marquise du Châtelet. Il y passa quinze ans, de 1734 à 1749. C'est là qu'il composa: *Mahomet*, *Méropé*, *Sémiramis* et *Nanine*. Cependant, Voltaire entretenait une correspondance épistolaire avec le roi de Prusse, et l'on songea à la cour de Versailles à faire de lui un intermédiaire utile auprès de Frédéric II, dans un temps où la guerre de la succession d'Autriche menaçait de mettre le feu en Allemagne et en Europe. Cette correspondance, monument curieux de ce siècle, commença le 8 août 1736, par une lettre de Frédéric, alors prince royal, à Voltaire. En 1743 Voltaire recut du cabinet de Versailles une mission secrète auprès du roi de Prusse. Elle n'aboutit pas. La faveur de Voltaire à la cour de France s'accrut pendant les premières années du règne de la marquise de Pompadour; il fut nommé historiographe et gentilhomme de la chambre. Les portes de l'Académie, longtemps fermées pour lui, s'ouvrirent enfin en 1746. La marquise du Châtelet mourut en 1749. Le roi Stanislas voulut le retenir à sa cour, mais ce fut en vain. Il vint passer quelque temps à Paris, et fit représenter: *Oreste*, *Rome sauvée* et *Catalina*. Frédéric lui offrit une place de chambellan, la grand'croix de l'Ordre du mérite, et une pension de 20,000 livres. Voltaire accepta en 1750, et se rendit à Potsdam. Il resta trois ans à la cour de Frédéric, avec lequel il s'était lié d'étroite amitié; mais les deux amours-propres, également irritables, du poète et du monarque, finirent par entrer en conflit; une rupture eut lieu, Voltaire renvoya au roi la clef de chambellan et la croix de son Ordre, quitta Berlin, et fut brutalement arrêté à Francfort. Voltaire s'établit alors auprès de Genève, et ensuite à Ferney, dans le pays de Gex, qu'il ne quitta que pour venir mourir à Paris. C'est à Ferney qu'il mena cette grande existence sur laquelle tous les regards de l'Europe étaient fixés. Mais il n'en travaillait pas moins sans relâche, et c'est là qu'il composa: *L'Orphelin de la Chine*, *Tancrède*, *L'Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations*, etc. Sa défense des Calas l'honorera à jamais; c'est à l'occasion de ce malheureux procès qu'il écrivit son traité de *La Tolérance*. L'espace nous manque pour énumérer toutes ses œuvres; contentons-nous de citer son *Dictionnaire philosophique*, espèce d'encyclopédie du bon sens; *La Pucelle*, poème frivole et liciteux; les tragédies *Les Lois de Minos* et *Sophonisbe*, etc. Depuis plusieurs années Voltaire sollicitait la permission de revenir à Paris. Le comte de Maurepas obtint enfin cette faveur de Louis XVI, mais à la condition qu'il ne paraîtrait point à Versailles. Marie-Antoinette fit de vaines tentatives pour obtenir du roi la permission de l'admettre chez elle; le roi fut inexorable. En revanche, son retour à Paris fut une véritable ovation. L'Académie alla le recevoir en corps, et après la représentation d'*Irene*, il fut porté en triomphe. Il disait à la foule qui le pressait: "Vous voulez donc me faire mourir de plaisir?" Ces émotions extraordinaires ne pouvaient, en effet, être impunément ressenties par un vieillard de quatre-vingt-quatre ans: il expira le 30 mai 1778. Il était rentré à Paris le 10 février précédent. L'archevêque défendit de l'enterrer en terre sainte. L'abbé Mignot, son neveu, fit enlever son corps pendant la nuit, et une voiture de poste le transporta à son abbaye de Scellières, dans le diocèse de Troyes. La cérémonie était achevée lors-

of his remains in consecrated ground. The Abbé Mignet, his nephew, caused his body to be removed by night and taken in a post-chaise to his abbey of Scellières, in the diocese of Troyes. The ceremony was over when the Bishop of Troyes sent an order prohibiting the interment. The chapel was interdicted, and the Prior dismissed.

Never has any writer exercised an influence equal to that of Voltaire over his contemporaries. He was the great agitator of the eighteenth century; if he possessed its faults, he had also all its greatness. Literature then reigned over Europe, and Voltaire reigned over literature.

The letter which we give, entirely in his hand, repudiates the paternity of a pamphlet against the Royal Family of a foreign country.

(Translation.)

"Monsieur,—You are not unaware that there appeared, some months since, a detestable and not less ridiculous publication, in which they had the audacity to outrage with a punishable insolence the Royal Family of the country in which you reside. I think that I am right in sending you the enclosed memoir. I pray you most earnestly to be so kind as to make such use of it as your goodness, your justice, and your wisdom shall dictate. It would certainly be the greatest of all my misfortunes if calumny could prevail. The goodwill that you have shown me, gives me the right to claim it. I have the honour to be, with all sentiments that I owe you,

"Monsieur, your very humble and obedient servant,
"VOLTAIRE, Gentleman of the King's Chamber."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

ROUSSEAU.

(See page 152.)

Born at Geneva, 28th June, 1712; died 3rd July, 1778. His father, a watchmaker, was descended from a French family who were ex-patriated by the religious wars. He lost his mother at his birth. From infancy, the reading of Plutarch and of the romances of chivalry gave a poetical turn to his naturally ardent imagination. The first half of his life, however, was passed in obscurity. His education had scarcely commenced when his father was obliged to quit Geneva, in consequence of a duel. Left to the care of an uncle, he was apprenticed to an engraver, who ill-treated him. He ran away, wandered some time about the canton of Geneva, and found a home with the Baroness de Warens, a young and elegant woman, newly converted to Catholicism. He was sent by her to the Hospice des Catéchumènes, at Turin, where he abjured Protestantism, served as a domestic in some great families, and then returned to Madame de Warens, who allowed him to remain near her, and endeavoured to procure him a position. He tried several things without success. At length he retired with his benefactress to Les Charmettes, a country-seat near Chambéry, and began in earnest to cultivate his mind. In 1741 he went to seek his fortune at Paris, and submitted to the Academy of Sciences a new system of musical notation, which gained him nothing but praise. He accepted the post of Secretary to the Ambassador at Venice, the Count de Montaigu; but the conduct of the Count obliged him to return to Paris, where he composed the poem and the music of 'Les Muses Galantes,' an opera, which he could not get performed. Pressed by his necessities, he had just accepted a secretaryship to a lady, when the Academy of Dijon proposed for competition the question, "Has the revival of the arts and sciences tended to corrupt or to purify manners?" Rousseau maintained the former proposition, and carried off the prize. This was in 1750, when he was 38 years old.

This prize was the commencement of his renown. His thesis gave rise to numerous refutations; even a king, Stanislaus, did not disdain to answer him. Rousseau met all objectors. His replies, superior even to the Discourse itself, increased his reputation. In 1752 the graceful pastoral of the 'Devin du Village' was loudly applauded at the Théâtre de la Cour; but 'Narcisse' had a less happy fate. At this point the existence of Rousseau began to assume that singularity which it retained until the end of his career. After the success of his Discourse, he believed himself called upon to become the incorruptible organ of truth; hence the motto which he from that time adopted,—"*Vitam impendere vero.*" In his fervour he desired to free himself at once from the yoke of opinion and the seductions of wealth; he sold his watch, reformed his toilet, refused a lucrative post, copied music at six sous a sheet for a living, and refused to be presented to the King after the success of his Pas-

que l'évêque de Troyes envoya une défense de procéder à l'enterrement. La chapelle fut mise en interdit, et le prêtre destitué.

Jamais écrivain n'a exercé une influence égale à celle de Voltaire sur ses contemporains; il fut le grand agitateur du XVIII^e siècle; s'il en a les défauts, il en a aussi toute la grandeur. Les lettres régnaient alors sur l'Europe, et Voltaire a régné sur les lettres.

La lettre que nous donnons, tout entière de sa main, répudie la paternité d'un pamphlet contre la Famille-royale d'un pays étranger.

toral. His life at Paris no longer affording him sufficient liberty, he quitted it for Geneva; but afterwards returning to Paris, he was retained there by the friendship of Madame d'Epinau. He accepted from her a modest asylum at the "Hermitage," near Montmorency, established himself there with his little household, and thought himself happy. His friendship with Madame d'Epinau, however, having ceased, he quitted the Hermitage for Mont-Louis in the same neighbourhood, and there wrote 'La Nouvelle Héloïse,' 'Emile,' and the 'Contrat Social.' From that time his influence balanced that of Voltaire. The first work which revealed his tendencies to separate from the Encyclopædic school was his 'Lettre à d'Alembert,' published in 1758. But the 'Contrat Social,' the work of a republican, contained objections against monarchy, whilst 'Emile,' the work of a Protestant (he had returned to the Reformed Church) contained objections against Catholicism; they were therefore condemned by the parliament. Rousseau, disdaining to justify himself, went into exile. But on arriving at Geneva, he found his books condemned there also. He was expelled from the Canton of Berne, and with great difficulty obtained hospitality in Neuchâtel, then governed for the King of Prussia by Lord Keith. Protected by the latter, and consoled by his friendship, Rousseau lived there quietly for three years. Aggrieved by the decree which had condemned his 'Emile,' he resigned his citizenship at Geneva. His partisans then wrote some 'Representations,' which the Procureur-Général Tronchin combated in his 'Lettres écrites de la Campagne,' to which Rousseau replied by his 'Lettres écrites de la Montagne.' His defence caused great irritation; the people were excited against him, and he was assailed with stones in his own house. Keith was no longer there to protect him; he was going to rejoin him at Berlin, when the historian Hume offered him an asylum in England, which he accepted. Hume obtained for him a pension from the Government, and procured him a retreat at Wootton, in Derbyshire. At the end of a few months Hume wrote to his friends in France,—"Rousseau est un scélérat." Alas! he was not a "scélérat," but a lunatic, a monomaniac. All his life, the unfortunate man had shown a morbid disposition to take alarm at phantoms of his own creation. His malady increased with age, through his solitary life, misrepresentations, and persecutions. At Wootton it became real mental disease. Rousseau imagined that Hume had enticed him to England to defame him; that he was the agent of a vast plot contrived against his honour by Voltaire, d'Alembert, and others. Full of this wild idea, he became violent, refused the pension of the King of England, returned to France, where he wandered from one place to another, and ended by going to Paris (1770), notwithstanding the judgment of the parliament, which threatened his liberty. He took with him his 'Confessions,' in which he sought to justify himself against imaginary crimes. The authorities did not trouble him, but objected to the publication of his 'Confessions.' In 1772 he wrote, at the request of Count de Wielhorski, his 'Considérations sur le Gouvernement de Pologne.' In 1775, his melodrama of 'Pygmalion' was performed at the Comédie Française, and met with great success. Shortly afterwards his melancholy increased, his attacks becoming more frequent, and at last almost continuous. In his illusion, he saw all human nature combined to dishonour him and his memory. It was in this sad state of mind that he wrote those strange dialogues, 'Rousseau juge de Jean-Jacques,' a fragment of which we give to our readers. On the 3rd July, 1778, he died suddenly, from an attack of apoplexy, at the age of sixty-six, at Ermenonville, where Girardin had offered him an asylum.

Rousseau is one of the best writers in the French language. Grace of style, interest of narrative, exquisite freshness in his descriptions, tenderness of sentiment, pathetic reminiscences, all unite in him to make a most attractive author. Voltaire and Rousseau died inveterate enemies; the 'Autographic Mirror' reunites them.

(Translation.)

"ROUSSEAU JUGE DE JEAN-JACQUES.

"First Dialogue.

"Rousseau.—What incredible things have I just learnt! I cannot recover! no, I shall never recover it. Just Heaven! what a wretch! I sicken at him! How I hate him!

Mais de retour en France, l'amitié de Madame d'Epinau l'y retint. Il accepta d'elle un asile modeste à l'Hermitage, près de Montmorency, s'y établit avec son petit ménage, et se crut heureux. Des tracasseries troublent ses rapports avec madame d'Epinau, une rupture s'ensuit, il quitta l'Hermitage pour Mont-Louis, tout près de Montmorency. C'est là qu'il publia *La nouvelle Héloïse*, *L'Emile* et *Le Contrat social*. Depuis lors, l'influence de sa parole balance l'influence de Voltaire. Le premier ouvrage où se révèlent ses tendances à se séparer de l'école encyclopédique, est la *Lettre à d'Alembert*, publiée en 1758. Mais le *Contrat social*, œuvre d'un républicain, contenait des objections contre la monarchie, tandis que *L'Emile*, œuvre d'un protestant—il était revenu à l'église réformée—contenait des objections contre le catholicisme. Aussi le Parlement les condamna; Rousseau déclinait de se justifier, il s'exila. Mais arrivant aux portes de Genève, il trouve ses livres aussi condamnés. Il est expulsé du canton de Berne, et c'est à grand-peine qu'il peut recevoir l'hospitalité sur le territoire de Neuchâtel, alors administré pour le roi de Prusse par lord Keith, ancien maréchal d'Ecosse. Protégé par lui, consolé par son amitié, Rousseau vécut tranquille pendant trois ans. Froissé du décret qui avait condamné son *Emile* à Genève, il abdique son droit de citoyen. Alors ses partisans rédigèrent des *représentations*, que le procureur-général Tronchin combattit dans ses *Lettres écrites de la Campagne*, auxquelles Rousseau répondit par les *Lettres écrites de la Montagne*. Sa défense provoqua une vive irritation; on amena le peuple contre lui, on l'assailit à coups de pierre dans sa demeure. Keith n'était plus là pour le protéger. Il allait le rejoindre à Berlin, lorsque l'historien Hume lui offrit un asile en Angleterre. Il accepta. Hume lui fit obtenir une pension du gouvernement et lui procura une retraite à Wootton, dans le Derbyshire. Au bout de quelques mois, Hume écrivait à ses amis de France : "Rousseau est un scélérat..." Hélas! il n'était pas un scélérat, mais un aliéné, un monomane. Toute sa vie, l'infortuné avait toujours montré une fatale disposition à s'alarmer, à se créer des fantômes. Cette maladie s'accrut par l'âge, la vie solitaire, les tracasseries, les persécutions. A Wootton, elle prit le caractère d'une véritable aliénation mentale. Rousseau s'imaginait que Hume l'avait attiré en Angleterre pour l'y diffamer; qu'il était l'agent d'un vaste complot ourdi contre son honneur par Voltaire, d'Alembert et d'autres. Plein de cette folle idée, il rompt avec outrage, refuse la pension du roi d'Angleterre, revient en France, où il erre d'asile en asile, et finit par rentrer à Paris, malgré l'arrêt du Parlement qui menaçait sa liberté. C'était en 1770; il y apportait ses *Confessions*, où il cherche à se justifier de crimes imaginaires. L'autorité ne l'inquiéta point; toutefois, elle lui défendit de publier ses *Confessions*. En 1772 il écrivit, à la prière du comte de Wielhorski, ses *Considérations sur le Gouvernement de Pologne*. En 1775 la Comédie-Française représenta son mélodrame de *Pygmalion*, qui eut beaucoup de succès. Peu après, sa mélancolie augmenta; ses accès devinrent plus fréquents et à la fin presque continus. Dans son illusion, il voyait le genre humain tout entier conjuré pour déshonorer sa personne et sa mémoire. C'est dans ce triste état d'esprit qu'il écrivit ces étranges dialogues, *Rousseau juge de Jean-Jacques*, dont nous donnons un fragment à nos lecteurs. Le 3 juillet 1778, il mourut subitement d'une attaque d'apoplexie sévère, à l'âge de 66 ans, à Ermenonville, où Girardin lui avait offert un asile.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau est un des premiers écrivains de la langue française. Peu d'auteurs offrent autant de charmes. Grâce du langage, intérêt du récit, fraîcheur exquise dans les descriptions, tendresse dans les sentiments, mélancolie des souvenirs, tout se réunissait en lui pour en faire un écrivain des plus attachants.

Un dernier mot. Voltaire et Rousseau sont morts ennemis acharnés. *L'Autographe cosmopolite* les réunit.

"Frenchman.—And mark that it is this same author whose grandiloquent productions have so charmed you, delighted you with the beautiful precepts of virtue which he displays with so much pomp."

"R.—Say force; let us be just even to the wicked. Pomp excites at most only a cold and barren admiration, and certainly will never charm. Works that elevate the soul and inflame the heart deserve another word."

"P.—Pomp or force, what matters a word if the idea is still the same? If this sublime jargon drawn by hypocrisy from an exalted brain, is not the less dictated by a grovelling soul."

"R.—The choice of the word appears to me less indifferent than to you; to my mind it alters the ideas materially, and if there were only pomp and jargon in the writings of the author whom you have described to me, he would inspire me with less horror. Such a perverted one hardens against the dryness of exhortations and lectures, while perchance he would re-enter into himself and become a good man, did one know how to seek out and re-kindle in his heart those feelings of uprightness and humanity which nature implants there in reserve, and which the passions stifle. But the man who can coldly contemplate virtue in all its beauty, who can paint it with the most touching charms without emotion, without feeling himself captivated by it—such a one, if he can exist, is a wretch without resource—a moral corpse."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

NICOLAS BOILEAU (dit DESPRÉAUX).

(See page 153.)

Born at Paris, 1636; died 1711. An eminent French satirical poet. His father, registrar to the Parliament of Paris, intended him for the Bar, and made him study the law and theology. But literature possessed an irresistible charm for him, and he devoted himself to poetry. He commenced by his 'Satires,' which met with great success, owing both to their polished style and to the causticity of the criticism. Then came his 'Épîtres,' superior even to the 'Satires.' 'L'Art Poétique' and 'Le Lutrin' established his reputation, and placed him in the first rank of modern poets. He also made attempts, but less happily, in odes and epigrams. Louis XIV., one of whose great merits was an appreciation of real talent, often received him, appointed him his historiographer with Racine, and granted him a pension. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1684. Boileau passed his latter years at his country seat at Auteuil, where he died in 1711, of water on the chest. Though severe in his writings, he was both kind and generous. Although called the poet of reason, he displayed both sentiment and imagination: giving us, indeed, the finest models of pure and perfect poetry. He has been compared to Horace and Juvenal; the latter comparison appears to us scarcely reasonable, as he never imitated the acrimony of Juvenal. Boileau himself says on this subject: "The works of Juvenal, who carried to excess his acrimonious hyperbole, and whose acrimonious pen caused floods of gall and bitterness to flow, are full of startling truths."

The letter which we give is addressed to the Minister Colbert; Boileau thanks him for his good offices in having obtained a license for printing his 'Satires,' etc. Boileau always signed "Despréaux."

(Translation.)

"My Lord,—I see full well, that it is to your good offices that I am indebted for the Privilege that His Majesty is so good as to grant to me. I was quite consoled for the refusal of it to my publisher, for it was he only that had demanded it, being quite alive to his own interests, and knowing very well that I was not the one to turn my works to advantage. It was therefore for him to be vexed at the failure of a little prospect of gain, although quite uncertain of it, in my opinion, since he founded it on the ready sale of such works as mine. For myself I was most happy to be rid of the burden of printing and of the uncertainty of public opinion, not caring to murmur at the refusal of a Privilege which left me that of peacefully enjoying all my idleness. However, my Lord, since you condescend to interest yourself so obligingly on my behalf, I shall have the honour of bringing you my 'Art Poétique' as soon as it is finished, not to obtain a Privilege for which I do not care, but to submit my work to the lights of so great a personage as yourself. I am, with respect, my Lord,

"Your very humble and obedient servant,
"DESPRÉAUX."

"Paris, 6th July, 1674."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

JEAN-BAPTISTE POQUELIN, dit MOLIERE.

(See page 153.)

Born at Paris in 1622; died in 1673. One of the glories of the French stage. His father was upholsterer and valet de chambre to Louis XIII. Having a decided taste for literature, and above all for the stage, his father consented to place him at the College of Clermont, where he had for a schoolfellow the Prince de Conti, and Gassendi as a professor, who imbued him with Epicurean doctrines. After completing his studies he was obliged to fulfil the same duties as his father towards the King, and accompanied Louis XIII. in the expedition which ended in the taking of Perpignan from the Spaniards. In 1645 he played at private theatres in Paris, and in the end became a comedian. It was then that he took the name of Molière. From 1646 to 1658 he went through the provinces with a company which he had formed, playing for the most part little pieces of his own composition. It was thus that 'L'Étourdi' was repre-

Né à Paris en 1622; mort en 1673. L'une des gloires du théâtre français. Son père était tapissier-valet de chambre de Louis XIII. Ayant un goût prononcé pour les lettres, et surtout pour le théâtre, son père consentit à le placer au collège de Clermont, où il eut pour condisciple le prince de Conti, et pour professeur Gassendi, qui lui inculqua les doctrines d'Épicure. Après avoir terminé ses études, il fut obligé de remplir les mêmes fonctions que son père auprès du roi, et il accompagna Louis XIII dans l'expédition qui aboutit à la prise de Perpignan aux Espagnols. En 1645, il joua à Paris sur des théâtres particuliers, et finit par se faire comédien; c'est alors qu'il prit le nom de Molière. De 1646 à 1658, il parvint à la province avec une troupe qu'il avait formée, jouant de petites pièces qu'il composait lui-même pour la plupart. C'est ainsi que 'L'Étourdi' fut représenté à Lyon en 1653, et 'Le Dépit amoureux' à

senté à Lyons en 1653, and the 'Dépit Amoureux' at Montpellier in 1654. The Prince de Conti, who had invited him to Montpellier, was so charmed with his pieces, that he offered him great inducements to remain in the provinces; but Molière refused, and four years afterwards went to settle in Paris, where he opened (first at La Salle du Petit-Bourbon and afterwards at the Palais Royal) a theatre, which attracted crowds; he there represented successively about thirty pieces of his own composition, in which he himself played the principal characters; nearly all of them are masterpieces. The principal of them are:—'Les Précieuses Ridicules'; 'Le Cocu Imaginaire'; 'L'École des Maris' (taken from the 'Adelphi' of Terence); 'L'École des Femmes'; 'Le Mariage Forcé' (taken from 'Rabelais'); 'Le Festin de Pierre'; 'L'Amour Médecin'; 'Le Misanthrope', a comedy of a grave and elevated character; 'Le Médecin Malgré Lui'; 'Tartuffe', a merciless exposure of religious hypocrisy, which roused violent opposition from the clergy, and could only be performed by the special permission of Louis XIV.; 'Amphitryon' and 'L'Avare', imitations of Plautus; 'Georges Dandin'; 'Pourceaugnac'; 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme'; 'Les Fourberies de Scapin'; 'Les Femmes Savantes', and 'Le Malade Imaginaire'. This numerous and brilliant collection was written between 1659 and 1673. At the fourth representation of 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' Molière, whose health was greatly affected, would continue to play in spite of the representations of his friends,—for fear, as he said, of causing the loss of a day to all those whom he employed; but at the end of the piece, at the moment he pronounced the word *jeu*, he was seized with convulsions and was carried off in a dying state. He expired on the 17th February, 1673, scarcely fifty-one years of age. At first, religious burial was refused, but the King prevailed upon the Archbishop of Paris to consent to it, on condition that the ceremony should take place without display. He was consequently interred by two priests, who accompanied the body in silence to the Cemetery of the Chapel of St. Joseph, in the Rue Montmartre. All his friends followed him to his last resting-place, each carrying a torch. All his biographers agree in speaking of his integrity and the goodness of his heart.

Molière is the first of comedians; none have surpassed or even equalled him. He was admired by the public, appreciated by Louis XIV. and his Court, and had for his friends La Fontaine and Boileau. In 1778, the French Academy, which had not admitted him on account of his being an actor, placed his bust in the chamber where his sittings were held, with this line by Saurin as an inscription:—

"Rien ne manque à sa gloire; il manquait à la nôtre."

A monument in honour of Molière has recently been erected in Paris, near the site of his house in the Rue Richelieu.

The 'Autographic Mirror' places his illustrious name, traced with his own hand, by the side of the lines written and signed by his friend Boileau.

"Certified."

(Translation.)

"25th January, 1664."

"We were present Jean Baptiste Molière and Jacques Martin, citizens of Paris, dwelling in the Rue St. Honoré, parish St. Germain de l'Auxerrois, who have declared and by these presents do declare to all whom it shall concern, that the late Françoise Rousseau of age, using and enjoying her goods and rights, has left for her heirs of the four-fifths of the estate only, M. Jean François Loiseau, citizen of Paris, Dameselle Magdelaine Rene, widow of the late M. Jean Estienne, and Jeanne Rene, wife of Guillaume Benoist, upholsterer. The which Françoise Rousseau was sole heiress of the late Estienne Rousseau her sister, and that in this right the four-fifths of the estate which was of the succession of the said Françoise Rousseau belong to the said M. Jean François Loiseau, and Dameselles Magdelaine and Jeanne Rene, of whom the said Molière and Martin have demanded a deed at the hands of the undersigned notaries, who have granted them the presents to serve and hold good in time and place in the business of the said notaries, the 25th January, 1664, and the parties have signed."

"J. B. P. MOLIERE, JACQUES MARTIN,
"GIGAUT. DE BRAUVILLE."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

PETER PAUL RUBENS.

(See page 154.)

Born at Cologne in 1577, on the 29th of June, the day of St. Peter and St. Paul, whence his baptismal names; died at Antwerp, on the 30th of May, 1640, in the 63rd year of his age. Our first Number, page 5, contains a letter written by him in French, and also a short notice on the artistic career of the greatest master of the Flemish school. We believe we are only meeting the wishes of our subscribers

Né à Cologne en 1577, le 29 juin, jour de fête de saint Pierre et saint Paul, de là ses noms de baptême; mort à Anvers le 30 mai 1640, à l'âge de 63 ans. Notre première livraison, page 5, contient une lettre de lui, écrite en français; cette lettre est accompagnée de quelques remarques sur la carrière artistique du plus grand maître de l'école flamande. Nous croyons aller au devant du désir de nos abonnés,

in giving another letter of Rubens, written in Italian. Like the first, it relates to politics. It is well known that Rubens was highly esteemed by the Archduke Albert, Governor of the Low Countries, and by his wife, the Infanta Isabella, who had invited him to Brussels; and that Isabella, after her husband's death, employed him on several diplomatic missions, especially in England and Spain.

We are also confident that we shall afford pleasure to our subscribers, particularly those in Belgium, by reproducing side by side with the letter, the portrait of Rubens, drawn by his own hand. To add that our facsimile is a photo-lithograph, is to establish its perfect exactness.

The original, in black chalk, is in the British Museum. The Trustees have granted us permission to take a photograph of the portrait of Rubens and other drawings by eminent masters,—a privilege for which we tender them our sincere gratitude.

(Translation.)

"Most illustrious and esteemed Signor,—Our Don Sadriquez de Toledo has arrived, 'tanquam post bellum auxilium,' and in fact only to return, it not being likely that he would wish to winter in Morbrano. Of our ships of Dunkirk they augur badly, the greater part not having appeared at the present time, and of those which had returned three are stranded by the fury of the winds in the same port of Mardyk, which is rendered necessary by the great shipwrecks. The Baron de Wacken, a not a French knight, having armed five ships at his own cost, fell in with the Hollanders, who captured two and sank two others, so that there remain to him only one. Our Marquis Spinola is preparing for travelling, and in a few days he will be dispatched, and it is believed that he will set out immediately after Christmas. I have seen letters from England which say that the King and Duke of Buckingham are much piqued against the French, and are now preparing a new expedition. All the fault of their ill-success is attributed to the detention of succours in England by contrary winds. The Duke not having more than three thousand soldiers and fifty horse left when he was forced to abandon the Isle of Rhé. Meanwhile, if I mistake not, the King of France will make himself master of La Rochelle, and laugh at these threats. Here they are doing but little, and at Zantvriet the winds have made more havoc and inflicted more loss on both sides than war. Having nothing further, I kiss your own and your brother's hands, and commend myself to your good favour.

"Your most illustrious Lordship's most affectionate servant,

"PETER PAUL RUBENS.

"Antwerp, 16th December, 1627."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

BERTEL (ALBERT) THORWALDSEN.

(See page 168.)

Born 1770; died 1844. An eminent Danish sculptor. Son of a poor sailor at Copenhagen, who carved wooden figure-heads for ships. Gifted with precocious talent, he obtained the grand prize of the Danish Academy of Arts, which conferred on the prizeholder the privilege of passing three years abroad at the expense of the state. After spending two years in the study of literature, he went to Rome, where he produced the colossal statue of Jason. Canova on seeing it exclaimed, "This work of the young Dane is in a style both new and grand." He then, through the liberality of Mr. Thomas Hope, established himself in Italy. Mr. Hope, in ecstasy before the plaster statue of Jason, asked the young sculptor what he would require to execute it in marble. "Six hundred ducats," answered Thorwaldsen. "I will give you eight hundred," replied the intelligent Mécenas. From that time the star of Thorwaldsen remained in the ascendant. His works were in demand from all parts of Europe; for Rome he executed the tomb of Pius VII.; for Warsaw, the equestrian statue of Poniatowski; for Russia the bust of Alexander I.; Maximilian for Bavaria; the Graces for Würtemberg; the Twelve Apostles for Copenhagen; Gutenberg for Mayence, etc. He also executed a great number of bas-reliefs, of which several are masterpieces; among others Achilles, Bacchus and Cupid, Cupid and Psyche, the

en reproduisant une autre lettre de Rubens, écrite en italien. Comme la première, elle a trait à la politique. On sait que Rubens était tenu en haute estime par l'archiduc Albert, gouverneur des Pays-Bas, et par son épouse, l'infante Isabelle, qui l'avaient appelé à Bruxelles. On sait aussi qu'après la mort de son mari, Isabelle l'employa à diverses missions diplomatiques, notamment en Angleterre et en Espagne.

Nous sommes sûrs aussi de plaire à nos abonnés, surtout à ceux de Belgique, en reproduisant à côté de la lettre de Rubens, son portrait dessiné de sa propre main. Dire que notre fac-simile est dû à la photographie, c'est en constater l'exactitude parfaite.

L'original, tracé au crayon noir, appartient au Musée britannique; ses administrateurs nous ont spécialement autorisé à prendre la photographie du portrait de Rubens, et d'autres dessins de grands maîtres. Nous leur en témoignons ici toute notre gratitude.

(Traduction.)

"Très-illustre et très-estimable Seigneur,—Notre Don Sadriquez de Toledo est arrivé 'tanquam post bellum auxilium,' c'est, en fait, seulement pour retourner, parce qu'il n'est pas probable qu'il veuille passer l'hiver à Morbrano. On augure mal de nos navires de Dunkerque: la plupart n'ont pas paru jusqu'ici, et parmi ceux qui sont revenus, il y en a trois qui ont échoué par la furie des vents dans ce même port de Mardyk, si notoire par les fréquents naufrages. Le baron de Wacken, célèbre chevalier danois, ayant armé cinq navires à ses propres frais, a rencontré les Hollandais, qui en ont capturé deux et coulé deux autres, de façon qu'il ne lui en reste plus qu'un. Notre marquis Spinola se prépare à voyager; dans quelques jours, comme on le sait, son départ aura lieu, et il se mettra en route immédiatement après Noël. J'ai vu des lettres d'Angleterre qui disent que le roi et le duc de Buckingham sont fort piqués contre les Français, et préparent une nouvelle expédition. On attribue toute la faute de leur mauvais succès à la détention en Angleterre des secours destinés au duc, auquel il ne restait que 3,000 soldats et 50 chevaux lorsqu'il fut forcé d'abandonner l'île de Rhé. En même temps, si je ne me trompe pas, le roi de France se rendra maître de La Rochelle, et rira de ces menaces. Ici on fait beaucoup de choses, et à Zantvriet les vents ont fait plus de ravages et infligé plus de pertes de part et d'autre, que la guerre. N'ayant plus rien à dire, je vous baise les mains et celles de votre frère, et je me recommande à votre bonne faveur.

"De votre très-illustre Seigneurie le serviteur très-affectionné,

"PIERRE-PAUL RUBENS.

"Anvers, le 16 décembre 1627."

Entry of Alexander into Babylon, etc.—a vast series undertaken by order of the Emperor Napoleon I., and which now ornament the château of Christiansborg, at Copenhagen. In that capital he founded a grand museum, to which he left his immense fortune. We may also mention that he carved the statue of Byron intended for Westminster Abbey, but which the Chapter refused to admit.

(Translation.)

"Signor Cavalier and very dear Friend, "The affair which you proposed to me the day before yesterday, may be concluded tomorrow, at one o'clock in the morning; I should like to see you at that time.

"Have the goodness to let me know if that hour will suit you; and receive, with the assurance of my most profound and everlasting respect, the expression of my friendship.

"Your most devoted servant and friend,

"ALBERT THORWALDSEN.

"Studio, December 22nd, 1825."

[From the Collection of Richard J. Greene, Esq.]

etc.—vaste série entreprise par ordre de Napoléon I^{er}, et qui orne aujourd'hui le château de Christiansborg à Copenhague. Il a fondé un immense musée dans cette capitale, et a légué son immense fortune à cet établissement. Disons en finissant qu'il a sculpté la statue de Byron destinée à Westminster, mais que le chapitre de l'abbaye refusa d'admettre.

(Traduction.)

"Monsieur le Cavalier et très-cher Ami, "L'affaire que vous m'avez proposée avant-hier, peut se terminer demain à une heure du matin; je voudrais vous voir à cette heure.

"Veuillez me faire savoir si l'heure vous convient et recevoir, avec l'assurance de mon plus profond respect, éternellement durable, l'expression de mon amitié.

"Votre tout dévoué serviteur et ami,

"ALBERT THORWALDSEN.

"De l'Atelier, le 22 décembre 1825."

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

(See page 166.)

In compliance with the desire of most of our subscribers, we give two more autographs of this illustrious writer. The first is the ballad of "The Three Sailors," so popular in this country; the note which accompanies it relates to the ballad. The following letter explains the circumstances in which the song was written:—

"14th October, 1864.

"My dear Mr. —, I have the pleasure to enclose you the words of 'The Three Sailors,' as written out for me many years ago by the late Mr. Thackeray, for publication in 'Sund and Canvas,' a little work of travel which appeared in '59. The song or recitation was delivered by him at an artists' dinner in Rome, but the rough notes I then took, supposing them even to have been correct, were not precisely such as he desired to see reproduced in print. Hence the few lines from him which accompany the song. Make what use of it you like, and believe me, etc., etc."

"S. BEVAN.

"To the Editor of the 'Autographic Mirror.'"

(Traduction.)

"Cher Bevan,—Je n'aime pas du tout l'apparence de la ballade imprimée, mais, si vous le voulez, je préfère qu'elle soit publiée exactement comme ceci. 'Be blown,' etc., ne s'était jamais dans une ballade imprimée de

"Votre bien sincèrement,

"W. M. THACKERAY.

"LES TROIS MATELOTS.

"Dans la cité de Bristol il y avait trois matelots Qui prirent une barque et allèrent en mer.

Mais ils l'emplirent d'abord

De biscuit et de porc salé.

Il y avait Jack le ventru et Jimmy le goulou,

Et le plus jeune était le petit Billy.

Mais bientôt ils furent si affamés

Qu'ils ne laisserent pas même un pois cassé.

Jack le ventru dit à Jimmy le goulou

Mon ventre m'est descendu aux talons.

Jimmy le goulou dit à Jack le ventru

Nous n'avons pas de vivres, donc il faut manger nous.

Jack le ventru dit à Jimmy le goulou :

O goulou Jim, que vous êtes bête.

Il y a le petit Bill, il est jeune et tendre,

Nous sommes vieux et durs; donc mangeons lui.

O Bill, nous allons te tuer et te manger;

Donc défais le col de ta chemise.

Lorsque Bill entendit cette information

Il fit usage de son mouchoir de poche.

O laissez-moi dire mon catéchisme

Comme ma pauvre Mammy me l'a appris.

Vite, vite! dit Jack le ventru

Pendant que Jim tira son couteau.

Donc Bill grimpa au grand mât

Où il se mit à genoux.

Il avait dit à peine son catéchisme,

Qu'il s'écria : Je vois la terre.

Voilà Jérusalem et Madagascar,

Et l'Amérique du Nord et du Sud.

Voilà la flotte britannique qui est à l'ancre

Avec l'amiral Napier, grand croix du Bain.

Donc, quand ils approchèrent le vaisseau de l'amiral,

Celui-ci pendit le gros Jack et fouetta Jimmy.

Quant au petit Bill il le fit

Capitaine d'un soixante-troize."

[De la Collection de Samuel Bevan, Esq.]

Né en 1027; mort en 1087. Notre fac-simile représente son signe manuel, apposé au bas de la charte royale de fondation de l'abbaye de Saint-Martin, près d'Hastings, en commémoration de la victoire qu'il avait remportée sur Harold. Cette charte — *Carta fundationis Abbatie Sancti Martini Debello* — est aussi revêtue des signes manuels des principaux personnages de la cour de Guillaume I^{er}; nous les reproduisons dans l'ordre qu'ils occupent sur ce document authentique.

(See page 157.)

Né à Pavia en 1005; mort en 1089. Avait été conseiller intime de Guillaume, qui le fit élire au siège de Cantorbéry le 15 août 1070. Sa fermeté et sa prudence assurèrent l'accession de William Rufus.

Les autres signes manuels sont ceux de THOMAS, archevêque de York; MAURICE, évêque de Londres; WALKELINUS, évêque de Winchester; OSBERNUS, évêque d'Exeter; GUNDULFUS, évêque de Rochester; HUGO, comte de Chester; ROGER, comte de Montgomery; GUILLAUME, comte de Warwick; GUILLAUME FITZ-OSBERT; GUILLAUME DE BRAY; BERNARD DE NEWMARCH.

Hugo†comes Cestr'.
Roger†com' de Mu'tgum'.
Willel†m^o com' de War'.
Willel†mus fili^o Osbert.
Willelm^o de Bra'.
Berntard^o de Novo Merc'.

See page 157.

Née en 1664; morte en 1714. Seconde fille de Jacques II et de lady Anne Hyde, fille du premier comte de Clarendon. En 1683 elle épousa le prince Georges de Danemark, dont elle eut plusieurs enfants qui moururent tous en bas âge. Elle succéda à la couronne à la mort de Guillaume III, arrivée en 1702. Les victoires de Marlborough firent rejaillir sur son règne une gloire immortelle. Elle fut l'arbitre de l'Europe au traité d'Utrecht. Elle consumma définitivement l'union de l'Ecosse avec l'Angleterre; un grand nombre d'écrivains éminents florissent sous son règne, qui fut appelé l'ère auguste de la Grande-Bretagne. Si Anne avait eu plus de caractère, et moins de faiblesse pour ses ministres et ses favoris, son règne eût été l'un des plus grands de son pays.

Le billet que nous donnons d'elle, écrit au vicomte Villiers, fils du duc de Buckingham, et qu'elle appelle *son bon chien*, est à la fois une grande curiosité autographique et une peinture frappante des mœurs de cette cour, si spirituellement esquissées dans la comédie du *Verre d'eau*, d'Eugène Scribe. Celui pour qui la reine Anne réclame la vigilance et la fidélité du vicomte Villiers, est sans doute son frère Jacques, qui mourut à Rome en 1766, et auquel elle essaya en vain d'ouvrir le chemin du trône.

"ANNA REGINA.

"Au vicomte Villiers."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

(See page 157.)

“ A la conclusion de la paix de Nîmègue. Churchill, qui fut le grand Marlborough, et qui n'était alors que simple colonel, retourna en Angleterre, et fut heureusement arraché à une carrière trop licencieuse de dissipation par l'attachement ardent d'une femme célèbre qui devint son épouse, et qui, soit en bien, soit en mal, exerça une grande influence sur tout le reste de son existence. C'était Sarah Jennings, jeune dame de naissance, de génie et de beauté, dont la pureté irréprochable dans un siècle déréglé l'eût rendue digne du tendre amour du héros, si son caractère impérieux n'avait pas fait descendre sa soumission jusqu'à la tyrannie, n'avait pas aliéné ses amis et troublé sa paix domestique. Comme lui, elle avait été placée dès le jeune âge dans

The favour of Marlborough's wife with Queen Anne was probably a more powerful, though less rational, motive for the appointment which he now received to the command of the allied forces in the War of the Spanish Succession; and he immediately entered on a course of glorious achievement which since the days of Henry V. had never been equalled.

If the preceding lines (taken from Charles Knight's "Cyclopaedia") are not sufficient to indicate the character of the Duchess of Marlborough, the letter which we give will complete the picture. Our readers will, we trust, be gratified to see, side by side, the handwriting of Queen Anne and that of the woman who was, in some measure, her good and evil genius, and for whom she formed such a romantic friendship, that, impatient of the restraints of etiquette, she set aside the distinctions of rank, and assumed the name of Mrs. Morley, that she might, with the freedom and intimacy of an equal, correspond with the Duchess, whom she called "her dear Mrs. J. . . ."

[illegible]

From the Collection of Richard J. Girard, Esq.

(2003) 109:152.

Née le 7 septembre 1817; fille de Guillaume, landgrave de Hesse-Cassel, et de Paule, que-Christienne-Auguste, fille de Guillaume I^{er} roi de Prusse; mariée le 26 mai 1842 à Chrétien IX, roi de Danemark; mère de

(See page 158)

Née le 1^{er} décembre 1844; mariée le 10 mars 1863 à Albert-Édouard, prince de Galles. La princesse fit son entrée dans la capitale de la Grande-Bretagne le 7 mars 1863. La réception que Londres fit à Son Altesse Royale fut une véritable ovation, une grande fête nationale.

(S₁ = 1.0, 1.58)

Née en 1636. Fille de Thomas Wriothsley, comte de Southampton, et de Rachel, fille du marquis de Ravigny. Issue de deux nobles et consciencieuses races, élevée dans les traditions anglaises et françaises de piété et de vertu, elle reçut en outre, des événements au milieu desquels se passa sa jeunesse, ces fortes impressions morales qui élèvent les âmes qu'elles n'accablent pas. En 1653, à dix-sept ans, belle, pieuse et gaie, elle épousa lord Vaughan, fils aîné du comte de Carberry. En 1667 elle perdit son mari, et alla vivre avec sa sœur, lady Elisabeth Noël, au château de Tichfield. Son père mourut bientôt après. William Russell, second fils du comte de Bedford, s'éprit de la belle et riche veuve, qui n'avait pas eu d'enfants de son premier mariage, et il l'épousa en 1670. Que ce mariage fut heureux, on n'en saurait douter. Voici le fragment d'une lettre de la femme au mari : " Vous écririez si le charme de ma matinee : vous avoir écrit sera la consolation de ma journée. J'écris dans mon lit, mon oreiller derrière moi : c'est là que ta tête

day. I write in bed, thy pillow behind me; it is there thy dear head will repose, I hope, to-morrow night, and for many days to come. Love me, and be satisfied that I love you as I do." After twelve years of happiness and of confidence, the thunder-clouds overcast this serene sky; Lord Russell was a prisoner in the Tower, and had to appear at the Old Bailey on a charge of high treason. During the whole trial, Lady Russell was at her husband's side, his only secretary and most vigilant counsellor. Lord Russell was condemned to death; she was the consolation of his last days; he thus expressed himself to Dr. Burnet:—"What a blessing she has been to me! what would have been my misery if, with all her tenderness, she had not had so much greatness of soul that she has never asked me to commit a meanness to save my life!" On the 21st of July, 1683, Lady Russell became a widow, with three children, two girls and a boy, to whose education she entirely devoted herself. She died on the 29th September, 1723.

The letter that we give was written by Lady Rachel Russell, nine months after the tragic death of her husband.

(Text.)

"Woburn Abbey, April 30, '84.
"Sir,—Yours of the 20th of April I have read; your Prayers and Wishes are kindly accepted by your afflicted servant: who have no other shadow of comfort but to find myself at all esteemed by worthy persons, and those had so far, and were soe by that loved friend my soul loves to meet againe. When at any time you allow me y^e like favour, and I am not in London (as I purpose it not yet) if your Letters be left at my Servant's house, who brings y^e to your servant, they will be carefully and safely deliver'd me. I have appointed him, at his giving y^e to your servant, to direct him where he shal find him; his name is Benjamin Pordage, his house in Great Russell Street, near Montague House; he shal be very punctual to your servant. Til I have a return to this from you, Sir, you shal receive no further trouble from your ever mournful but

"Obliged faithful servant,
"R. RUSSELL."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

ISAAC DISRAELI.

(See page 161.)

Born at Enfield in 1766; died in 1848. We intend shortly to publish an interesting autograph of this celebrated literary man, and we shall then give a résumé of his biography. We now introduce to our readers the illustrious author of the 'Curiosities of Literature,' for the sake of the following remarks made by him:—"I am intimately acquainted," he said, "with the handwritings of five of our great poets. The first in early life acquired among Scottish advocates a handwriting which cannot be distinguished from that of his ordinary brothers; the second, educated in public schools, composes his sublime or sportive verses in a schoolboy's ragged scrawl, as if he had never finished his tasks with the writing-master; the third writes his highly-wrought poetry in the common hand of a merchant's clerk, from early commercial avocations; the fourth has all that finished neatness which polishes his verses; while the fifth is a specimen of a full mind, not in the habit of correction or alteration, so that he appears to be printing down his thoughts without a solitary erasure." The poets to whom Mr. Disraeli the elder refers are—1st, Sir Walter Scott; 2nd, Lord Byron; 3rd, Samuel Rogers; 4th, Thomas Moore; 5th, Robert Southey.

We now give the public an opportunity of judging of the value of the appreciations of the celebrated author as to the handwriting of the five most famous English poets of the present century. We complete our task by giving the features, so characteristic of the science of observation, of Isaac Disraeli. This sketch is by Thackeray, and we borrow it from 'Fraser's Magazine' of 1832.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(See page 159.)

Born 1771; died 1832. Our fourth number, page 36, contains an autograph letter of the great poet and most celebrated novelist of Great Britain. We will add but a few lines to the notice which accompanies his letter.

Walter Scott studied law at Edinburgh, his native city, became Sheriff of Selkirk in 1799, and Principal Clerk of the Sessions at Edinburgh in 1806. This ap-

chérie reposera, j'espère, demain soir, et bien des jours encore. Aimez-moi et trouvez bon que je vous aime comme je le fais." Après douze ans d'amour, de bonheur et de confiance, la foudre éclatait dans ce ciel si pur; lord Russell était prisonnier à la Tour de Londres et comparait aux assises d'Old-Bailey, accusé de haute trahison. Pendant tout le débat, lady Russell fut, à côté de son mari, son seul secrétaire et son plus vigilant conseiller. Lord Russell fut condamné à mort. Elle fut la consolation de ses derniers jours; il s'exprime ainsi au docteur Burnet: "Quelle bénédiction elle a été pour moi! Quelle eût été ma misère si, avec toute sa tendresse, elle n'avait pas eu tant de grandeur d'âme qu'elle n'a jamais désiré de moi une bassesse pour sauver ma vie!" Le 21 juillet 1683, lady Russell était veuve, avec trois enfants, deux filles et un fils, à l'éducation desquels elle consacra tout entier. Elle mourut le 29 septembre 1723: elle en avait fini avec le temps, elle entra en possession de l'éternité.

Lady Rachel Russell écrivit la lettre que nous donnons neuf mois après la fin tragique de son mari.

(Traduction.)

"Woburn Abbey, 30 avril 1684.
"Monsieur,—J'ai lu votre lettre du 20 avril; vos prières et vos vœux sont acceptés avec bonté par votre servante affligée, qui n'a d'autre ombre de confort que de se trouver estimée de dignes personnes, et elles l'ont fait, et elles étaient estimées par cet ami bien aimé que mon âme aspire à retrouver encore. Lorsque à tout autre temps vous m'accordez la même faveur, et si je ne suis pas à Londres (comme j'entends ne pas y aller encore), veuillez laisser vos lettres à la maison de mon domestique qui apportera celles-ci à votre domestique, et elles me seront soigneusement et sûrement. Je lui ai ordonné de dire à votre domestique, quand il lui remettra cette lettre, où il le trouvera; son nom est Benjamin Pordage, sa maison est Great Russell Street, près Montague House; il sera très-punctuel pour votre domestique. Jusqu'à ce que je reçoive une réponse à cette lettre, vous ne serez pas dérangé de nouveau. Monsieur, par votre servante éternellement affligée, mais

"Sincèrement obligée,
"R. RUSSELL."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

pointment, whilst making a provision for his maintenance, allowed him to follow his tastes as an antiquary, a poet, and a novelist. He reproduced old legends in the form of popular poems, but soon gave up poetry for prose, and it was then that his genius took free flight.

We give a page from the autograph manuscript of 'Kenilworth.'

(Traduction.)

"CHAPITRE XXI.

"L'ambition bondissante saute par dessus elle-même, Et tombe de l'autre côté."—*Marbath.*

"La splendeur des fêtes qu'on allait donner à Kenilworth était le thème de la conversation dans toute l'Angleterre; on recueillait dans la gloire de la réception qu'on préparait pour Elisabeth à la demeure de son favori le plus distingué. En même temps, Leicester semblait gagner toujours en faveur auprès de la reine. Il était perpétuellement à ses côtés au conseil, elle l'écoutait avec plaisir aux moments où la cour se recréait—la reine avait pour lui des faveurs qui approchaient de l'intimité familière—quiconque espérait à la cour avait les yeux tournés vers lui—il était des ministres étrangers l'objet des témoignages les plus flatteurs de respect de la part de leur souverain—il paraissait être l'alter ego de la fièvre Elisabeth, qu'on supposait généralement chercher le moment et l'opportunité de lui faire partager le pouvoir souverain par le mariage.

"Au milieu de cet ascendant de prospérité, le mignon de la bonne fortune et de la faveur de la reine était peut-être l'homme le plus malheureux du royaume qui semblait à sa merci. Il avait la supériorité du roi des fées sur ses amis et sur ceux qui dépendaient de lui, et il voyait ce qu'ils ne pouvaient voir. Il avait pénétré le caractère de sa maîtresse jusque dans ses profondeurs; il s'était élevé si haut dans sa faveur parce qu'il avait étudié intimement ses goûts aussi bien que ses nobles facultés, parce qu'il réunissait à de puissantes qualités mentales d'éminentes qualités physiques; et c'était la connaissance de son caractère qui le portait à redouter à chaque moment une disgrâce soudaine et accablante. Leicester était, pour ainsi dire, le pilote ayant devant soi une carte qui indique tous les points de la navigation, mais qui montre aussi tant de bancs de sable, de récifs et d'écueils, que son œil inquiet ne retire guère de cette étude que la conviction que son salut définitif ne peut être dû qu'à un miracle."

(De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.)

GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON.

(See page 159.)

Born at Dover in 1788; died at Missolonghi in 1824. We published in our third number, pages 24-25, an extremely interesting letter from the immortal author of 'Childe Harold.' In our present number we give a page of his manuscript from 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' a reply to the attacks which had been made upon him by the 'Edinburgh Review.' We are indebted for this page to Mr. S. C. Hall. Our readers will see that the manuscript was presented to Mrs. S. C. Hall, so well known in the world of letters, by Lady Augusta Leigh, sister of Lord Byron, "as a token of gratitude for her enthusiastic admiration of her brother."

(Text.)

"Yet what avails the sanguine poet's hope
To conquer ages and with time to cope?
New eras spread their wings, new nations
rise,
And other victors fill the applauding skies;
A few brief generations fleet along,
Whose sons forget the poet and his song:
E'en now what once-loved minstrels scarce
may claim
The transient mention of a dubious name!
When Fame's loud horn hath blown its
noblest blast,
Though long the sound, the echo sleeps at
last:
And Glory, like the phoenix midst her fires,
Exhales her odours, blazes, and expires."

"Augusta Leigh à mistress S.-C. Hall—preuve de gratitude pour son admiration enthousiaste de son frère."

[De la Collection de S.-C. Hall, Esq.]

SAMUEL ROGERS.

(See page 160.)

Born in London in 1762; died in 1855. A celebrated English poet. Son of a wealthy banker in the City, and himself a banker. He profited by the leisure which his large fortune allowed him, to cultivate literature;—he excelled chiefly in the didactic style. In his happy choice of expressions and natural sentiment, he may be compared with Goldsmith. His principal works are 'The Pleasures of Memory' (1792); 'Columbus' (1818); 'Human Life' (1820); 'Italy' (1822), regarded as his masterpiece; and various odes, epistles, and poems. He was a liberal and intelligent Mécène to men of letters and artists: his house in Park Place, St. James's, was a rendezvous of the most brilliant society for more than half a century.

(Traduction.)

"Chère lady Elisabeth,—J'obéis à vos ordres et je serai heureux de le faire en toute occasion, quand ce sera en mon pouvoir.—Très-sincèrement à vous pour toujours,
"Lady Elisabeth Bligh."
"SAMUEL ROGERS."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

THOMAS MOORE.

(See page 160.)

Born at Dublin in 1780; died in 1852. The national poet of Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the age of fourteen translated the Odes of Anacreon into English verse. His

Né à Londres en 1762; mort en 1855. Célèbre poète anglais. Fils d'un riche banquier de la Cité, et banquier lui-même. Il profita des loisirs que lui assura sa grande fortune pour cultiver les lettres; il réussit surtout dans le genre didactique. Par l'heureux choix des expressions et le naturel du sentiment, il se place auprès de Goldsmith. Ses principales œuvres sont 'Les Plaisirs de la Mémoire' (1792); 'Columbus' (1818); 'La Vie humaine' (1820); 'L'Italie' (1822), regardée comme son chef-d'œuvre; des odes, des épîtres, des poèmes divers. Il était le Mécène aussi libéral qu'intelligent des gens de lettres et des artistes: sa maison de Park Place, Saint-James, fut le rendez-vous de la société la plus brillante pendant plus d'un demi-siècle.

"Woburn Abbey, mai 19.

(See page 165.)

Née le 24 mai 1819. Fille du prince Edouard, duc de Kent, quatrième fils de Georges III, et de la princesse Marie-Louise-Victoire, fille de François, duc de Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg.

Succéda à son oncle le roi Guillaume IV le 20 juin 1837 ; couronnée le 28 juin 1838 ; mariée le 10 février 1840 à

(See page 165.)

Né le 26 août 1819. Naturalisé en Grande-Bretagne par acte du parlement du 24 janvier 1840; prince-consort le 25 juin 1857. Mort le 14 décembre 1861.

La reine Victoria est de ces souveraines
qui honorent le trône.

La mort soudaine et prématurée du prince-époux fut un deuil national pour la Grande-Bretagne, qui conservera le souvenir éternel du dévouement et de la sollicitude aussi éclairés qu'incessants qu'il avait voués à la grandeur et à la prospérité de sa patrie d'adoption.

(Traduction.)

"Le Comte de Clarendon—
"LA REINE."

N^o. Ces mots accompagnaient évidemment le retour de dépêches transmises à S. M. par le Foreign-Office.

[De la Collection de G.-R. Sanderson, Esq.]

“ toujours

" À vous sincèrement,
 " ALBERT."
[De la Collection du Directeur.]

(See page 165.)

Né en 1765; mort en 1837. Troisième fils de Georges III; porta à partir de 1789 le titre de duc de Clarence. Il servit sous mer d'is sa première jeunesse, devint amiral après avoir passé avec honneur par tous les grades, et protégea constamment la marine. Il épousa, en 1818, Adélaïde, fille du duc de Saxe-Meiningen; mais il n'en eut point de postérité. Après la mort de son deuxième frère, le duc d'York et de la Princesse Charlotte, il devint héritier-présumé, et après celle de Georges IV, il fut proclamé roi en 1820. Il fut remplacé sur le trône par la reine Victoria sa nièce.

(Traduction.)

" *Bushy House,*

"Mercredi, midi.

— Cher Monsieur, — La poste de ce matin m'a apporté votre lettre et l'extrait de celle que vous m'avez faite le 17 Parry. Je connaisais et j'estime par conséquent votre parent, et j'accepte avec beaucoup de plaisir le plaisir d'élaborer tout ce que vous m'avez écrit, et j'en ferai faire un uniforme d'amiral, parce que c'est le plus bel uniforme anglais. Je suivrai ainsi l'exemple du roi de Grande-Bretagne, qui a fait faire à son père le premier des mémoires dans ses domaines, exemple que votre ami et parent le d^e Parry a suivi. Tant de succès et d'utilité, j'espère que vous offrirez mes meilleurs remerciements au

" Cher Monsieur,
 " A vous sincèrement,
 " WILLIAM."

[De la Collection de G.-R. Sanderson, Esq.]

(See page 166.)

Né en 1771; mort en 1851. Cinquième fils de Georges III. Après le mort de Guillaume IV, qui laissa le trône de la Grande-Bretagne à sa nièce Victoria, il devint roi du Hanovre, qui était fils masculin. Ce prince se montra peu disposé à favoriser les tendances libérales de la nation hanovérienne, et fut sans cesse en lutte contre son parlement. Son fils Georges V. lui a succédé.

(Traduction.)

« Hanovre, le 24 juillet 1840.

[illegible]

"F." (FINEST.)

[De la Collection de G.-R. Sanderson, Esq.]

(See page 103.)

Né en 1774; mort en 1850. Septième fils de Georges III. Nommé gouverneur général (1816), puis vice-roi (1831) de Hanovre; mais en 1837, après la mort de Guillaume IV, ce royaume échu en partage à Ernest-Auguste, duc de Cumberland, qui prit le titre de roi.

“ Cher Monsieur, — Permettez-moi de vous importuner de quelques lignes en faveur d'un homme qui s'est adressé à moi, et qui prétend avoir des réclamations sur le commissariat anglais. J'aurais bien envoyé ses documents à M. Lemesurier, du département duquel ils relèvent, mais comme il est parti pour l'Angleterre, je ne savais pas à qui les adresser, et j'ai pris en conséquence la liberté de vous les envoyer. J'avoue que certaines de ses réclamations me paraissent fort singulières, mais comme il s'est adressé à moi, je n'ai pu faire autrement que de vous envoyer son mémoire, parce que je ne puis donner de décision sur l'affaire.

"Je suis très-heureux que cette lettre me donne l'occasion de vous renouveler, Monsieur, mes remerciements pour les civilités que vous avez eues pour moi lorsque j'étais à Delmenhorst, et je vous prie de recevoir l'assurance que je resterai toujours

« Votre serviteur dévoué,

"ADOLPHE-FRÉDÉRIC."

[De la Collection de G.-R. Sanderson, Esq.]

(See page 167.)

Born 1777; died 1825. Son of Paul I. and grandson of Catherine II.; had for his tutor Colonel Laharpe, who educated him in very liberal ideas. He ascended the throne in 1801. During the first days of his reign, he recalled a great number of exiles, abolished the censorship, confiscation, and torture, and reduced the taxes; he then employed himself in the promotion of literature and the arts, founded many universities and hospitals, reformed the criminal code, and newly organized the senate, which he constituted a high court of justice. He formed, in 1805, with Great Britain, a coalition against France, into which Austria, Prussia, and Sweden eventually entered. After losing the battles of Austerlitz (Dec. 2, 1805), Eylau (Feb. 8, 1807), and Friedland (June 14, 1807), he was constrained to sue for peace. He then had the celebrated interview with Napoleon on the Niemen, and a few days afterwards the treaty of Tilsit was signed (July 7, 1807), by which Alexander recognized all the conquests of the French Emperor, and agreed to the Continental blockade. At peace with France, Alexander employed himself in extending his territories; he took Finland from Sweden (1808), and conquered several provinces of Persia and Turkey (1809-10). Having refused to fulfil certain conditions of his treaty with France, which appeared to him too onerous, he again brought upon himself a war with Napoleon (1812). At first he met with several reverses, and lost the battles of Smolensk and Moskova. On September 14 the French entered Moscow; but that capital which Napoleon had designed for his winter quarters, was already a prey to the flames. Scarcity of provisions and the rigour of the climate soon forced the French to retire in great disorder, after suffering immense loss. Alexander then addressed from Warsaw, to all the so-

reigns of Europe, a proclamation by which he called them to arms (Feb. 1813), and having succeeded in detaching nearly all of them from alliance with Napoleon, he formed a new coalition, into which England, Sweden, Prussia, and Austria successively entered. The allies at length gained the decisive battle of Leipzig (Oct. 1813), which opened to them the gates of France, and, notwithstanding prodigies of valour on the part of Napoleon and his generals, they succeeded in entering Paris. Alexander, who played the principal part, entered that capital with the Allied troops on March 31, 1814; where, there, he acted more like a pacificator than a conqueror, replaced the Bourbon family on the throne, and signed with Louis XVIII. a treaty which ensured general peace (May 30) and guaranteed to France the integrity of her territory. He then visited England with Frederick William, King of Prussia, and the two monarchs were received with the most splendid hospitality. He went, in Nov. 1814, to the Congress of Vienna, and obtained the cession of Poland. On the news of the return of Napoleon to France, Alexander again took up arms; but the battle of Waterloo had decided the question before the arrival of his troops. He nevertheless continued his march to Paris, which he entered in July, 1815. Less favourably disposed this time than the former, he took part in rigorous measures which imposed immense sacrifices on France; he opposed, however, the dismemberment of the country, and preserved many monuments which were about to be destroyed. Three years afterwards, at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, he brought about a reduction of the enormous contributions which had been imposed upon France, and hastened the liberation of her territory. Before quitting Paris, Alexander had signed, with the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, the singular treaty of the "14

Alliance," a coalition of monarchs against the independence of the people. After his return home he employed himself in repairing the evils of the war, and in promoting the welfare of his subjects; he gave a constitution to Poland, enfranchised a great number of serfs, established numerous military colonies, and in 1817 banished the Jesuits collected by his ancestor Catherine II. Towards the end of his life, he became the adversary of the liberal opinions he had formerly professed, restricted the privileges he had granted to Poland, and adopted severe measures against the liberty of the press and against secret societies. At the Congress of Laybach in 1820, and of Verona in 1822, he laboured, in concert with the princes who had signed the treaty of the Holy Alliance, to repress the movements in Piedmont, at Naples, and in Spain. Alexander was occupied in visiting the various parts of his vast empire, when he died, at Taganrog, after a short illness, in Dec. 1825. He was married at the age of sixteen, to a princess of Baden-Baden, by whom he had no issue.

peuples. De retour dans ses états, il ne s'occupa que de réparer les maux de la guerre et d'assurer le bonheur de ses sujets; il donna une constitution à la Pologne, affranchit un grand nombre de serfs, établit de nombreuses colonies militaires, et bannit en 1817 les jésuites qu'avait recueillis son aïeule Catherine II. Devenu à la fin de sa vie l'adversaire des idées libérales qu'il avait d'abord professées, il restreignit les privilèges qu'il avait accordés à la Pologne, et prit des mesures sévères contre la liberté de la presse et contre les associations secrètes. Aux congrès de Laybach, 1820, et de Vérone, 1822, il travailla, de concert avec les autres princes signataires du traité de la Sainte-Alliance, à réprimer les mouvements qui se manifestèrent en Piémont, à Naples et en Espagne. Alexandre était occupé à visiter les diverses parties de son vaste empire, lorsqu'il mourut, en décembre 1825, à Taganrog, après une courte maladie. Il avait été marié dès l'âge de seize ans, à une princesse de Bade-Baden, dont il n'a pas eu d'enfants.

(Translation.)

"Tear up this note, and receive the assurance of my esteem.

"ALEXANDER.

"To Monsieur Grief."

[From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

JEAN-FRÉDÉRIC PHÉLIPPEAUX, COMTE DE MAUREPAS.

(See page 167.)

Born 1701; died 1781. Minister of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. Grandson of the Chancellor of Pontchartrain. Presided from the age of twenty-four over the Marine Department and that of the King's household, which included Paris as well as the Court. During his administration he greatly embellished Paris, closed the gaming-houses, sent scientific men, La Condamine, Maupertuis, and others, to the Equator and near the North Pole, to measure two degrees of the meridian; employed officers to examine the coasts and prepare charts; charged Sévin and Fourmont to visit Greece and the East; Jussieu to go and study the botany of Peru. He was exiled in 1749 for writing an epigram on Madame de Pompadour, and remained twenty-two years excluded from public affairs. He was recalled by Louis XVI. on his accession in 1774, and was appointed President of the Council of State. He reinstated the Parliaments exiled by Louis XV.; induced the King to sign a treaty of union with the insurgents of America; caused the Ministry of Finance to be confided to Turgot, and afterwards to Necker, but disgraced them both when he found they were formidable rivals. He died six months after the disgrace of the latter (Oct., 1781). Maurepas possessed penetration and tact, but was thoughtless and frivolous, showing little capacity to avert the storm which threatened the throne.

(Translation.)

"Monsieur, My sincere and faithful attachment to your Serene Highness assures you of the joy which I feel, and which you have assured me I should feel, in your presence. I am, with infinite respect, Monsieur, your Serene Highness's very humble and very obedient servant,

"DE MAUREPAS.

"October 7, 1753."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

CHARLOTTE, DUCHESS-DOWAGER OF RICHMOND.

(See page 167.)

Died in 1842. Daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. Married in 1789 to Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond. Mother of the present Duke. Charles Gordon-Lennox. Her Grace had six sons and seven daughters.

Morte en 1842. Fille d'Alexander, quatrième duc de Gordon. Mariée en 1789 à Charles, quatrième duc de Richmond. Mère du duc actuel, Charles Gordon-Lennox. La duchesse eut six fils et sept filles.

(Translation.)

"La duchesse duchesse de Richmond a le plaisir d'accepter l'invitation de Lady Stepney pour le dîner prochain.

De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.

RICHARD COBDEN.

(See page 168.)

Born in 1804 at Dunford, near Midhurst, in Sussex. A distinguished politician and political economist. The son of a small farmer, he had been taught only to read, write, and cipher, when one of his uncles, a calico-printer in London, took him into his business. But his uncle failed, and Mr. Cobden was thrown upon his own resources. Determined to profit by the experience he had gained,

Né en 1804 à Dunford, près de Midhurst, comté de Sussex. Homme politique et économiste distingué. Fils d'un petit fermier, il ne savait que lire, écrire et compter, quand un de ses oncles, fabricant de toiles peintes à Londres, le prit chez lui et l'intitua à ses affaires. Mais la maison de cet oncle tomba, et M. Cobden se trouva une fois encore sans ressource. Cependant, il résolut de tirer parti de

he went to Manchester, where at that time only coarse cotton prints were made, gained the confidence of some large manufacturers, and established there a manufactory of fine printed calicos which soon came into competition with those of London, then much higher in price.

In 1835, Mr. Cobden, having already become rich, entered upon politics. He began by publishing two pamphlets, the first entitled 'England, Ireland, and America;' the second 'Russia;' in these he enunciated the three principles which he has ever since defended,—Free Trade, Political Liberty, and Peace. He then founded the Manchester Athenæum, a school for working men. He afterwards travelled through all the countries of Europe, and on his return to Manchester, converted all the members of the Chamber of Commerce of that city to his opinions on the corn laws and the freedom of trade. England was moved, and the energy displayed by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Villiers, etc., soon gave rise to the celebrated League, which agitated Great Britain from 1838 to 1846, and which formed a powerful party distinct from both Tories and Whigs. Mr. Cobden had entered the House of Commons in 1841, and ultimately succeeded in converting Sir Robert Peel to his views on the corn laws; in 1846 Sir Robert himself proposed the abolition of those laws, and gave all the credit of the measure to Mr. Cobden. He accepted a sum of £70,000 subscribed as an offering in recognition of the sacrifices he had made; but he refused to enter the Whig Cabinet. Manchester returned him to Parliament, and the Financial Reform Association soon succeeded the Corn Law League. He was a zealous partisan of the Hungarian cause, opposed the Russian Loan, and lent assistance to Kossuth.

Mr. Cobden has seen the triumph of his views on the freedom of trade, and his name was attached to the Treaty of Commerce between France and England. In his democratic opinions and his desire for peace at any price, he has not been so happy. The civil war in North America, with its myriads of victims, does not justify his predilection for the "Model Republic." His extreme doctrines of peace have led him to hold cheaply the most sacred principles. "Let Savoy perish," said he in open Parliament, "rather than we should compromise by a conflict with France the advantages of a commercial treaty with her." One might suppose that Mr. Cobden wished to prove that the saying of Napoleon I. with regard to the English nation was merely premature.

The sincerity of Mr. Cobden's opinions, however, cannot be denied, although, as was said by one of the liberal journals of London, England cannot accept peace, retrenchment, and reform, as they are understood by the apostle of free trade. "His peace might mean loss of national honour; his retrenchment might mean sacrifice of national safety; his reform might mean the democracy of the dollar. . . . We are all proud of him, and glad to have him by our side,—not as a leader, not as a standard-bearer, but as a superb tree-lance." ("Daily Telegraph," Nov. 25, 1864.)

(Traduction.)

"103, Westbourne-Terrace, 31 mai 1850.
"Cher Monsieur,—J'ai l'honneur de vous remercier de votre bonne offre de £5. 5s. pour les réfugiés hongrois, que j'ai reçus des mains de notre ami philanthrope, mistress Schwabe.
"Je reste, cher Monsieur,
"Sincèrement à vous,
"RICHARD COBDEN.

(Autre autographe.)

"Ne manquez pas de tenir les fermiers éloignés des propriétaires sur la question des céréales."
De la Collection du Directeur.]

JOHN BRIGHT.

(See page 168.)

Born in 1811, in Lancashire. A distinguished politician and orator. His public career is so identified with that of Mr. Cobden, that to write the public life of one is to give that of the other. We will merely remark that, in his double character of Quaker and manufacturer, he showed himself, until the civil war in North America, a more extreme partisan even than his friend Cobden of peace at any price, and that he places the progress of industry and the extension of commercial relations above all diplomatic or military victories, annexations, or conquests. He is also a great admirer of the institutions of the Federal States of North America.

l'expérience qu'il avait acquise dans la fabrication des cotonnades, et il se rendit à Manchester où l'on ne fabriquait encore que des toiles peintes grossières, gagna la confiance de quelques grands industriels, et y établit une manufacture de toiles fines qui firent bientôt concurrence à celles de Londres, fabriquées à plus haut prix.

En 1835, M. Cobden était déjà riche, il aborda la politique. Il commença par publier deux brochures intitulées *L'Angleterre, l'Irlande et l'Amérique*, et *La Russie*, où il émettait les trois principes qu'il a toujours défendus depuis : le libre échange, la liberté politique, et la paix. Il fonda ensuite à Manchester l'Athénæum, école pour les ouvriers. Puis il voyagea dans tous les pays de l'Europe. De retour à Manchester, il convertit tous les membres de la chambre du commerce de cette ville à ses opinions sur les lois des céréales et sur la liberté commerciale. L'Angleterre fut ébranlée, et l'énergie déployée par MM. Cobden, Bright, Villiers, etc., fit surgir le célèbre League, qui agita la Grande-Bretagne de 1838 à 1846, et qui forma un parti puissant en dehors des Tories et des Whigs. M. Cobden était entré à la chambre des communes en 1841, et il finit par convertir sir Robert Peel à ses vues sur la législation des céréales : en 1846, sir Robert lui-même proposa l'abolition de ces lois, et rapporta toute la gloire de cette mesure à M. Cobden. Il accepta une somme de 70,000 livres sterling que lui offrirent ses concitoyens en reconnaissance de ses sacrifices; mais il refusa d'entrer dans le cabinet whig. Manchester l'envoya au parlement, et bientôt l'association pour la réforme financière succéda à la ligue contre les lois sur céréales. Partisan zélé de la cause hongroise, il s'opposa de tout son pouvoir à l'emprunt russe, et tendit la main à Kossuth.

M. Cobden a vu aussi triompher ses vues sur la liberté commerciale, et il a attaché son nom au traité de commerce conclu entre son pays et la France. Quant à ses opinions et ses aspirations pour la paix à tout prix, il n'a pas été aussi heureux. La guerre civile, qui a coûté de nombreuses et lamentables victimes dans l'Amérique du Nord, ne donne guère raison à ses prédilections pour la république modèle. Ses doctrines pacifiques quand même l'ont empêché de faire bon marché des principes les plus sacrés. "Périssent la Savoie," a-t-il dit en pleine assemblée, "plutôt que nous compromissions par un conflit avec la France les avantages d'un traité de commerce avec elle." On dirait que M. Cobden a voulu prouver que le mot de Napoléon I^{er} sur la nation anglaise n'était que prématuré.

Au reste, on ne saurait contester la sincérité des opinions de M. Cobden, bien que, comme le disait hier un des journaux libéraux de Londres, l'Angleterre ne saurait accepter la paix, les économies et la réforme comme les comprend l'apôtre du libre échange. "Sa paix pourrait signifier la perte de l'honneur national; ses économies pourraient entraîner le sacrifice de la sécurité nationale; sa réforme pourrait être l'équivalent de la démocratie du dollar. . . . Nous sommes tous fiers de lui, et nous sommes heureux de l'avoir à nos côtés,—non comme chef, non comme porte-drapeau, mais comme un superbe guerrier indépendant."

(Daily Telegraph du 25 novembre 1864.)

the ship were sinking—"Ah!" cried he, without allowing her to finish, "I would leave all to save 'Norma.'" A few months afterwards the illustrious *maestro* breathed his last. He was only thirty-three.

(Translation.)
"My dear Friend,—I am obliged to you for the trouble you have taken to inform me where you passed the evening of yesterday; but the bad weather did not frighten any one, and therefore we set out for the country, as was proposed. I learn from your letter of this morning that the journey to Lady Mansfield's château has been postponed.

"Let me know whether we can go together this evening to Devonshire [House].

"Believe me your truly devoted and very affectionate friend,

"BELLINI."

"Monday, 1 P.M."

[From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

FRANZ LISZT.

(See page 170.)

Born 22nd of October, 1809, at Rœding, in Hungary. One of the most celebrated pianists of the age. His father had him taught the piano at six years old. Three years afterwards he gave a concert, and his parents commenced travelling with him in Germany. Of a very impressionable nature, he read with avidity, and the 'René' of Chateaubriand remained engraved on his memory, and exercised an influence upon him which only increased with age. When ten years and a half old he took lessons at Vienna from Czerny, and made extraordinary progress. He soon mastered the music of Hummel and of Beethoven; he gave a brilliant concert at Vienna, and his parents then took him to Paris. Liszt was then sixteen. The protection, however, of Prince Metternich could not open for him the doors of the Conservatoire, and he began to give concerts at the opera. For several weeks afterwards nothing was talked of but 'little Liszt.' His success, however, did not prevent him from improving himself; every day he not only played twelve of Bach's fugues, but transposed them into different keys. In 1824 and 1825 he met with great triumphs in London and Paris.

He then composed his opera of 'Don Sancho, or the Castle of Love' (1825), which in some measure shows his youth and his inexperience of the lyric stage. He then took lessons in composition from Reicha, which were interrupted by an irresistible impulse to mystical devotion; this, however, was checked by travelling. His father having died, he worked in seclusion with renewed ardour, and appeared again in public with more *déclat* than ever. An illness, which lasted two years, plunged him again into religious austerities. In July, 1830, he wrote a 'Revolutionary Symphony,' which has never been published. He then visited the principal cities of Europe, where his performance of the works of Bach, Handel, Beethoven, and Weber was greatly admired, as well as his improvisations, which electrified his audiences. In 1848 he was appointed Kapellmeister at Weimar, and it was there that we had the gratification of seeing him at the head of the remarkable orchestra which he led. It was in October, 1857. The theatre of the classic capital of Germany gave 'Tannhäuser' in honour of the two 'Cæsars,' the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria. Liszt surpassed himself; his entire orchestra seemed swayed by his impassioned and trembling bâton, and obeyed him as implicitly as if all the instruments had been played by himself. His ascetic countenance, rendered still more remarkable by his long hair, which followed all his movements, now calm and plaintive, now passionate and jerking, seemed lighted up with superhuman inspiration; his eyes glanced the fire of genius. Liszt was the greatest attraction in that assembly of emperors and princes, of diplomatists, *savants* and *virtuosi*; and we have since thought that if 'Tannhäuser' had been conducted at Paris by Liszt, Paris would have been wonder-stricken at Wagner's work.

(Translation.)

"I did not wish to write to you yesterday, Mademoiselle, for whatever I may have said to Mr. Chorley, I cherished until the last moment the hope of admiring you in the evening. Instead, however, of soaring in the vocal regions to the sound of your thrilling and melodious voice, I was obliged to remain seated sadly in my chamber. Allow me at least to express to you my most selfish regrets, and permit me also to renew the assurance of my most affectionate devotion.

[From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

THEODORE EDWARD HOOK.

(See page 171.)

Born in London, in 1778; died at Fulham, in 1841. A humourist and popular dramatic author. His prepossessing ap-

sombrât—"Ah!" s'écria-t-il, sans lui permettre de finir, "je laisserais tous pour sauver la *Norma*!" Quelques mois après, l'illustre *maestro* rendait le dernier soupir à l'âge de trente-trois ans.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Ami,—Je vous suis obligé de la peine que vous avez prise de m'apprendre où vous avez passé la soirée d'hier soir; mais le mauvais temps n'a épouvanté personne, et nous sommes partis pour la campagne, comme c'était convenu. Votre lettre de ce matin m'apprend que le voyage au château de Lady Mansfield est ajourné.

"Faites-moi savoir si nous irons ensemble ce soir à Devonshire-House.

"Croyez-moi votre ami sincèrement dévoué et affectionné,

"BELLINI."

Lundi, une heure après midi.

[From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

Né le 22 octobre 1809 à Rœding, Hongrie. L'un des plus célèbres pianistes de l'époque. Son père le mit à six ans au piano. Trois ans après il donnait un concert, et ses parents commencèrent à le promener en Allemagne. D'une nature fort impressionable, il lut avec avidité; le *René* de Chateaubriand resta gravé dans sa mémoire, et exerça sur lui une influence qui ne fit que grandir avec l'âge. A dix ans et demi il reçut à Vienne les leçons de Czerny, et fit des progrès miraculeux. Bientôt la musique de Hummel et de Beethoven n'eut aucune difficulté pour lui; il donna un brillant concert à Vienne, et ses parents l'emmènèrent à Paris. Liszt avait alors seize ans. Cependant, la protection du prince de Metternich ne put lui ouvrir les portes du Conservatoire, et il se mit à donner des concerts à l'opéra. Quelques semaines après on ne parlait plus que du 'petit Liszt.' Ses succès ne l'empêchèrent pas de se perfectionner; tous les jours non seulement il jouait douze fugues de Bach, mais encore il les transportait dans tous les tons. En 1824 et en 1825 il obtint de véritables triomphes à Londres et à Paris.

Il composa alors son opéra *Don Sanche, ou le Château des Amours* (1825), qui se ressentit un peu de son jeune âge et de son inexpérience de la scène lyrique. Il prit ensuite de Reicha des leçons de composition qui furent interrompues par un irrésistible penchant de dévotion mystique. Les voyages firent trêve à ce penchant. Son père vint alors à mourir, il travailla avec ardeur dans la retraite, et reparut avec plus d'éclat que jamais. Une maladie, dont la convalescence dura deux ans, le replongea dans la plus austère dévotion. En juillet 1830 il écrivit une *Symphonie révolutionnaire*, qui est restée inédite. Puis, il parcourut les principales cités de l'Europe, qui admirèrent sous ses doigts les œuvres de Bach, de Haendel, de Beethoven et de Weber, sans parler de ses improvisations, qui électrisaient ses auditeurs. En 1848 il fut nommé maître de chapelle à Weimar. C'est là qu'il nous a été donné de le voir à la tête du remarquable orchestre qu'il inspire. C'était en octobre 1857. Le théâtre de la capitale classique de l'Allemagne donnait *Tannhäuser* en l'honneur de deux Césars, l'empereur de Russie et l'empereur d'Autriche. Liszt se surpassa; son orchestre tout entier semblait attaché à son bâton passionné et frémissant, et lui obéissait comme s'il eût tenu tous les archers, soufflé dans tous les instruments; ses traits d'anachorète, que finissait ressortir plus encore une longue chevelure qui suivait ses mouvements tantôt calmes et plaintifs, tantôt fougueux et saccadés, étaient empreints d'une inspiration surhumaine; ses yeux jetaient le feu du génie. Liszt était la plus grande figure dans cette assemblée d'empereurs et de princes, de diplomates, de savants et de virtuoses; et nous nous sommes dit depuis que si Liszt eût conduit *Tannhäuser* à Paris, Paris aurait été émerveillé de l'œuvre de Wagner.

(Translation.)

"I did not wish to write to you yesterday, Mademoiselle, for whatever I may have said to Mr. Chorley, I cherished until the last moment the hope of admiring you in the evening. Instead, however, of soaring in the vocal regions to the sound of your thrilling and melodious voice, I was obliged to remain seated sadly in my chamber. Allow me at least to express to you my most selfish regrets, and permit me also to renew the assurance of my most affectionate devotion.

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THEODORE EDWARD HOOK.

(See page 171.)

Born in London, in 1778; died at Fulham, in 1841. A humourist and popular dramatic author. His prepossessing ap-

pearance, his agreeable voice, his intelligence, his brilliant wit, the charms of his conversation, and his marvellous talent for improvisation, caused his presence to be courted in the most aristocratic society. At the age of twenty-five, the Prince Regent appointed him Receiver-General at Mauritius. Six years afterwards he was recalled to England, on the accusation of misappropriating 37,000 dollars, but was exculpated, on the ground that it was not a fraud, but merely a debt. In 1820 Sir Walter Scott obtained for him the appointment of principal editor of the 'John Bull.' He wrote strongly against Queen Caroline and the Whigs. His emoluments from that journal were for a long time £2000 per annum. From 1824 to 1836 he wrote more than thirty volumes of novels, for which he received large sums. But he thoughtlessly sacrificed his health and squandered his fortune, until, in the month of July, 1841, one day when dining in town, he suddenly stopped during the dessert, and looking at himself in the glass, he cried, 'Ah, I look like what I am,—ruined at last in purse, in mind, and in body.' From that time he kept his room, and died a few weeks afterwards, August 24, 1841, at the age of fifty-three.

We give one of his letters and the sketch he inserted in it, transporting himself and the friend to whom he writes to the Zoological Gardens.

The second envelope given with his letter is a burlesque which he made of the first. The new postal system, as most of our readers are aware, was introduced into England in 1840. At first an envelope was issued, designed by W. Mulready, R.A.; it is this envelope that Theodore Hook ornamented after his own fancy. The Mulready envelope was used for about six months, after which the present postage-stamp was substituted.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher B.,—Il nous faut aller à Ascot vous et moi—tête à tête—ou bien, comme ce sont des courses, nous irons côte à côte, ou plutôt col à col. Je me suis débarrassé de tout entrave, mais chut; et comme j'ai neuf différentes propositions à vous faire, je serai demain à l'Athénæum à 4 heures, ou un peu après. Cela étant, je ne dirai plus rien de mes plans quant à présent. Si le coin vous sourit, ou que ce soit toute autre chose, je suis votre homme jusqu'à 8 heures.

"Fulham, lundi.
"Votre très-sincère,
"THÉODORE HOOK

"Si je ne suis pas à l'Athénæum à environ 4 heures, soyez sûr que j'y serai pour dîner à 5 heures. Commandez donc ce qu'il faut *inter alia*. Que les asperges soient grosses."

[De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

WILLIAM HOGARTH.

(See page 172.)

Born in London, 1697; died 1764. An eminent engraver, a celebrated satirical painter, and the greatest master of caricature. At the age of twenty-one he established himself on his own account as an engraver of heraldry, etc. In 1724 he commenced supplying the publishers with engravings and illustrations, the principal being illustrations of 'Hudibras.' In 1730 he married the daughter of Sir James Thornhill, his instructor in figure drawing. After gaining a reputation and acquiring a modest competence by the publication of etchings, in which he sketched the life and follies of London, he tried portrait-painting; but this branch of art was too monotonous for a man of inventive mind and original genius. In 1733 his 'Rake's Progress' appeared, which crowned his reputation. After the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle he went to France, where he was arrested in the act of sketching the gates of Calais; but he was shortly set at liberty. In 1753 he published his 'Analysis of Beauty,' then followed his 'Marriage à la Mode,' and many other masterpieces which we have not space to enumerate.

We have said that Hogarth was not only a great painter, but the greatest master of caricature. Our subscribers will be enabled to judge of the latter assertion, by the photograph which we give of the caricature terminating the narrative of a marine excursion which he made in company with other artists and friends, namely, E. Forrest, Samuel Scott, William Tothall, and John Thornhill.

The original is in the British Museum.

(Translation.)

"Je crois que je ne saurais mieux conclure qu'en constatant qu'aucun membre de la compagnie n'est resté sans rien faire. M. Thornhill a dressé la carte [V. le dessin, page 91]. M. Hogarth et M. Scott ont fait tous les autres dessins. M. Tothall a été notre trésorier—cette place était toute de confiance, et cependant il l'a occupée consciencieusement—et les pages précédentes ont été rédigées par

"La vérité de ce récit est attestée par nous
"WM HOGARTH.
"SAM. SCOTT.
"WM TOTHALL.
"JOHN THORNHILL."

[De la Collection du Musée Britannique.]

harmonieuse, son intelligence précoce, son esprit plein de saillies, le charme de sa conversation et son talent merveilleux pour improviser, le firent rechercher des salons les plus aristocratiques. A l'âge de vingt-cinq ans, le Prince-régent le fit nommer receveur-général à l'île Maurice. Six ans après il fut ramené en Angleterre, pour répondre à une accusation de détournement de 37,000 dollars. Les conseils de la couronne déclarèrent qu'il n'y avait pas délit, mais seulement dette. En 1820 sir Walter Scott le fit nommer rédacteur en chef du *John Bull*. Il écrivit avec beaucoup de vigueur contre la reine Caroline et les whigs; ce journal lui procura pendant longtemps 2,000 livres par an. De 1824 à 1836 il écrivit plus de trente volumes de romans, qui lui furent payés très-cher. Mais il continua à mener à grand train santé et fortune, sans se soucier des années, et au mois de juillet 1841, un jour qu'il dînait en ville, il s'arrêta soudain au dessert, se regarda dans la glace, et s'écria: "Ah, je parais ce que je suis: ruiné enfin de bourse, d'esprit, et de corps." Depuis ce moment il garda la chambre, et mourut quelques semaines après, le 24 août 1841, à cinquante-trois ans.

Nous donnons de lui une lettre et un dessin qui le transporte, lui et l'ami auquel il écrit, aux Jardins zoologiques de Londres.

La seconde enveloppe qui accompagne sa lettre est une pochade qu'il fit de la première. On sait que le nouveau système postal de la Grande-Bretagne fut introduit en 1840. Dans le principe, on émit une enveloppe dessinée par M. W. Mulready, académicien royal; c'est cette enveloppe que Théodore Hook embellit à sa manière. Les enveloppes Mulready circulèrent pendant six mois; on leur substitua le timbre-poste actuel.

(Traduction.)

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(Translation.)

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[De la Collection du Musée Britannique.]

"E. FORREST.

HENRY VIII.

(See pages 173, 174.)

Born 1491; died 1547. Son of Henry VII., whom he succeeded in 1509, and shortly afterwards married his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon. His minister, Wolsey, engaged him in a struggle with France; he gained some advantages over the French, especially at Guinegate (1513), but was recalled to his own country by an invasion of the King of Scotland, James IV., who, however, before his return, had been vanquished and killed at the battle of Flodden Field. The following year Henry was reconciled with Louis XII. For a short time he remained at peace both with Charles V. and Francis I., the successor of Louis XII. Charles V. came to visit him at Dover in May, 1520; and a few days afterwards he had an interview, seemingly most amicable, with Francis I. in the neighbourhood of Calais, which is celebrated under the name of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

Wolsey afterwards induced him to form an alliance with Charles V. against Francis I., but he made peace with France in 1525. Having conceived a strong passion for Anne Boleyn, one of the Queen's maids of honour, he wished to divorce Catherine of Aragon under the pretext of religious scruples. As the Pope refused to grant the divorce, Henry separated from the Church, although until then he had shown himself a zealous Catholic, and had a short time before written against Luther. He now caused himself to be proclaimed by the Parliament, Protector and Supreme Head of the Church in England, and in 1532 married Anne Boleyn. Four years afterwards, he had her beheaded on the pretext of adultery. He married successively Jane Seymour, who died in childbirth; Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced on account of her plainness; Catherine Howard, whom he put to death for adultery; and lastly, Catherine Parr, who survived him. In separating from the Holy See, Henry nevertheless maintained the principal doctrines of the Catholic religion, which were not attacked until the following reign; it was therefore equally a crime in his eyes to remain faithful to the Pope or to follow Luther; a persecutor of all who did not share his theological opinions of the moment, he was rigorous at the same time both against Catholicism and the Reformed religion. Fisher and Sir Thomas More were his most distinguished victims. He enriched himself by despoiling the churches and monasteries.

This prince found in his Parliament a servile instrument of his follies and his extravagance. After the schism, Henry VIII. was nearly always the ally of Francis I.; in 1554, however, he declared war against him on the instance of Charles V., and took Boulogne. Peace was concluded a few days afterwards. Henry died on the 28th of January, 1547, leaving three children, who reigned after him,—Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

We give two highly interesting autographs of this monarch. The first is the draft of the oath which he was to take on his coronation, and which is amended and corrected by his own hand in a way to make it more binding. The second is a letter which he wrote to Catherine Parr, from the neighbourhood of Boulogne, a few days before the taking of that city (1544). The drawing which accompanies the letter of Henry VIII. represents Calais as it was at the time of his conquest in 1513. The original is in the British Museum.

(Transcript.)

N.B. The words in brackets are erased, and the letters inverted commas are corrections in the King's own hand.

"The Oath of the King's Highness at every coronation."

[This is the oath that] the king shall then swear [at the coronation] that he shall keep and maintain the lawful right and the liberties of holy church, of old time granted by the right-ous Christian kings of England to the holy church of England, and that he shall keep all the lands, honours, and dignities rightous and proper to his jurisdiction and dignity royal, and free freedoms of the crown of England in all manner whole without any manner of diminution. And the rights of the crown hurt, decayed, or lost to his power shall call again into the ancient estate. And that he shall keep the peace of the holy church, and of the clergy, and of the people, with good accord; endeavour himself to keep unity in his clergy and temporal subjects. And that he shall do, he shall according to his conscience in all his judgments, ministry, equity, and right, and justice, with discretion, shewing where is to be shewed mercy [and mercy]. And that he shall grant to hold the laws and approved customs of the realm, and lawful and not prejudicial to his crown or imperial jurisdiction, to his power keep them, and affirm them which the folk nobles and people have made and chosen with his consent. And the civil laws and customs wholly to put out, and steadfast and stable peace to the people of his realm keep and cause to be kept to his power in that which honour and equity do require.

Né en 1491; mort en 1547. Fils de Henri VII., auquel il succéda en 1509; il se hâta de conclure son mariage avec Catherine d'Aragon, veuve de son frère. Son ministre, Wolsey, l'engagea dans une lutte contre la France: déjà il avait obtenu sur les Français quelques avantages, notamment à Guinegate (1513), quand il se vit rappelé dans son pays par une invasion du roi d'Ecosse, Jacques IV., mais alors Jacques avait été vaincu et tué à la bataille de Flodden; l'année suivante Henri se réconcilia avec Louis XII. Pendant quelque temps il resta en paix avec Charles-Quint et François I^{er}, successeur de Louis XII. Charles-Quint alla le visiter à Douvres en mai 1520; et quelques jours après, il eut une entrevue, fort amicale en apparence, avec François I^{er}, dans le voisinage de Calais—entrevue à laquelle on donna le nom de "camp du drap d'or."

Wolsey le fit entrer plus tard dans les intérêts de Charles-Quint contre François I^{er}, mais il fit sa paix avec la France en 1525. Ayant conçu une vive passion pour Anne Boleyn, femme d'honneur de la reine, il voulut divorcer avec Catherine d'Aragon, et prétexta pour y réussir des scrupules hypocrites. Comme le Pape refusait de prononcer le divorce, Henri rompit avec l'Eglise, quoiqu'il se fit monarque jusqu'à zèle catholique, et qu'un peu auparavant il eût écrit lui-même contre Luther—ce qui lui valut le titre de défenseur de la foi de la part du Pape Léon X. Il se fit proclamer par le parlement protecteur et chef suprême de l'Eglise d'Angleterre, et épousa Boleyn (1532). Quatre ans après, il la fit décapiter, sous prétexte d'adultère. Il épousa successivement Jeanne Seymour, qui mourut en couches; Anne de Clèves, qu'il répudia pour sa laideur; Catherine Howard, qu'il mit à mort pour adultère; et enfin Catherine Parr, qui lui survécut. En se séparant du Saint-Siège, Henri maintint néanmoins les autres points du dogme catholique, qui ne fut attaqué que sous le règne suivant; aussi était-ce également un crime à ses yeux de rester fidèle au Pape et de suivre Luther; persécuteur de tous ceux qui ne partageaient pas sa théologie son opinion du moment, il servit à la fois contre le catholicisme et la religion réformée. Fisher et sir Thomas More furent ses plus illustres victimes. Il s'enrichit en dépouillant de leurs richesses les églises et les monastères.

Ce prince trouva dans son parlement un instrument servile de ses folies et de ses extravagances. Depuis le schisme, Henri VIII fut presque toujours l'ally de François I^{er}; cependant en 1544 il lui déclara la guerre à l'instigation de Charles-Quint, et prit Boulogne. La paix fut conclue quelques jours après. Henri mourut le 28 janvier 1547, laissant trois enfants, qui régnèrent après lui: Edouard VI, Marie et Elisabeth.

Nous donnons deux autographes précieux de ce monarque. Le premier est la formule du serment qu'il devait prêter lors de son couronnement, et qui est amendée et corrigée de sa main de façon à le lier le moins possible. Le second est une lettre qu'il écrivait à Catherine Parr, sa femme, des environs de Boulogne, peu de jours avant la prise de cette ville (1544). Le dessin qui accompagne la lettre de Henri VIII représente Calais, tel qu'il existait lors du siège qu'il en fit en 1513. L'original appartient au Musée Britannique.

N.B. Les mots entre parenthèses sont des ratures, les lettres entre guillemets sont des corrections dans la main du roi.

that [he shall do] 'he shall accordingly to his consciences' in 'all' his judgements 'mynsters' equities [and] right & Justice [wth discretion] shewing wher is to be shewyd mercy [and mercy] / And that he shall graunte to holde the laws and 'approvyd' customes of the realme, and 'lawfull' and not prejudicial to his crowne or imperial Juris^{ty} (?) to his power kepe them and affirme them which the folk 'noblys' and people have made and chosen 'wth his consent' / And the evyll laws and customes hollie to put out, and stedfast and stable peax to the people of his realme kepe & cause to be kept to his power 'in that which honour and equite do require.'

(Explanation.)

"The oath of the King's Highness at every coronation."

[This is the oath that] the king shall then swear [at the coronation] that he shall keep and maintain the lawful right and the liberties of holy church, of old time granted by the right-ous Christian kings of England to the holy church of England, and that he shall keep all the lands, honours, and dignities rightous and proper to his jurisdiction and dignity royal, and free freedoms of the crown of England in all manner whole without any manner of diminution. And the rights of the crown hurt, decayed, or lost to his power shall call again into the ancient estate. And that he shall keep the peace of the holy church, and of the clergy, and of the people, with good accord; endeavour himself to keep unity in his clergy and temporal subjects. And that he shall do, he shall according to his conscience in all his judgments, ministry, equity, and right, and justice, with discretion, shewing where is to be shewed mercy [and mercy]. And that he shall grant to hold the laws and approved customs of the realm, and lawful and not prejudicial to his crown or imperial jurisdiction, to his power keep them, and affirm them which the folk nobles and people have made and chosen with his consent. And the civil laws and customs wholly to put out, and steadfast and stable peace to the people of his realm keep and cause to be kept to his power in that which honour and equity do require.

(Traduction.)

"Serment de Sa Hautesse le Roi à chaque couronnement."

Ceci est le serment que le roi prêtera 'lors' du couronnement qu'il tiendra et maintiendra le droit 'légitime' et les libertés [de la sainte église] octroyées dans les temps anciens par les rois chrétiens et justes d'Angleterre, à la sainte église d'Angleterre, non-préjudiciables à sa juridiction et à sa dignité royale, et qu'il [et qu'il] maintiendra toutes les terres, honneurs, et dignités justes (non préjudiciables à sa juridiction et à sa dignité royale) et à la [libre] 'liberté' de la couronne d'Angleterre dans toute leur intégrité sans aucune manière de diminution. Et les droits de la couronne lésés, déclinés ou perdus pour son pouvoir, reviennent à l'ancien état. Et qu'il [maintiendra la paix de la sainte église, et du clergé et du peuple en bon accord] s'efforcera lui-même de maintenir l'unité dans son clergé et ses sujets temporels. Et que [il fera] il agira selon sa conscience dans 'tous' ses jugements, 'ministère', équité [et] droit 'et' justice 'avec discrétion', montrant merci ou pitié (doit se montrer) [et merci]. Et qu'il concédera de rester fidèle aux lois et aux coutumes 'approuvées' du royaume, et 'légitimes et non préjudiciables' à sa couronne et juridiction impériale, les maintenir à son pouvoir, et continuer celles que les [gens] 'nobles' et le peuple ont faites et choisies 'avec son consentement'. Et les lois et coutumes mauvaises seront entièrement abolies, et qu'une paix constante et stable pour le peuple de son royaume soit maintenue et faite maintenue à son pouvoir, 'en ce que l'honneur et l'équité exigent.'

(Transcript.)

"... the closing upp of thes our letters th... the castell afore namyd wth the dyke is at our commandment and nott lyke to be recouert by the France men. Agayne as we trust nott doughting wth gods grace but that the castell and towne shall shortly folow the same trade, for as this day whyche is the vijth day of September we begyne thre bateryse and have iii myns goryng, bysyd won whyche hath done hys execution in sakyng and tryng off woon off theyre grettul bulwarke; no more to you att this tyme swethart bothe for lacke off tyme and grett occupation off byns sayng we pray you to gyff in our name our harte blessings to all our children and recommendations to our cousin Margrett and the rest off the lad^{ys} and gentyll women and to our cosell allsoo / wrytte' wth the hand off your lovyng howsbande,

(Explanation.)

"... the closing up of these our letters th... the castle aforementioned with the dyke is at our commandment, and not like to be recovered by the Frenchmen again, as we trust, not doubting with God's grace but that the castle and town shall shortly follow the same trade, for as this day, which is the 7th day of September, we begin three batteries, and have three mines going, shaking and tearing off one of their bulwarks. No more to you at this time, sweetheart, both for lack of time and great occupation of business, saying we pray you to give in our name our hearty blessings to all our children, and recommendations to our cousin Margaret and the rest of the ladies and gentlemen, and to our council also. Written with the hand of your loving husband,

"HENRY REX."

(Traduction.)

"... clôturant les présentes nos lettres le... Le château ci-dessus nommé avec le fossé est à notre commandement, et il n'est pas probable qu'il soit repris de nouveau par les Français, comme nous espérons, ne doutant pas de la grâce de Dieu, que la forteresse et la ville partageront bientôt le même sort, parce que ce jour, qui est le 7^e jour de septembre, nous commençons trois batteries, et nous avons trois mines progressantes, outre celle qui a fait son effet en ébranlant et égarant l'un de leurs boulevards. Plus un mot pour vous en ce moment, amante, à cause du manque du temps et des affaires pressées, excepté nous vous prions de donner en notre nom nos bénédictions cordiales à tous nos enfants, et nos recommandations à notre cousine Marguerite et le reste des ladies et des gentillessement, et aussi à notre conseil. Écrit de la main de votre époux aimant,

"HENRY REX."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

FRANCOIS I., KING OF FRANCE.

(See page 175.)

Born 1494; died 1547. Son of Charles of Orleans, Count of Angoulême, and of Louise of Savoy; great-grandson of Valentine of Milan; succeeded in 1515 Louis XII., who left no male issue. When severely seated on the throne, Francis I., as the great-grandson of Valentine of Milan, placed himself at the head of an army to enforce his rights over the Milanais. The Swiss, who defended the entrance to the Duchy, were not in pieces at Marignano (1515), and the conquest of Milan, hitherto followed that memorable battle. In 1520 Charles V., then King of Spain, having inherited somewhat the states of Maximilian and of the empire, which Francis I. was a pretender, the latter declared war against his rival, but this time he met only with reverses. After the defeat of Lautrec at Bicocca (1522), the retreat of Bonivert, and the death of Bayard (1524), Francis I. was himself vanquished and made prisoner at Pavia (1525). The French had performed prodigies of valour, and the King wrote to his mother, "All is lost save honour!" Francis I., sent captive to Spain, regained his liberty only by an onerous treaty, signed at Madrid in 1526, but which

Né en 1494; mort en 1547. Fils de Charles d'Orléans, comte d'Angoulême, et de Louise de Savoie, arrière-petit-fils de Valentine de Milan; succéda en 1515 à Louis XII., mort sans enfants mâles. A peine sur le trône, François I^{er}, comme petit-fils de Valentine de Milan, se mit à la tête d'une armée pour faire valoir ses droits sur le Milanais. Les Suisses, qui défendaient l'entrée du duché, furent tués en pièces à Marignan (1515), et la conquête du Milanais suivit immédiatement cette mémorable bataille. En 1520 Charles-Quint, déjà roi d'Espagne, ayant hérité des états de Maximilien et de l'empire auquel avait prétendu François I^{er}, celui-ci déclara la guerre à son rival; mais cette fois il n'éprouva que des revers. Après la défaite de Lautrec à Bicocca (1522), la retraite de Bonaivet et la perte de Bayard (1524), François I^{er} fut lui-même vaincu et fait prisonnier à Pavie (1525). Les Français suivirent dans ce combat des prodiges de valeur: le roi écrivit à sa mère: *Tout est perdu, fors l'honneur!* François I^{er}, enmené captif en Espagne, ne recouvra sa liberté que par un traité onéreux signé à Madrid en 1526, mais qui ne put être entièrement exécuté;

could not be completely carried out. He recommenced war in Italy almost immediately, met with fresh reverses, concluded a second treaty at Cambrai in 1529; invaded Italy again in 1536; and after various successes, consented to a definitive peace in 1544. By this treaty, signed at Crespy, the Duchy of Milan was secured to the Duke of Orleans, second son of the King. Francis I. died three years afterwards at the Castle of Rambouillet, and was succeeded by his son Henry II.

If this Prince were commendable only for his military glory, he would have many rivals, but by introducing literature and the arts into France, and by his protection of the learned, he merited the title of the "Father of Literature." He cultivated poetry himself with success. The glory of Francis I., however, was tarnished by a licentious life, which hastened his end. He was extremely rigorous against the Protestants and the Vaudois.

The letter which we give was written to the famous Cardinal Wolsey.

il recommença presque aussitôt la guerre en Italie, essaya de nouveaux revers, conclut un second traité à Cambrai en 1529, envahit encore l'Italie en 1536, et après des succès variés, consentit à une paix définitive en 1544. Par ce traité de paix, signé à Crespy, le Milanais fut assuré au duc d'Orléans, second fils du roi. François I^{er} mourut trois ans après, au château de Rambouillet. Il eut pour successeur son fils Henri II.

Si ce prince n'était recommandable que par sa gloire militaire, il aurait bien des rivaux dans l'histoire; mais il a introduit en France les lettres et les arts, s'est montré le protecteur des savants et a mérité le titre de *Père des Lettres*. Il cultivait lui-même la poésie avec succès. Cependant François I^{er} a terni sa gloire par une vie licencieuse, qui finit par lui devenir funeste. Il exerça de grandes rigueurs contre les protestants et les Vaudois.

La lettre que nous donnons est écrite au fameux cardinal Wolsey.

(Texte.)

"Monsieur le Cardinal mon bon amy pour le desir que Jay de sçavoir de voz nouvelles et ausser pour vous dyre des myesses et le parquede partay dicy je vous renvoye le sieur de Vaulx lequel vous croyrez de ce qu'il vous dira comme moy mesmes prenant avec monsieur le Cardinal mon bon amy que vous sçavez la savyte d'icele excepté par le x. m. d'uylet.

"A Monsieur le cardinal dyore mon bon amy."

(Translation.)

"My Lord Cardinal, my good friend, for the wish that I have to learn news of you, as well as to tell you mine, and the day that I shall set out hence, I send you back the sieur de Vaulx, whom you will believe in what he shall tell you, as myself, saying that my Lord Cardinal, to have you in his only keeping. Written at Paris, 24th July 1527."

"FRANCIS."

"To my Lord the Cardinal of York, my good friend."

(Texte expliqué.)

"Monsieur le Cardinal, mon bon amy, pour le desir que j'ai de savoir de vos nouvelles, et ausser pour vous dire des nouvelles, et le jour que j'irai d'icy, je vous renvoie le Sieur de Vaulx, lequel vous croirez de ce qu'il vous dira comme moi-même, disant. Monsieur le Cardinal, mon bon amy, qu'il vous ait en sa sainte garde. Écrit à Paris, le 24^e juillet."

"FRANÇOIS."

"A Monsieur le Cardinal d'York, mon bon amy."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

FREDERICK II., KING of PRUSSIA, called FREDERICK THE GREAT.

(See page 176.)

Born at Berlin, 1712; died 1786. Succeeded his father, Frederick William, in 1740. In the same year, after the death of the Emperor Charles VI., who had left the succession to his daughter Maria Theresa, Frederick, profiting by the difficult position in which that Princess was placed, put forward some ancient pretensions to Silesia, invaded that province, and caused it to be awarded to him in 1742 by the treaty of Breslau. By that treaty Frederick abandoned France, his ally, who was then at war with Austria. In 1744, Maria Theresa resolving to retake Silesia, Frederick again entered the field, and gained in 1745, over Prince Charles of Lorraine, the commander of the Imperial troops, the victory of Friedberg, which was followed by the treaty of Dresden, by which the possession of the disputed province was confirmed to him. During the ten years of peace which Prussia then enjoyed, Frederick caused commerce, manufactures, and the arts to flourish, encouraged science and literature, cultivated them himself with success, called Voltaire, Diderot, and D'Alembert to his Court, and at length elevated his kingdom to such a degree of glory and prosperity, that the other Powers became uneasy. In 1756 commenced the "Seven Years' War." France, Austria, Saxony, Sweden, and Russia formed a coalition against Frederick, and he had but one ally—England. Although his great efforts were sometimes crowned with success, yet he was at one time driven from the greater part of his kingdom; but at one stroke he recovered himself by the annihilation, at Rosbach, of the French and Austrian armies, commanded by Marshal de Soubise (1757). He regained all that he had lost, and in 1763 a peace was signed which again gave Silesia to Prussia. Having carried this long war to a successful termination, Frederick again turned his thoughts to the improvement of his kingdom, and restored abundance and prosperity. In 1772 he extended Western Prussia by the partition of Poland, and died in 1786, with the reputation of having been one of the greatest kings of modern times. Frederick left many works both in prose and verse, all written in French, his favourite language.

Né à Berlin en 1712; mort en 1786. Succéda en 1740 à son père, Frédéric-Guillaume. Cette année même, après la mort de l'Empereur Charles VI., qui avait laissé sa succession à sa fille Marie-Thérèse, Frédéric, profitant de la position difficile où se trouvait alors cette princesse, fit valoir d'anciennes prétentions sur la Silésie, envahit cette province et se la fit adjuger en 1742, par le traité de Breslau. Par ce traité, Frédéric avait abandonné la France, son alliée, qui était aussi alors en guerre avec l'Autriche. En 1744, Marie-Thérèse ayant voulu reprendre la Silésie, Frédéric entra en campagne, et remporta en 1745, sur le prince Charles de Lorraine, général des troupes impériales, la victoire de Friedberg, qui fut suivie du traité de Dresde, par lequel il était confirmé dans la possession de la province en litige. Pendant les dix ans de paix dont jouit ensuite la Prusse, Frédéric fit fleurir le commerce, l'industrie et les arts, encouragea les sciences et les lettres, les cultiva lui-même avec succès, appela à sa cour Voltaire, Diderot, d'Alembert, etc., et éleva enfin son royaume à un si haut degré de gloire et de prospérité, que les autres puissances en furent inquiètes. En 1756 commença la guerre dite de sept ans; la France, l'Autriche, la Saxe, la Suède et la Russie se coalisèrent contre Frédéric, et il n'avait qu'un allié, l'Angleterre. Malgré des efforts inouïs, couronnés quelquefois de succès, il fut un instant chassé de la plus grande partie de son royaume; mais il se releva tout à coup en anéantissant à Rosbach les armées française et autrichienne, commandées par le maréchal de Soubise (1757). Il reconquit tout ce qu'il avait perdu, et en 1763 fut signé un traité qui assura de nouveau la Silésie à la Prusse. Sorti ainsi vainqueur de cette longue guerre, Frédéric reporta ses vues sur l'amélioration de son royaume, et il y fit rendre l'abondance et la prospérité. En 1772 il étendit la Prusse occidentale à la faveur du partage de la Pologne, et mourut en 1786 avec la réputation d'un des plus grands rois des temps modernes. Frédéric a laissé plusieurs ouvrages, tant en vers qu'en prose, tous écrits en français, sa langue de prédilection. Cependant, la lettre que nous donnons, écrite à la veille

The letter we give, however, written on the eve of the treaty of Dresden, proves that he wrote that language very imperfectly.

(Translation.)

"7th [January, 1757].

"I have learnt, my dear Sir, all the details of the unfortunate day of Hamden; that sufficiently justifies the propositions I made you at Leutonvitz; the English are willing to maintain neither their affairs by sea nor the war on dry land; I find myself, as the last champion of the League, ready to fight, if necessary, even on the ruins of my country. You will still require some little patience to see the result of what must happen here; it is certainly not I who hinder affairs, but there are difficulties to overcome, the end of which can only be attained with a little patience. I am in the position to say, 'Fortune is for Caesar, but Cato follows Pompey'; at the present time I need the fortune of Caesar, and I am afraid that all obstacles will not yet be removed. I hope to write you shortly in terms less vague, and more pacific than I have done now. Meanwhile, I wish you all sorts of happiness at Dresden. Farewell."

"FREDERIC."

(Texte.)

"Ce 7 [janvier, 1757].

"J'ai appris mon cher Monsieur tout le détail de la Malheureuse journée de Hamden, cela justifie assez les propositions que j'ai faites à Leutonvitz; les Anglais ne veulent soutenir ni leurs affaires de mer ni la guerre de Terre ferme; je me trouve comme Le Dernier Champion de La Ligue prêt à combattre si le faisoit même sur les ruines de Ma patrie; il vous faudra encore quelque peu de patience pour voir Le résultat de ce qui doit arriver ici, ce n'est pas moi certainement qui arrête Les affaires, mais il y a des Difficultés à vaincre dont on ne peut venir à bout qu'avec un peu de patience, je suis dans Le Cas de Dire, la fortune est pour césar mais caton suit Pompée; pour à présent il me faut la fortune de Césaire, et Malheureusement tous les obstacles ne seront pas levés encore. J'espère de vous écrire dans peu en termes moins vagues, et des nouvelles plus pacifiques que celles que j'ai écrites maintenant. Je vous souhaite en attendant toute sorte de contentement à Dresden. Adieu."

"FREDERIC."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

PAUL I. (PETROVITCH), EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

(See page 176.)

Born 1754; died 1801. On the death of Catherine II., in 1796, he began by acting in direct opposition to all that the Princess had done, set himself up as the champion of old monarchical principles, placed himself at the head of the second coalition against France, and pompously proclaimed himself Grand Master of the Order of Malta; he then all at once conceived a great friendship for Napoleon, made an alliance with him, and thus prepared the treaties of Lunéville and Amiens. In the meantime he became more and more severe with the nobles, and was strangled by some Boyards on the 23rd March, 1801. The letter we give has reference to the second coalition against France.

(Translation.)

"I propose, in case the expedition against Holland cannot take place, to employ my troops in the defence of Great Britain, and in making a descent on the coasts of France, between Brest and Olone."

"Pawloosh, 17 August, 1799." "PAUL.
"To Sir [Charles] Whitworth, H.B.M.'s Envoy at my Court."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

ANNE BOLEYN, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

(See page 177.)

Born 1507; died 1536. Daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, afterwards created Earl of Wiltshire, and of Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. She passed her early youth in France, where she had accompanied Mary of England, who married Louis XII. On the death of Mary, she returned to England, and became maid of honour to Queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. (See notice of Henry VIII., page 73.) The opposition of the Pope to the divorce of Catherine of Arragon led to the change of religion which then took place in England. Anne Boleyn, after becoming Queen, soon gave birth to the celebrated Elizabeth. But her reign was of very short duration, to the great amazement of the Court of Henry VIII. That monarch, indeed, had satisfied all the caprices of Anne Boleyn, no matter at what price; and our readers will not be surprised to hear that the King sent to Flanders for letaines, because Anne Boleyn preferred them to any others. But if the caprices of Anne Boleyn had been costly, those of Henry VIII. were inexorable. Jane Seymour soon replaced Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded for high treason, on a charge of incest and adultery. Her pretended accomplices were beheaded with her, and the next day Henry married Jane Seymour.

The letter which we give proves that Anne Boleyn had a presentiment of the fate that awaited her. Cardinal Wolsey was then all-powerful with Henry VIII.; he had entered into his views of supplanting the proud Catherine of Arragon by Anne Boleyn, and the ambitious Anne Boleyn had to succumb to the most ambitious of ministers.

(Texte.)

"Je propose en cas que l'expédition d'Hollande ne puisse pas avoir lieu, d'employer mes troupes à la défense de la Grande-Bretagne, et pour faire une expédition sur les côtes de la France entre Brest et Olone."

"[Pawloosh, du 17 août 1799]" "PAUL.
"Au Chevalier Whitworth, Monsieur L'Envoyé de S.M. Britannique auprès de Moi."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

Née en 1507; morte en 1536. Fille de sir Thomas Boleyn, créé ultérieurement comte de Wiltshire, et de lady Elisabeth Howard, fille du duc de Norfolk. Elle passa sa première jeunesse en France, où elle avait accompagné Marie d'Angleterre, qui épousa Louis XII. A la mort de Marie elle revint en Angleterre, et devint fille d'honneur de la reine Catherine, femme de Henri VIII (v. la notice sur Henri VIII, page 73). Nos lecteurs auront vu que l'opposition faite par le Pape au divorce de Catherine d'Arragon fut la cause du changement de religion qui eut lieu alors en Angleterre. Anne Boleyn, reconnue reine, donna bientôt le jour à la célèbre Elisabeth. Mais son règne fut de bien courte durée, au grand ébahissement de la cour de Henri VIII. En effet, ce monarque satisfaisait, à n'importe quel prix, les caprices d'Anne Boleyn; et nos lecteurs ne seront pas peu surpris d'apprendre qu'il envoyait chercher en Flandres des laitues, parce qu'Anne Boleyn les trouvait plus à son goût que celles de tout autre pays. Mais si les caprices d'Anne Boleyn étaient coûteux, ceux de Henri VIII étaient inexorables. Jane Seymour effaça bientôt chez lui Anne Boleyn, qui fut décapitée pour haute trahison, en ayant commis un inceste et plusieurs adultères. Ses prétendus complices furent décapités avec elle, et le lendemain même Henri épousait Jane Seymour.

La lettre que nous reproduisons prouve qu'Anne Boleyn avait des pressentiments sur le sort qui l'attendait. Le cardinal Wolsey était alors tout-puissant auprès de Henri VIII; il était entré dans ses vues de supplanter la fière Catherine d'Arragon par Anne Boleyn, et l'ambitieuse Anne Boleyn rampe aux pieds du plus ambitieux des ministres.

(Texte.)

"[My] lord In my most humblest wyse that my powher hart can thynke I do thanke yf our grace for yor kind letter & for your Rych and goodly present the whyche I shal n lever be that all the dayes of my lyfe I am moaste bound [of] all creators next the Kings grace to lous and serve yor grace of the whyche I be syche yo' u neuer] to dowte that ever I shall wyf frome this thought as long as I brethe is in my body, and as toching yo' graces trouble is the kyng and you, not doughting bot that God [has preser]vyd you bothe for grete cawsys knowne allynly [of] his [high wisdom], and as for the comyng of the legat I desyer that moe[h] and yf it be lord to recompence part of yo' gr[ate] payns the whych I must requyer you in the meane tyme to excepte [my good will in the] stede of the power the whyche must prosede partly ffrom you honor. Wrytten with the hande of her th[at is most bound to be]

Addressed
"To the] legates good grace."

(Explanation.)

My Lord,—In my most humblest wyse that my poor heart can think I do thank Your grace for your kind letter and for your rich and goodly present, the which I shall never be able to deserve without your great help, of the which I have hitherto had] so great plenty that all the days of my life I am most bound to you. I am most bound to the King's Grace, to love and serve Your Grace, of the which I beseech you never] to doubt that ever I shall stay from this thought as long as any breath is in my body. And as touching your graces trouble with the sweet, [I thank our Lord that them that I desired and prayed for are escaped and that is the King and you, not doubting but that God [has preserved you] both for great causes known only of his [high wisdom], and as for the coming of the legate I desire that moe[h], and if it be God's pleasure, I pray him to send this matter shortly to a good end and then I trust, my lord, to receive part of your gr[ate] pains, the which I must require you in the mean time to accept of my good will in the] stede of the power, the which must prosede partly ffrom you, as we Lord knoweth to whom I beseech to send you a long life with continuance] in honour. Writen with the hand of her th[at is most bound to be]

"Your humble and obedient servant,
"ANNE BOLEYN."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

(Traduction.)

"Milord,—De la manière la plus humble que mon cœur puisse deviser, je remercie Votre Grâce pour votre bonne lettre et pour votre riche et gracieux présent, que je ne pourrai jamais mériter sans votre grand secours, dont j'ai eu tant jusqu'ici que je suis pour tous les jours de ma vie la plus liée de toutes les créatures, après le Roi, à aimer et servir Votre Grâce, et de cela je vous supplie de ne jamais douter que je ne variais jamais de cette pensée aussi longtemps que mon corps respirera. Et pour ce qui regarde les peines de Votre Grâce avec les siens, je remercie notre Seigneur que ceux pour lesquels j'étais anxieuse et je priais ont échappé à la maladie, et c'est le Roi et vous, ne doutant pas que Dieu vous a sauvés tous les deux pour de grandes raisons connues seulement de sa haute sagesse, et quant à la venue du légat, je la désire beaucoup, et s'il plaît à Dieu, je le pris de mener bientôt cette affaire à bon fin, et j'espère alors, milord, de récompenser une partie de vos grandes peines, pour lesquelles je vous prie en même temps d'accepter une bonne volonté au lieu du pouvoir. Lequel doit venir en partie de vous, comme notre Seigneur sait combien je le prie de vous envoyer une longue existence avec continuation dans les honneurs. Écrit de la main de celle qui est la plus liée à Dieu."

"Votre humble et obéissante servante,
"ANNE BOLEYN."

LORD GEORGE GORDON.

(See page 177.)

Born 1750; died 1793. Son of Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon. He entered the Navy, which he soon quitted on account of some dispute with Lord Sandwich. He then entered the House of Commons, where he was remarkable for his opposition to the Bill for granting further tolerance to Roman Catholics. The violent speeches made by him on this occasion led to serious riots, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated, for having refused to appear as a witness in a cause. In 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the Queen of France, on which he fled to Holland. In a short time he returned to England disguised as a Jew,—he had embraced the Jewish faith,—and was imprisoned in Newgate, where he died in 1793. The letter we give was written from Newgate.

(Traduction.)

"Lord George Gordon présente ses compliments à lord Erme; ayant remarqué que le nom et le patronage de Sa Seigneurie avaient été ajoutés aux résolutions du Grand jury du comté de Fermanagh au sujet des mesures incendiaires des catholiques romains, il prend la liberté de joindre à ce pli un petit pamphlet qu'il soumet à son appréciation; il espère qu'il parviendra à son adresse, et qu'il n'offensera ni Sa Seigneurie, ni aucun de ses amis protestants de Fermanagh. Newgate, Londres, le 7 septembre 1792."

[De la Collection de Richard-J. Greene, Esq.]

DOMINIQUE-VIVANT, BARON DENON.

(See page 178.)

Born 1747; died 1825. Celebrated for his taste for the fine arts. Chargé d'affaires at Naples in 1782; entered the Académie de Peinture in 1787; accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt; was, on his return, appointed Director-General of Museums, and retained that place until 1815. He prepared many designs for public monuments, among others that of the column in the Place Vendôme; and collected in conquered countries a great number of objects of art, with which he enriched the museums of France.

(Translation.)

"Yesterday I had an opportunity of writing to the Marshal. I have announced you for tomorrow with company, and I have added that, according to what he had said to me, you were waiting for my invitation. But I remembered, in order to avoid any mistake, he was to join your invitation to those of my nieces. Come therefore to-morrow to my house between twelve and one, with your company. You are to know nothing about it, and then you will have only to express your thanks."

"Good-bye, my dear and amiable cousin; I love you with all my soul. Until to-morrow."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

ARCHIBALD WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON.

(See page 178.)

Born at Palermo in 1812; died in 1861. An English statesman. Descended from an ancient Scottish family, which in 1507 was raised to the rank of earl, and in 1806 to the peerage of the United Kingdom. He inherited his grandfather's title in 1809, and, on attaining his majority in 1827, took his seat on the Tory benches. He was a distinguished and ardent sportsman, and in 1840 gave, at Eglinton Castle, in the county of Ayr, a grand tournament, the gorgeous arrangements of which equalled the most splendid fêtes of the days of chivalry. Lady Seymour, now Duchess of Somerset, was proclaimed the Queen of Beauty, and the highest personages, among others Prince Louis Bonaparte, now Emperor of the French, played a part in that living representation of the fêtes of the middle ages.

On the accession of Lord Derby to power in 1852 and 1858, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and filled that office in a manner which made his government highly popular with the Irish.

(Traduction.)

"Monsieur, Je suis parfaitement au fait de l'injustice du système actuel de la retenue pour les retraites qui pèse sur les employés civils de la couronne, et je serai heureux de contribuer à sa modification."

"Le sujet a été exposé très-clairement à la chambre des lords pendant la session. J'ai l'honneur d'être votre très-obéissant serviteur,
"EGLINTON ET WINTON."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

(See page 178.)

Born 20th October, 1784. We gave in our 8th Number, pages 9, 10, 11, Vol. I., a complete biography of Lord Palmerston, to which we refer our readers. The letter we now give from that celebrated statesman is addressed to Miss Pardoe.

(Traduction.)

"Chère madame,—Je vous prie d'accepter mes meilleurs remerciements pour l'exemplaire que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer de votre livre, très-intéressant sur la Hongrie."

"Je suis, chère dame, sincèrement à vous,
"PALMERSTON."

CHARLES LAMB.

(See page 179.)

Born 1775; died 1834. A distinguished English critic, essayist, poet, and humorist. In 1792 he was appointed a clerk in the India House,—a post which he occupied for thirty-three years, during which time he contributed to various reviews and magazines. His most celebrated productions are, his 'Essays of Elia,' 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the Time of Shakespeare,' and 'The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.' Among his numerous friends may be named Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Leigh Hunt, Rogers, and Talfourd. The note we give was written by him to Thomas Hood.

(Traduction.)

"Calamy est une bonne lecture. Marie est toujours reconnaissante des livres qui sont de son goût. Je ne vous demanderai pas de m'en envoyer qui soient du mien, parce que j'en ai assez à lire. Le jeune Hazlitt, ou du moins son père, demeure n° 3 ou 36 (j'ai écrit, mais le 6 est gratté) Bouverie-Street, Fleet-Street. S'il n'est pas là, l'adresse de sa mère est : Mistress Hazlitt, chez mistress Tomlinson, Potter's-Bar. À l'une ou l'autre adresse, on saura où il est. Nous vous attendrons avec la pleine lune. En attendant, nos remerciements."

"C. L."

"Nous allons très-tranquillement, etc."
[De la Collection du Directeur.]

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

(See page 179.)

Born 1792; died 1822. An eminent English poet. He left England at an early age in consequence of disagreements with his relatives, and resided in turn at Geneva, Venice, Florence, Pisa, and Leghorn, and was drowned during a storm in the Bay of Spezzia. He was the friend of Lord Byron, and son-in-law of Godwin. His works abound in vigour and originality.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Monsieur,—Je regrette beaucoup d'être retenu demain à l'heure que vous fixez, mais je passerai chez vous lundi matin.—Votre très-obligé serviteur."

"P. B. SHELLEY."

CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

(See page 179.)

Born 1824; died 1855. The well-known authoress of 'Jane Eyre,' 'Shirley,' etc. Daughter of the Reverend

Née en 1824; morte en 1855. L'auteur si célèbre de *Jane Eyre*, *Shirley*, etc. Fille du révérend Patrick Brontë, curé de

Patrick Brontë, curate of Haworth, Yorkshire. At present we have only space to give the address of a letter to her father, but hope shortly to return to this talented lady.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

(See page 179.)

Born 1809; died 1847. Our readers will find at page 3 of the biographical notices in the first volume (No. 6), a notice of this celebrated composer.

[From the Collection of Richard J. Greene, Esq.]

Haworth, dans le Yorkshire. L'espace ne nous permet que de donner la suscription d'une lettre qu'elle lui écrivait, mais nous reviendrons bientôt à cette grande individualité littéraire.

Né en 1809; died 1847. Nos lecteurs trouveront à la page 3 des notices du premier volume (6^{me} livraison) une notice du célèbre maestro.

MRS. SIDDONS.

(See page 179.)

Born 1755; died 1831. The most distinguished actress of the English stage. Daughter of Roger Kemble, the manager of a travelling company, and sister of the famous John Kemble. At the age of eighteen she was married to Mr. Siddons, a young actor of her father's troupe; played a long time in the provinces before she was fully appreciated; appeared in 1782 at Drury Lane; and met with such success that she obtained the title of "the Queen of Tragedy;" the part of *Lady Macbeth* was her triumph. She quitted the stage in 1812, to devote her attention to literature and the education of her children.

(Traduction.)

"Mistress Siddons et miss Wilkinson présentent leurs compliments à mistres Sackville-Hamilton, et se feront un grand plaisir de se rendre chez elle mardi soir, 25 janvier."

[De la Collection de Richard J. Greene, Esq.]

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

(See page 180.)

Born 1795. One of the most celebrated comic artists and caricaturists in

Né en 1795. L'un des plus célèbres artistes comiques et caricaturistes de l'An-

England. The productions of his prolific pencil for the last half-century are so well known, that it is unnecessary to enumerate them here. In addition to the multitude of his sketches and etchings, he has of late years produced some paintings in oil, such as 'Tam O'Shanter,' 'Titania and Bottom the Weaver,' etc. Mr. Cruikshank is one of the most fervent disciples of Father Mathew; he has depicted the effects of intemperance and drunkenness in the most severe and striking manner.

gleterre. Les ouvrages que son crayon fécond a produits pendant les dernières cinquante années sont trop connus pour qu'il soit besoin de les énumérer ici. A la multitude de ses dessins et de ses gravures il faut ajouter quelques toiles qu'il a peintes ces derniers temps, tels que *Tam O'Shanter*, *Titania et Bottom le Tisserand*, etc. M. Cruikshank est l'un des disciples les plus fervents du Père Mathew; il a dépeint les effets de l'intempérance et de l'ivrognerie en traits aussi impitoyables que saisissants.

(Traduction.)

"14, Cliff Terrace, Margate, 15 octobre 1863.

"Monsieur,—J'ai reçu les deux impressions de l'une de mes gravures à l'eau forte pour *L'Almanach comique*, que je vous retournerai la semaine prochaine, avec les marques que vous désirez; vous voudrez bien remarquer que M. Thackeray écrit il y a quelques années une description de mes gravures dans *La Revue de Westminster*, et pour expliquer ses observations, il les accompagna de quelques-uns de mes dessins sur bois, et de quelques-unes de mes gravures sur pierre, pour économiser dans l'impression; celle que vous m'envoyez, qui est si noire, vient de la pierre, l'autre impression est des plaques d'acier. Mais bien qu'imprimées différemment, elles sont toutes les deux du dessin original et de la gravure sur acier de vous, Monsieur, l'obéissant serviteur,

[De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

ERRATUM.

RICHARD COBDEN.—One of our subscribers writes to us to correct two errors in the notice of Mr. Cobden, inserted in our last number. In the first place, it was not Mr. Cobden, but Mr. John Bright, who uttered in the House of Commons the famous words, "Perish Savoy," etc. Further, it is said that Mr. Cobden is not a partisan of "peace at any price," and our correspondent instances, as a proof of this, the declaration Mr. Cobden made in one of his speeches on Lord Palmerston's Fortification Bill, that "he would cheerfully vote one hundred millions, or more, for the defence of the country, whenever necessary." Our correspondent is right on the first point; our readers will judge if the second objection is as well founded.

RICHARD COBDEN.—L'un de nos abonnés nous écrit pour relever deux erreurs commises dans notre dernière notice. D'abord, ce n'est pas M. Cobden, mais M. John Bright, qui a prononcé à la chambre des communes les fameux mots: "Périssent la Savoie," etc. Ensuite, M. Cobden n'est pas partisan de "la paix à tout prix," et notre correspondant en prend pour preuve la déclaration que fit M. Cobden lors du bill sur les fortifications de lord Palmerston: "il voterait avec empressement cent millions sterling pour la défense du pays, si c'était nécessaire." Notre correspondant a raison quant au premier point; nos lecteurs apprécieront si le second est tout aussi fondé.

JEANNE-BAPTISTE DE BOURBON DE FRANCE.

(See page 181.)

Daughter of Henri IV, sister of Louis XIII., and of Gaston, Duke of Orleans. In 1635, the date of the autograph which we give, she was coadjutrix to the Abbess of Fontevault; this autograph proves that she also at that time received a pension of 3600 French livres from Louis XIII.

(Translation.)

"I certify this blank signature to be true, and that it is signed with the hand of Madame de Bourbon, coadjutrix of the Abbey of Fontevault."

On the back, and behind the signature of the Princess, is written:—"As receipt to Mr. Treasurer of the Household, for the sum of three thousand six hundred livres for a pension, diet, and maintenance, which it has paid to the King to give me for the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-five."

From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.

CHARLES, second DUKE OF GRAFTON.

(See page 181.)

Died in 1757. There existed until lately in the English Court, some very singular appointments, which were the most part mere sinecures. That of the "Cock-crower," whose duty consisted in retarding the crowing of the cock at certain hours in the morning, was abolished only at the commencement of the present century. When was the office of "Buckmaster in Ordinary" abolished? We cannot tell. At all events it flourished so lately as the reign of George II., as is proved by the warrant which we reproduce. This warrant is signed for the King by Charles, second Duke of Grafton, a Knight of the Garter, and Grand Master of the Royal Household. It is addressed to George, Duke of Montagu, and countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, of whom the first was

Fille de Henri IV, sœur de Louis XIII. et de Gaston, duc d'Orléans. En 1635, date de l'autographe que nous donnons, elle était coadjutrice de l'abbesse de Fontevault; cet autographe constate qu'elle recevait aussi à cette époque du roi Louis XIII une pension de 3,600 livres de France.

(Explication.)

"Je certifie ce pur blanc estre véritable et qu'il est signé de la main de Madame de Bourbon, coadjutrice de l'abbaye de Fontevault."

Au verso, et derrière la signature de la princesse, on lit: "Pour Quittance à M. le trésorier de l'Espargne, de la somme de trois mil six cents livres pour une pension, aliments et entretènements, qu'il a plu au roy me donner pour l'année mil six cent trente et cinq."

From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.

GEORGE III., KING OF ENGLAND.

(See page 181.)

Born 1738; died 1820. Our No. 6, page 53, contains a letter written by this Sovereign in 1799, and our readers will find a review of his long career at page 1 of the notices at the end of the first volume. The signature of which we now give the facsimile is at the head of a warrant relative to the pay and maintenance of additional companies to the 22nd regiment of infantry of the line.

[De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

(See page 181.)

Born 1740; died 1818. Second daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. On the 8th July, 1761, the young King (George III.) surprised his council by announcing his intention to marry this Princess. The marriage was celebrated on the 8th of September following. In contracting this union the King sacrificed a private attachment to political considerations. Nineteen and six princesses were the issue of this marriage.

[De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

THOMAS PELHAM HOLLES, first DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(See page 182.)

Died 1768. The autograph which we give has reference to the South Sea Company. It will be seen that the fever of speculation had seized the British aristocracy at the same time that the flower of the French nobility were worshipping the famous financier Law.

(Traduction.)

Monsieur. Veuillez dériver au colonel James Pelham on à son ordre les titres auxquels j'ai droit pour deux mille livres, payées en mon nom à la troisième souscription.

"A Comptable de Sols, Esq."

"Trésorier de la Compagnie de la Mer du Sud."

"Je suis, Monsieur,"

"Votre humble serviteur,"

"HOLLES NEWCASTLE."

[De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

JOHN, EARL RUSSELL.

(See page 182.)

Born in London in 1792. An English statesman. Youngest son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. Was educated at Westminster and at the University of Edinburgh. In 1813 he entered the House of Commons as Member for Tavistock, a borough under his father's influence, and there constantly displayed the banner of reform. In 1830, on the accession of Earl Grey to power, he became a member of the cabinet, as Paymaster-General, and in 1831 introduced his famous Reform Bill, which was rejected by a majority of eight. Lord Grey having appealed to the country, the new House of Commons passed the Bill, which however was rejected by the House of Lords. Lord Grey retired, and gave place to the Duke of Wellington, but the latter had to give way to public opinion, and the Reform Bill ultimately became law. In 1835, under the administration of Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell was appointed Home Secretary, and became the leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons. In 1846, on the dissolution of the Conservative party, Lord John succeeded Sir Robert Peel. He retired in 1851, in consequence of the defeat inflicted on his administration by Lord Palmerston, who had separated himself from him. He entered the cabinet of Lord Aberdeen as Minister for Foreign Affairs,—a post which he soon gave up to Lord Clarendon. In 1854, as President of the Council, he introduced his new Reform Bill; but he was obliged to postpone it in consequence of the war with Russia. He then tendered his resignation, because he did not approve of the manner in which the war was conducted by Lord Aberdeen. In 1856, Lord Palmerston became Prime Minister, and Lord John accepted the post of Secretary for the Colonies; he then undertook a mission to Vienna, the ill success of which induced him to resign his office. On the fall of Lord Derby in

Né en 1738; mort en 1820. La livraison 6, page 53, contient une lettre écrite par ce souverain en 1799, et nos lecteurs trouveront une revue de sa longue carrière à la page 1 des notices qui finissent le premier volume. La signature dont nous donnons le fac-simile est en tête d'une ordonnance relative à la paie et à l'entretien de compagnies additionnelles du 22^{me} régiment d'infanterie de ligne.

Née en 1740; morte en 1818. Seconde fille de Charles-Louis-Frédéric, duc de Mecklenbourg-Strelitz. Le 8 juillet 1761, le jeune roi (Georges III) surprit son conseil en lui annonçant son intention d'épouser cette princesse. Le mariage eut lieu le 8 septembre suivant. En contractant cette union, le roi fit le sacrifice d'un attachement particulier à des considérations d'une nature toute politique. De cette union naquirent neuf princes et six princesses.

Mort en 1768. L'autographe que nous donnons de lui a trait aussi à la compagnie de la Mer du Sud. On voit que la fièvre de la spéculation s'était emparée de l'aristocratie britannique à la même époque où la fleur de la noblesse française adulait le célèbre financier Law.

3 avril 1721.

Monsieur. Veuillez dériver au colonel James Pelham on à son ordre les titres auxquels j'ai droit pour deux mille livres, payées en mon nom à la troisième souscription.

"Je suis, Monsieur,"

"Votre humble serviteur,"

"HOLLES NEWCASTLE."

[De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

(See page 181.)

Born 1676; died 1745. A celebrated English statesman. Entered Parliament in 1700. Secretary at War in 1705. At the accession of the Tories to power, Harley, their chief, offered him a place in the cabinet, saying that he was worth half his party. He refused, and the Whig Ministry was accused of corruption by the Tories. Walpole was charged with the defence of the former Ministers, and he acquitted himself with so much ability, that he was, in his turn, accused of the same crime. In 1712 the House of Commons declared him guilty; he was expelled from Parliament and sent to the Tower. His friends considered him a martyr, and they went in crowds to his prison, which became like a Court. On the accession of George I., Walpole again became the adviser of the Crown, and displayed so much zeal in the service of the Hanoverian dynasty, that he was soon appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1740 he was again accused of corruption in both Houses of Parliament, but acquitted. It may well be believed, however, that the man who boasted of knowing the price of such conscience, was not free from the crime imputed to him. The encouragement he had given to the famous South Sea Company also alienated many of his friends, and he was at length obliged to retire from public affairs, after having swayed them for a period of twenty years. He was then created Earl of Orford, and received a pension of £4000. He died in 1745, three years after his retirement.

(Traduction.)

Qu'il soit signifié à votre Grâce que le bon plaisir de Sa Majesté est que vous procuriez et délivriez à mistress Elizabeth Stubbs, Tueuse de Rats ordinaire de Sa Majesté, une livre pour l'année 1729, comme cela a été pratiqué auparavant. Et pour cela faire, les présentes vous en sont données en ordonnance. Écrit de ma main le 13 septembre 1729, dans la 3^{me} année du règne de Sa Majesté.

"A Sa Grâce le duc de Montagu, maître de la grande Garde-robe de Sa Majesté, et à son député."

"Les détails de cette ordonnance coûteront onze livres, neuf shillings, trois pence. 14 novembre 1729."

"THOS. DUMMER."

"Enregistré. Livrée de la Tueuse de Rats pour l'année 1729. Estimée à 11. 9 s."

[De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

"Que cette ordonnance soit exécutée."

"Whitehall, bureaux de la Trésorerie, 20 novembre 1729."

"ROBERT WALPOLE."

"GEO. OXENDEN."

"WM. CLAYTON."

1859, he took office under Lord Palmerston as Foreign Minister. His position in the House of Commons having become untenable, in consequence of the abandonment of his second Reform Bill, he was raised to the peerage in 1861 with the title of Earl Russell.

(Traduction.)

"Pembroke Lodge."

1^{er} juillet 1856.

"Monsieur,—Par suite d'un mauvais rhume, il me sera impossible d'être présent au comité aujourd'hui."

"Le comité peut à peine tenir son prochain meeting sans la présence de lord Blandford et de M. Wey."

"Soyez assez bon pour montrer cette note à sir George Grey, ou, en son absence, à d'autres membres du comité."

"Je me ferai un devoir d'être présent vendredi."

Sincèrement le vôtre,

J. RUSSELL.

De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.

CONSTANT MOCQUARD.

(See page 182.)

Born at Bordeaux in 1791; died at Paris, December 9, 1864. A French advocate, publicist, and author; chief of the cabinet of the Emperor Napoleon III. He was attending the lectures at the École de Droit at Paris when in 1812 he was sent to Würzburg, as Secretary of Legation under General de Montholon. He attained, the following year, the post of *chargé d'affaires*. In 1813 he returned to Paris, where he completed his legal studies, and was inscribed on the rolls of the order of *Napoleons*.

Under the restoration, he took an active part in the struggle which the liberal party had commenced against the Bourbons. In 1817, then only a lieutenant, he pleaded with *éclat*, in company with Ménilhon, Mauguin, Carré, etc., for the defendants in the case of the conspiracy of the 'Épingle Noire,' and also in the affair of the National Subscription (1820), and in the celebrated cause of the Serjeants of La Rochelle (1822). In 1826 the state of his health compelled him to give up public speaking, and he lived in retirement until 1830.

The revolution of July made him a Sous-préfet at Bagnères-de-Bigorre, where he remained until 1839. At that time the relations into which he had entered some years previously with the Bonaparte family, especially with Queen Hortense and Prince Louis, caused him to tender his resignation; he then joined the Prince in London (1840). He was there commissioned to take the editorship at Paris of the journal 'Le Commerce,' which supported Bonapartist interests. After the affair of Boulogne, he continued to serve the cause of the prisoner of Ham, and when the events of 1848 gave new activity to the partisans of the 'idées Napoléoniennes,' M. Mocquard was naturally reckoned among the most ardent. He became one of the principal members of the Electoral Committee presided over by General Piat, and it was then that he obtained the appointment of Private Secretary to Prince Louis Napoleon.

After the election of December 10, 1848, M. Mocquard became Chief of the President's Cabinet, and, in that character, took an important part in carrying out the *comp d'état* of December 2, 1851.

Since the establishment of the empire M. Mocquard has constantly remained the Secretary of the Emperor and his intimate confidant. Last year he was raised to the dignity of a Senator. He was a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and was decorated with nearly all the Orders of Europe.

M. Mocquard was not merely a politician, he was also an author. He attempted the most opposite styles. He was the author of a 'Notice' on Queen Hortense, and of a collection of criminal trials under the title of 'Nouvelles Causes Célèbres,' 'Jessie,' a novel of American manners, in two volumes (translated into several languages); and he contributed besides, to many theatrical pieces, such as 'Le Masque de Poix,' 'La Fausse Adultère,' 'La Financière d'Albano,' 'La Tireuse de Cartes,' 'Les Massacres de Syrie,' and 'La Prise de Pékin.'

M. Mocquard is said to have been engaged on a translation of Tacitus, at present unpublished, and to have devoted to it the leisure of his whole life.

(Translation.)

"Accept, Madam, the assurance of my distinguished sentiments."

"The Secretary of the Emperor."

"Chief of the Cabinet."

"MOCQUARD"

"Miss Julia Pardoe."

[From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

encore. Disons aussi que la place de lord John n'étant plus tenable à la chambre des communes par suite de l'abandon de son second bill de réforme, il a été élevé à la pairie en 1861 avec le titre de comte Russell.

JOHN FANE, tenth EARL OF WESTMORELAND.

(See page 183.)

Born 1759; died 1841.

His Lordship was completely blind, and eighty-two years old when he wrote the letter we publish. It is not therefore surprising that it should be partially illegible.

His friends were legion.

(Transcript.)

"Dear Lady Stepany,—Many thanks for your verses and kind wishes. I wish I could return you some, but I am not a good hand at English verses; perhaps I could make a better figure in Latin."

on which I wish you to join them if we can cook up a party.

"The weather has been very cold, and I have been bad with a cough, but hope it is going away. I expect Miss King to dinner."

and his daughters.

"Yours very sincerely,

"WESTMORELAND."

[From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

Né en 1759; mort en 1841.

Il était complètement aveugle et âgé de quatre-vingt-deux ans quand il écrivit la lettre que nous publions. Il ne faut donc pas s'étonner si elle est partiellement illisible.

Ses amis s'appelaient légion.

(Traduction.)

"Chère lady Stepany,—Bien des remerciements pour vos vers et vos bons souhaits. Je voudrais pouvoir vous retourner quelques vers, mais je n'excelle pas dans la poésie anglaise. Peut-être m'en retrairai-je mieux en latin."

je désire que vous les joignez, si vous pouvez arranger une partie.

"Le temps a été très-froid, et j'ai souffert d'une toux, mais j'espère qu'elle s'en va. J'attends miss King à dîner."

et ses filles.

"Très-sincèrement à vous,

"WESTMORELAND."

SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, BISHOP OF OXFORD.

(See page 184.)

Born 1805. A celebrated Anglican prelate and preacher. Son of William Wilberforce, the eminent philanthropist, whose very interesting letter we gave at pages 72 and 73 of our first Volume. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1837 he was appointed Emeritus Preacher of that College. In 1839 he became Archdeacon of Surrey and Chaplain to the Prince Consort. In 1840 he was made Canon of Winchester, and Sub-almoner to the Queen; in 1845, Dean of Westminster. The same year he was made a Doctor of Divinity at the University of Oxford, and then created Bishop of that diocese, a dignity which also confers the title of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. In 1847 he was promoted to be Grand Almoner of the Queen.

The Bishop of Oxford is not only an eloquent preacher, but also one of the ornaments of the House of Lords, and a very distinguished writer.

(Traduction.)

"O Dieu, mon Dieu, combien je t'aime!"

Mais je ne t'aime pas pour que tu me sauves. Ni parce que ceux qui ne t'aiment point Seront punis des flammes éternelles.

Toi, toi, mon Jésus, toi tout à moi

Sur la croix—

Tu as souffert le clou, la lance, La honte cruelle, les angoisses les plus horribles, Des douleurs sans fin.

La mort—et tout cela pour moi,

Pour celui qui a péché contre toi.

Adieu, Jésus, pourquoi n'aurai-je pas

Est-ce par pitié en toi?

Non pour que tu me fasses entrer au ciel,

Non parce que tu dictes le destin éternel,

Non pour récompense, non pour rémunération,

Mais je t'aime parce que tu m'as aimé,

Et je t'aimerai toujours,

Seulement parce que tu règnes sur mon cœur,

Seulement parce que tu es mon Dieu."

[De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

CHARLES JAMES BLOMFIELD, BISHOP OF LONDON.

(See page 184.)

Born 1786; died 1857. A distinguished Anglican prelate. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was remarkable for his classical, critical, and philological talents. He was appointed rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, in the City of London; was made Bishop of Chester in 1824, and in 1828 was translated to the see of London. From that time he continued to extend the influence of the Church of England, and possessed great influence in the House of Lords on ecclesiastical matters. He published an annotated edition of the tragedies of Æschylus.

(Traduction.)

"Révérend Monsieur,—Comme je crois que vous avez vu M. Calhoun, qui demeure quelque part dans votre voisinage, mais dont je ne sais pas l'adresse, je vous serai obligé si vous voulez bien lui dire de passer chez le révérend J. Blanco White, Place Saint-Georges, n° 10, au coin de Hyde Park, aussitôt qu'il le pourra."

"Je reste, révérend Monsieur, votre fidèle serviteur,

"C. J. LONDON."

[De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

THOMAS COCHRANE, tenth EARL OF DUNDONALD.

(See page 184.)

Born 1775; died 1859. An English admiral. He entered the navy in 1793, and soon became distinguished for his

Né en 1775; mort en 1859. Amiral anglais. Il entra dans la marine en 1793, et se fit bientôt remarquer par sa bravoure

bravery and daring. In 1809 he commanded a flotilla of fireships, with which he destroyed the French fleet in the roads of Biscay, and was rewarded with the Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1811 he was accused of prematurely spreading a report of the abdication of Napoleon I., which caused great perturbation in the public funds. He was found guilty, and condemned to a year's imprisonment, as well as to other degrading penalties,—to the loss of his rank, his decorations, and his seat in parliament. But public opinion was roused, and the remission of all his penalties was obtained, except the loss of his rank. His career was broken, he had no fortune, and he entered foreign service. In 1818 he commanded the Chilean fleet during the war of independence. In 1822 he entered the Brazilian service, and a year afterwards Don Pedro created him Marquis of Maranhão. In 1827–8 he fought for the Greeks. His father having died in the interval, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Dundonald. In 1830 he was reinstated in the Royal Navy, and made rear-admiral. In 1841 he became vice-admiral, and again received the Order of the Bath. In 1854 he was made full admiral. In 1856, during the war with Russia, he offered to blow up the fortifications of Sebastopol, but the Parliament declined his offer.

(Traduction.)

« Accomplissez l'objet que vous avez en vue, et j'espère que vous me croirez toujours,
« Sincèrement à vous,
« DUNDONALD. »

[De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

SIR JOHN ROSS.

(See page 184.)

Born in Scotland in 1777; died in London in 1856. A celebrated British Admiral and navigator. He entered the Royal Navy in 1796, and in 1806, as First Lieutenant, took part in a "forlorn hope" expedition under the batteries of Bilbao. He continued to serve with distinction until the peace. In 1818, he was appointed to the command of the "Isabella," and sent, in company with the "Alexander," under the orders of Lieutenant Parry, to discover the North-West Passage. In 1827, he attempted to penetrate to the North Pole, he then undertook a second voyage of discovery in the Arctic Sea. He succeeded in reaching Port Felix, in the Gulf of Boothia, where he was forced to leave his ship embedded in the ice. This was in 1832; in August, 1833, by means of boats and sledges, he contrived to gain the entrance of Lancaster Sound. On his return to England, he was knighted. In 1839 he was appointed British Consul at Stockholm. In 1850 he was sent in search of Sir John Franklin. In 1851 he was made Rear-Admiral. We are indebted to him for many discoveries and excellent treatises on navigation, in addition to some very interesting narratives of his voyages.

(Traduction.)

« Mon cher Monsieur,—Le specimen inclus est celui qui j'ai choisi.
« Je vous serais très-obligé d'avoir six exemplaires prêts pour jeudi, midi, parce que quatre de mes souscripteurs sont en ville et en partent à une heure par le train de Southampton.
« Très-sincèrement le vôtre,
« S. Wilkinson, Esq. »

[De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK NAPIER.

(See page 184.)

Born in Ireland in 1784; died 1860. A British general and distinguished military historian. Was gazetted as Ensign in 1800. He was engaged at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, served under Sir John Moore at Coruña, and passed through the subsequent campaigns in the Spanish Peninsula, till the conclusion of the war in 1814. He was severely wounded at Casal Nova, during Masséna's retreat from Portugal, and again while defending the churchyard at Aranjuez. At the peace he was Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1828, he published the first part of his "History of the War in the Peninsula and the South of France, from the year 1807 to the year 1814," which was completed in 1840. This great work, in six volumes, passed through several editions. The Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult supplied him with valuable materials. In 1842 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, from

et son audace. En 1809 il commanda une flotille de brûlots, avec laquelle il détruisit la flotte française dans la rade de Biscaye, ce qui lui valut la croix du Bain. En 1814 il fut accusé d'avoir répandu le bruit prématuré de l'abdication de l'empereur Napoléon I^{er}, ce qui causa une grande perturbation dans les fonds publics. Reconnu coupable, il fut condamné à un an de prison, à des peines infamantes, l'exposition publique entre autres, et à la perte de son grade, de ses décorations et de son siège au parlement. Mais l'opinion publique s'indigna, et on lui fit remise des peines, à l'exception de la perte de son grade. Sa carrière était brisée, il n'avait pas de fortune, et il servit à l'étranger. En 1818 il commanda la flotte du Chili, pendant la guerre de l'indépendance de ce pays. En 1822 il passa au service du Brésil, et un an après Don Pedro le créa marquis de Maranhão. En 1827 et 1828 il se bat avec les Grecs. Son père étant mort dans les entrefaits, il laissa son nom de lord Cochrane pour assumer celui de comte de Dundonald. En 1830 il fut réintégré dans la marine royale et fait contre-amiral. En 1841 il devint vice-amiral, et on lui rendit l'ordre du Bain. En 1854 il était amiral du Royaume-Uni. En 1856, pendant la guerre avec la Russie, il offrit de faire sauter les fortifications de Sébastopol, mais le parlement déclina cette offre.

which place he wrote the letter we publish, —a letter which testifies the goodness of his heart. Sir William Napier has also written several other valuable military works.

(Traduction.)

« Mon cher Broderip,—Votre bienveillance active et votre soigneuse attention à aller au fond des cas de pauvreté qui sont portés à votre tribunal sont si attrayantes qu'elles font sortir cinq livres de ma poche et les faire aller à votre caisse de secours. Je donnerai à Drummond l'ordre de faire honneur à votre mandat pour cette somme, et je vous prie de ne point parler du donateur, mais de faire usage de l'offrande.

« A vous sincèrement,
« W. NAPIER. »

MRS. FELICIA DOROTHEA HEMANS.

(See page 185.)

Born at Liverpool in 1794; died in 1835. Celebrated for her poetry. Was left an orphan at five years of age; commenced writing verses at nine, and at fifteen published a volume of poems called "Early Blossoms." In 1812 she was married to Captain Hemans, by whom she had five sons. But her husband died a few years after their marriage, and Mrs. Hemans resorted to literature as a means of bringing up her young family. She studied Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German; translated Horace, Herrera, and Camoens; and wrote a series of articles on foreign literature, which appeared in the "Edinburgh Magazine." In 1821, her poem of "Dartmoor" obtained her the prize of the Royal Society of Literature. She then composed the drama of the "Vespers of Palermo," which was produced at Covent Garden in 1823. She afterwards contributed to the "New Monthly Magazine," then edited by the poet Thomas Campbell. We have not space to enumerate the other works of Mrs. Hemans, but must content ourselves with adding that Sir Walter Scott was an admirer of her poetry.

(Traduction.)

« LES NÉNUPARS, CHANT FÉÉRIQUE.

« Allons, maintenant une ronde, et une chanson féérique.
(Le Songe d'été.)

« Accourez, elfes, pendant que la rosée est douce,
Venez aux vallons où s'assemblent les fées!
Sachez que les nénupars ont couvert de leurs cloches
Toutes les vallées de nos forêts;
Où vases reposent tranquilles et légers
Sur le sommeil frissonnant du sein de l'onde,
Recevant les rayons du soleil à travers un feuillage
Qui inonde leurs calices parfumés du feu de l'émeraude;
Et du fond de chaque coupe perlée
Une étoile d'or semble s'élever vers le ciel
Pour se mêler aux autres étoiles
Qui étincellent à la route azurée.
Venez! nous glisserons sur l'eau sous des bosquets,
Nous trèsserons avec des fleurs une nœuille de fée;
Nous ramèrons avec des roseaux de la fontaine,
Et une grande feuille d'algue sera notre banderolle;
Et nous chanterons des airs sauvages, si doux et si plaintifs,
Qu'ils sembleront couler des cœurs des belles fleurs,
Comme s'il y avait des zéphirs exhalant les soupirs de la fée,
Comme si la goutte d'eau qui tombe évoque la mélodie.
Venez! car le soleil d'été darde la terre,
Car le nénupar peut ne vivre qu'une nuit!

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

(See page 185.)

Born in Hampshire in 1786; died in 1855. A celebrated English authoress. Her father, a clever physician, but of irregular life, made her a present, while a child, of a lottery-ticket, which turned up a prize of £20,000, but the money was soon foolishly spent by her father. Mary was placed at school at Chelsea, where she made the acquaintance of Miss Landon (L. E. L.), Fanny Kemble, and Lady Caroline Lamb. At the age of twenty she published a volume of verse, which was severely treated by the "Quarterly Review." She nevertheless adopted literature as her profession. For some time she wrote for the magazines, and the success she met with encouraged her to take a higher flight. Following the example of Washington Irving, she composed a series of tales and descriptions of rural life and scenery. Thomas Campbell, editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," rejected them. They ultimately appeared in the "Ladies' Magazine." They were afterwards published in a collected form, under the title of "Our Village," and acquired great popularity. Miss Mitford also wrote other works of the same kind, and finished by writing for the stage. Her drama of "Julian" was performed in 1823, Macready playing the principal part. Then came the "Foscari," "Rienzi," and "Charles I."

Née dans le Hampshire en 1786; morte en 1855. Célèbre femme de lettres. Son père, excellent médecin, mais fort peu rangé, lui donna alors qu'elle était tout enfant un billet de loterie, qui gagna 20,000 livres sterling, mais cet argent fut bientôt dépensé follement par son père. Elle fut mise en pension à Chelsea, et elle fit la connaissance de miss Landon, de Fanny Kemble et de lady Caroline Lamb. A l'âge de vingt ans elle publia un volume de vers, qui fut démolé par le "Quarterly Review." Elle n'en adopta pas moins la littérature pour sa profession. Pendant quelques temps elle écrivit pour des revues, et le succès qu'elle obtint l'encouragea à voler plus haut. Imitant Washington Irving, elle composa une série de contes champêtres et de descriptions de mœurs et de scènes rustiques. Thomas Campbell, directeur du "New Monthly Magazine"—comme nous l'avons dit dans la notice précédente—les rejeta. Ils parurent enfin dans la "Revue des Dames." Elle les fonda ensuite sous le titre de "Notre Village," ouvrage qui acquit une grande popularité. Elle écrivit aussi d'autres livres du même genre, et elle finit par aborder le théâtre. Son drame "Julian" fut représenté en 1823, Macready en joua le premier rôle. Vintrent ensuite "Foscari," "Rienzi" et "Charles I^{er}."

(Traduction.)

"Bonne matinée, laborieuse abeille !
Le ciel est sans nuage,
Le ruisseau murmure la rivière,
L'alcovite matinale plane dans les nues ;
Les rayons du soleil jouent avec les fleurs humides de rosée,
La brise légère agite les arbres,
Et ton bercan de chèvre-feuille est doux
Bonne matinée, laborieuse abeille !

"Bon soir, laborieuse abeille !
Le soleil du jour a disparu,
La sauteuse lancante bourdonne sur la rivière,
Et les pluviers jettent des cris peureux ;
Le crépuscule a pâli sur la feuille et sur la fleur,
Le vent de la nuit glace les arbres ;
Et toi, bien chargée, tu quittes ton bercan—
Bon soir, laborieuse abeille !

De la Collection de Dillens.

ADOLPHE DILLENS.

(See page 188.)

Born at Ghent in 1821. A much-esteemed Belgian painter; pupil of Henry Dillens, his brother. His most popular works are 'Balthazar Peruzzi,' 'Le Barbier de Séville,' 'Le Tournoi des Bagnes,' 'Un Bal en Zélande,' 'La Digue de West-cappel,' 'Un Jour de Kermesse,' which belongs to the King of the Belgians, etc. He also excels in sketches, as our readers will be able to judge by the two specimens we publish.

(Traductions.)

"Monsieur le Directeur,—I cannot consent to any one copying or reproducing by photograph my picture of 'The Skaters.' Will you therefore give orders to that effect to the keeper of the Grand Salon.

"Accept, Monsieur le Directeur, my respectful salutations.

"Brussels, 15 September, 1857.

"I approve the above-written

"ADOLPHE DILLENS."

[From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

GEORGE COLMAN (the Younger).

(See page 187.)

Born in London in 1762; died in 1836. Like his father, he gave up the study of the law to write for the stage. On the death of his father the patent of the Haymarket Theatre was transferred to him by George III. He produced a number of excellent plays and farces, among others 'John Bull,' 'Inkle and Yarico,' 'Love laughs at Locksmiths,' 'The Poor Gentleman,' 'Bluebeard,' etc. He was ultimately appointed Lord Chamberlain's Examiner of Plays, and it was he who interdicted the 'Charles I.' of Miss Mitford.

(Traduction.)

"Jeudi soir, 27 février 1810.

"Je vous remercie, mon cher Monsieur, et très-cordialement, de votre bonne attention pour un sujet qui m'inflige beaucoup. J'ai reçu des lettres (datées des 28 et 29 décembre dernier) de mon fils Georges, qui m'écrivait de Bordeaux en route pour Verdun, où il se rend comme prisonnier de guerre sur parole; mais je suis peiné de dire que l'état qu'il donnait de ses blessures était beaucoup moins satisfaisant que ce qu'en dit votre ami; et mon fils a dû quitter Verdun plus d'un mois plus tôt que vous avez reçu (datée du 30 janvier) a été écrite.

"Mais encore merci, et merci.

"Mon cher Monsieur, à vous très-sincèrement,

"G. COLMAN."

[De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

ROBERT WILLIAM ELLISTON.

(See page 187.)

Born in London in 1774; died in 1831. A celebrated English actor. Was placed by his father at St. Paul's School, where he distinguished himself by his recitations; but he ran away from school and went to Bath, where he played, in 1791, a very humble character in 'Richard III.' He continued to play small parts in the provinces until 1796, the date of his marriage with Miss Randall, a teacher of dancing at Bath. The same year he first appeared at the Haymarket, playing, on the same evening, the part of Octavian and that of Vapour, in the farce of 'My Grandmother.' In 1803, under Mr. Colman, he became principal actor and Acting Manager at the Haymarket. The following year he succeeded John Kemble at Drury Lane. He then opened the Surrey Theatre, and in 1805 brought out the only piece he ever wrote, 'The Venetian Outlaw,' adapted from the French. In 1819

Né à Londres en 1774; mort en 1831. Cet acteur anglais. Fut placé par son père à l'école de Saint-Paul, où il se distingua par son talent récitatif. Un beau jour il s'enfuit de l'école, et se rendit à Bath, où il joua (1791) un rôle très-secondaire dans *Richard III.* Il continua à jouer ainsi jusqu'en 1796, date de son mariage avec miss Randall, maîtresse de danse à Bath. Dans la même année il débuta à Haymarket en jouant le même soir *Octave* et *Vapeur* dans la farce de *Ma Grand-mère*. En 1803, sous M. Colman, il tint les premiers rôles à Haymarket, dont il devint le régisseur. L'année suivante il remplaça John Kemble à Drury Lane. Il ouvrit ensuite le Théâtre de Surrey, et en 1805 il y joua la seule pièce qu'il ait écrite: *Le Proscrit vénitien*, arrangée du français. En 1819 il devint locataire de Drury Lane; le loyer s'élevait à 10,200 livres sterling. En 1826 il fut

he became the lessee of Drury Lane at a rental of £10,200. In 1826 he became bankrupt, and from that time sank into a sordid position.

Elliston has been considered the best English comedian of his time. It is to be regretted that his inordinate vanity should have blinded him to such a degree as to prove injurious to his interests.

(Traduction.)

déclaré en faillite, et depuis ce moment il n'a occupé qu'une position secondaire.

Elliston passe pour avoir été le meilleur comédien anglais de l'époque. Il est à regretter que sa vanité et sa suffisance excessives l'aient souvent aveuglé au point de compromettre son avenir et sa fortune.

"Cher Monsieur,—Vos volumes seront placés dans ma bibliothèque à la place qu'ils doivent avoir, à côté de Hume et Smollett. Je suis honteux de dire qu'ils n'y étaient pas avant votre entrée. Monsieur Phipps et d'autres m'avaient dit grand bien de l'ouvrage, et j'ai déjà lu assez de pages pour être convaincu qu'il mérite tout le bien qu'on en dit. J'ai plaisir de vous envoyer ci-joints les billets, et je vous prie de ne pas limiter votre copie aux seuls particuliers, si un plus grand nombre peut vous convenir mieux. J'ai, d'ailleurs, un grand honneur l'opinion que vous avez bien voulu exprimer sur moi, et j'en serai toujours empressé de cultiver votre amitié.

"Je suis, cher Monsieur,

"Votre serviteur obligé et obéissant,

"J. A. Adolphus, Esq.

"R.-W. ELLISTON."

[De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

HABLOT K. BROWNE.

(See page 188.)

This talented artist enjoys a world-wide reputation under his nom de crayon of "Phiz." When the untimely death of that clever humorous artist, G. Seymour, compelled the publishers of Mr. Charles Dickens's 'Pickwick' to find some one to take Seymour's place as an illustrator of that popular story, they happily met with Mr. Browne, then unknown to all but a few personal friends and literary men; and it is not too much to say that the aid thus seasonably obtained had no small influence on the success of that work and others by the same author. At any rate, Mr. Dickens's pen and "Phiz" have ever since worked in admirable harmony; and it is by these etchings that the latter is principally known, though he has occasionally produced designs for other publications, and has, we believe, painted a few pictures in oils, which have been exhibited.

His letter which we publish was written in acknowledgment of the receipt of his medalion by G. H.—, and is, as well as the sketch which accompanies it, full of the richest humour. It is, indeed, a rare autographic gem.

(Traduction.)

6 octobre 1860.

"Mon cher Monsieur,—La meilleure moitié de moi-même est charmée de ma tête! elle croit que c'est une grande occasion d'assemblée. Elle la change au lieu en bus de la maison, et elle se sent très-bien; mais, je finis par croire qu'elle fait des expériences sur la polémique de la lumière, et je suggère qu'elle ferait mieux de la porter en guise de broche. Je vous envoie l'assommoir en liège, portant la tête de Jean-Baptiste dans un plat (peut-être cela donnerait des idées tentantes d'une tête de veau). Mais avec toute cette démonstration d'affection, elle vient de manifester l'intention de me pendre! Et elle se fâche parce que (naturellement) je suis un peu lent à trouver un clou pour l'horrible besogne! Voilà qu'on fait les préparatifs!" Je suis tout-à-fait résigné à mon triste sort—(je vous remercie!) J'espère seulement que je serai pendu à la manière Jack-Ketchy la plus goûtée.

"Je poste (évidemment) pour cinq minutes de plus! très-sincèrement à vous,

"H.-K. BROWNE."

[De la Collection de G. R. Sanderson, Esq.]

HENRY BRIGHT.

(See page 188.)

One of the most original landscape-painters of the English school. To the frequenters of our annual picture-galleries his works are now but little known, but by dealers and collectors they are highly prized and are bought at large prices. His paintings both in oils and water-colours with equal ability; his style is broad, and his colouring remarkably rich. Many of his best pictures are "sunsets," which he represents with a grandeur of effect and gorgeousness of tints quite captivating. As a lithographic artist Mr. Bright has executed many admirable studies in chalk, principally for the use of students. Twenty years ago he was a constant contributor to the Royal Academy Exhibitions, but of late his works are rarely to be seen anywhere but at the British Institution, and even there only occasionally.

The little sketch of a water-mill, which we publish, though extremely rough, will be recognized as indicative of his style by those who are familiar with his works.

[De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

L'un des paysagistes les plus originaux de l'école anglaise. Ses ouvrages sont aujourd'hui peu connus des visiteurs des expositions annuelles des artistes anglais; en revanche, ils sont fort prisés par les collectionneurs et les marchands de tableaux. Il peint aussi bien à l'huile qu'à l'aquarelle; son style est large, son coloris est fort riche. Ses plus belles toiles sont des couchers de soleil, qu'il représente avec une grandeur d'effet et une magnificence de teintes vraiment captivantes. Comme artiste-lithographe, M. Bright a exécuté beaucoup d'études au crayon, principalement à l'usage des étudiants. Il y a vingt ans, il exposait constamment à l'Académie royale, mais depuis quelque temps on ne rencontre de ses ouvrages qu'à l'Institut Britannique, et encore seulement de temps à autre.

Le petit dessin d'un moulin que nous donnons est une ébauche fort imparfaite; cependant, il décide son style pour ceux qui connaissent ses ouvrages.

TORQUATO TASSO.

(See page 180.)

Born 1544; died 1595. One of the greatest poets of Italy. He first studied the law at Padua, but soon gave up that pursuit to devote himself entirely to poetry, and, when, fifteen years of age, composed a chivalric poem entitled 'Rinaldo,' he also at this time conceived the plan of his immortal epic. He was soon afterwards (1565) called to the Court of Ferrara by Duke Alphonso II., went to France in the service of Cardinal d'Este (1571), and was well received by Charles IX. After his return to Ferrara he produced, in 1573, his pastoral drama of 'Aminta,' and completed in 1575 his great epic poem of 'Jerusalem Delivered,' to which he chiefly owes his fame.

His tragedy of 'Torrismondo,' from which we give a page of his manuscript, was written in 1587.

Né en 1544; mort en 1595. L'un des plus grands poètes de l'Italie. Il étudia d'abord le droit à Padoue, mais il négligea bientôt cette étude pour se livrer tout entier à la poésie, et composa dès l'âge de dix-huit ans, un poème chevaleresque, *Rinaldo*; il conçut aussi dès cette époque le plan de son immortelle épopée. Il se vit bientôt après (1565) appelé à la cour de Ferrare par Alphonse II, suivit en France le cardinal d'Este (1571), et fut fort bien accueilli de Charles IX; de retour à Ferrare, il y fit jouer (1573) un drame pastoral, *L'Aminta*, et termina en 1575 sa *Jérusalem délivrée*, qui est le principal titre du Tasse à l'immortalité.

Sa tragédie de *Torrismondo*, du manuscrit de laquelle nous donnons une page, fut écrite en 1587.

(Texte.)

IL RE TORRISMONDO. Act I.

"E serva per volere, e per fortuna,
Il penser si molesto homai si scopra,
Che nulla si celato, o si riposto
Dee rinchiuder giamai, ch' a me l'asconda.
Aluida. Cara nutrice e madre egli è bon dritto
Ch' a voi si mostri quello, ond' oia a pena
Ragionar fra se stesso il mio pensiero.
Perch' a la vostra fede, il vostro senno
Più esulto del pelo, al buon consiglio
Moglio è commesso ogni secreto affetto.
Ogni occulto desio del cor prolunga,
Ch' a me stessa non è; bramo, e pavento;
No'l nego: ma s'è ben, quel ch' i' desio;
Quel che tema, io non so, temo ombra, e sogno.
Et antichi prodigi, e novi mostri.
Promesse antiche, e nove, anzi minacce
Di Fortuna del Ciel, del Fato averso,
Di stelle congiurate: e temo, ah! lassa,
Un non sò che d'infesto, o pur d'horrendo
Ch' a me confonde un mio pensiero dolente.
Io qual mi sreglia, e mi perturba, e m'ange
La notte, e 'l giorno olimi giamai non chiudo
Queste luci già stanche in breve sonno,
Ch' a me forme d'horrore, e di spavento,
Il sogno non presenti; et hor mi sembra
Che del fianco mi sia rapito a forza
Il caro sposo, e senza lui solinga
Gir per via lunga e tenebrosa errando."

(Translation)

"To her who serves you both by will and fate,
Let thoughts that trouble thus be now dis-
closed.
And never, I beseech, let ought be hidden
Or so concealed that I know it not.
Aluida. Dear nurse and mother, it is very
right
That I should show you that which even my
mind
Scarcely dares to think upon within itself;
For to your fidelity, and to your wisdom,
That far exceeds your years, and to your
counsel
Is better confided every secret wish,
Every hidden desire than in the heart.
Than unrevealed: I wish, and yet I fear—
I deem it not—and what I wish I know,
But what I fear I know not: shadows, dreams,
Omens of bygone days, and portents new,
And ancient oracles and new, even the threats
Of Fortune and of Heaven, and adverse Fate
Of stars conspiring: and I fear, alas!
I know not what misfortune or event
Of horror, which confounds in thoughts of
fear,
That keep me wakeful, and disturb and vex
All night and day. Ah me! ne'er do I close
These eyes, so heavy now with broken sleep,
But straightway forms of horror and of dread
Rise up in dreams: and even now it seems
As though by force were snatched from my
loved
My loved spouse, and without him desolate
I wander on my weary darkened way."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

WILLIAM PENN.

(See page 192.)

Born in London in 1644; died in 1718. The founder of Pennsylvania. Son of Sir William Penn, the English Admiral, who rendered great services to the Stuarts. He travelled in France and Holland; on his return became a Quaker, and on that account was imprisoned in Ireland, and driven by his father from the paternal home. He nevertheless continued to write and to preach in favour of the new sect, which twice led to his imprisonment in the Tower of London.

Né à Londres en 1644; mort en 1718. Fondateur de la Pensylvanie. Fils de sir William Penn, amiral anglais, qui rendit de grands services aux Stuarts. Il voyagea en France et dans les Pays-Bas: il se fit quaker à son retour, fut pour ce fait emprisonné en Irlande, et chassé par son père du seuil domestique. Il se mit néanmoins à écrire et à prêcher en faveur de la nouvelle secte, ce qui le fit deux fois enfermer à la Tour de Londres. Ayant hérité de près de 40,000 liv. de rente et

Having inherited a large income and considerable claims upon the Crown, he received in exchange for the latter the proprietorship and government of a tract of country west of the Delaware, and there founded in 1681 the fine colony which took from him the name of Pennsylvania. He opened an asylum for all sectaries, made treaties with the savages, which he scrupulously kept, abolished slavery, gave the colonists a constitution (which was the basis of that of the United States), and built Philadelphia. On his return to England, he obtained the favour of James II., and was consequently looked upon with suspicion by William III., who deprived him of his government, which, however was restored to him in 1696, and he then passed two years in America (1699-1701). He returned once more to Europe in order to obtain concessions in favour of the commerce of the new colony, and died while in England in 1718.

Penn is cited by philosophers as a model of wisdom and philanthropy. Montesquieu styles him the modern Lycurgus. The letter we give was written to Sir Robert Southwell, Clerk of the Privy Council.

(Traduction.)

"Mon digne Ami, — Je suis fâché de ne pas être toujours en mesure de rendre service à un homme que je puis servir aussi utilement que toi. Je suis abondamment obligé d'embrasser chaque occasion de m'acquitter envers toi. Finalement, je lui ai écrit, et je joins la lettre à ceci; si tu l'approuves, cachetela et envoie-la; si non, je passerai chez toi le jour appelé mardi vers 11 heures du matin, pour recevoir des instructions plus complètes. Il est tard, et le messager pouvant être surpris pour la nuit, je dois conclure en me disant, ce qui sera toujours, je l'espère,

"Ton ami très-attaché,
"WILL. PENN."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

(See pages 190, 191.)

Born 1732; died 1799. Founder of the Republic of the United States. He served as an officer of militia during the English war against the French in Canada (1754-60), gave proofs of talent, and attained the rank of Colonel. At the time of the troubles in the English colonies in America he was one of the seven deputies from Virginia to the Congress of Boston (1774), and soon afterwards received the command of the Anglo-American army (1775). He supplied the absence of all resources by rare prudence, constancy, and ability, and, sustained by French assistance, resisted, but not without great difficulty, the English Generals Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and Cornwallis; after varied success he succeeded in shutting up the latter in York Town, and forced him to a capitulation. After the recognition of American independence by England and the establishment of a regular government, Washington was elected President of the Union in 1789, re-elected in 1793, and resigned his power in 1797, two years after which he died.

The letter which we give, written entirely in his hand, is of great interest— an interest which is increased by present circumstances. We published another letter of his in our second number, page 10. These two letters are two pages of history.

(Traduction.)

Milord, — Les souhaits favorables que Votre Seigneurie a exprimés pour la prospérité de ce pays naissant, ne peuvent manquer d'être reçus avec gratitude par tous ses citoyens, et par tous ceux qui l'aiment. Un moyen d'arriver à ce résultat, et de contribuer à son bonheur, est très-judicieusement dépeint dans les mots suivants de votre lettre, "faire parler peu de lui dans le grand monde de la politique." Je puis assurer Votre Seigneurie que ces mots expriment mes sentiments sur ce point; et je crois que c'est le désir sincère de l'Amérique unie de ne tremper en rien dans les intrigues politiques, ni dans les querelles des nations européennes; mais, au contraire, de faire relâcher, de produire, et de vivre en paix et amitié avec tous les habitants de la terre; je suis persuadé qu'elle agira ainsi, si cette conduite peut être suivie avec droiture. Administrer la justice à toutes les Puissances avec lesquelles nous sommes en relation, et le recevoir d'elles, sera toujours, je l'espère, le trait le plus saillant de l'administration de ce pays; et je me flatte que rien autre que la nécessité impérieuse n'occasionnera de rupture avec aucune d'elles. S'il nous est permis de suivre un système semblable, l'agriculture et les arts mécaniques, la richesse et la population de ces États augmenteront avec un degré de rapidité qui surpassera tous les calculs, et qui surpasse de beaucoup toutes les idées que Votre Seigneurie s'est faites jusqu'ici à ce sujet. Pour preuve de l'expansion de nos vues (réalisées ou non) je prends la liberté de vous envoyer le plan d'une nouvelle cité, assise vers le centre de l'union de ces États, laquelle est destinée à devenir le siège permanent du gouvernement; nous sommes en ce moment sérieusement occupés à étendre la navigation intérieure de la rivière (Potomac) sur laquelle elle est située, ainsi que de ses affluents, à travers une étendue de pays dont des centaines de milles sont aussi riches qu'aucune autre région du monde; et nos travaux sont fort avancés. Et ce n'est point là un exemple isolé des essais de ce genre, bien que ce soit le seul qui touche à sa fin, et qui soit partiellement en pratique. Beaucoup d'autres travaux très-importants sont commencés, et il est à peu près sûr que dans dix ans, si nous restons en paix, nous aurons ouvert une communication par eau avec tous les lacs au Nord et à l'Ouest de nous, avec lesquels nous sommes territorialement liés; quelques années après, nous aurons aussi relié par eau l'île de Rhode à la Georgie inclusivement—en partie par des tranchées entre les grandes baies et le détroit, en partie entre les îles et les bancs de sable et la terre ferme, d'Albany autour de la rivière Sainte-Marie. A ces travaux il faut aussi ajouter la construction de ponts sur des

Né en 1732; mort en 1799. Fondateur de la république des États-Unis. Il servit comme officier de milice pendant la guerre des Anglais contre les Français du Canada (1754-60), fit preuve de talent et se retira avec le grade de colonel. Lors des troubles des colonies anglaises, il fut un des sept députés de la Virginie au congrès de Boston (1774), et reçut presque aussitôt le commandement de l'armée anglo-américaine (1775). Il suppléa à l'absence de toutes les ressources par une prudence, une constance et une capacité rares, et, soutenu par quelques secours français, résista, non sans peine, aux généraux anglais Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne et Cornwallis; après des succès variés, il finit par enfermer ce dernier dans York-Town et le forcer à une capitulation. Après la reconnaissance de l'indépendance américaine par l'Angleterre et l'établissement d'un gouvernement régulier, Washington fut élu Président de l'Union (1789); il fut réélu en 1793, et résigna le pouvoir en 1797. Il mourut deux ans après.

La lettre que nous donnons, écrite en entier de sa main, est d'un grand intérêt—intérêt que les circonstances actuelles accroissent encore. Nous avons publié une autre lettre de lui dans notre seconde livraison, page 10. Ces deux lettres sont deux pages d'histoire.

"Philadelphia, 22 avril 1793.

rièrres considérables, et le commencement de routes à péage, comme d'autres preuves des améliorations qui se font actuellement.

"Avec l'estime et le respect les plus grands, j'ai l'honneur d'être,
"De Votre Seigneurie le très-obéissant humble serviteur,
"(2^e WASHINGTON.

"Le comte de Buchan."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

(See page 191.)

Born 1706; died 1790. He was first a journeyman printer; in 1729 he established a printing business in Philadelphia, which he carried on with considerable success, and soon acquired an honourable independence. From that time he occupied himself with objects of public utility, founded a library and a literary institution, and published newspapers and almanacks, which enabled him to spread useful information among the people. He entered on political life, becoming first Secretary (1736), and then Member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. He also studied science, made some important discoveries in electricity, and invented the lightning conductor. He was appointed Postmaster-General in America in 1753, and was sent in 1757 as a delegate to the English metropolis to maintain the interests of his countrymen. He was successful in many delicate negotiations, and obtained in 1765 the repeal of the Stamp Act, which deprived the American Colonies of the right to tax themselves. But new vexations having kindled war between England and America, he quitted London in 1775, and on his return to America he was chosen deputy for Pennsylvania to Congress, took a leading part in the declaration of independence (1776), and was sent to France to solicit aid. He was received at Paris with enthusiasm, and obtained all he asked for (1778). In 1783 he signed the treaty of peace which gave independence to his country. Two years afterwards he returned to the United States; his return was a triumph. He was appointed Governor of Pennsylvania. In 1788 he retired from public life, and died two years afterwards, at the age of 84. On receiving the news of his death, the National Assembly of France went into mourning, on the proposal of Mirabeau.

Franklin was not only an excellent citizen and an able natural philosopher; he was also a great moralist and a model of virtue; he created for himself a system of moral reform, which consisted in combating each vice in succession. He contributed to the improvement of his fellow-citizens by numerous popular writings, among which 'Poor Richard's Almanack' may be specially named. Turgot has summed up Franklin's best qualities in the celebrated words:—

"Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis."

(Traduction.)

"Pussy, le 23 mars 1784.

"Monsieur,—J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire ce matin au sujet du règlement de dépenses faites en Hollande, etc. Ayez la bonté de m'envoyer une copie de la lettre écrite par M. de Sartine, et dont vous parlez. Après l'avoir lue, je vous donnerai immédiatement une réponse explicite.

"Avec grande estime, je suis, Monsieur,

"Votre très-obéissant et très-humble serviteur,

"B. FRANKLIN

"L'Honorable Paul Jones, écuyer."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

(See page 193.)

At page 82 of our first volume we gave a portrait of this distinguished General, accompanied by a biographical sketch (see page 17, in the notices at the end of volume). We have now the good fortune to be able to present them with one of his letters, which abundantly proves that, in addition to his great bravery, he possessed other high qualities calculated to make him respected and beloved by those under his command.

In connection with his letter we may add that it is said his recommendations for promotion were invariably successful. Indeed, in this as in all other matters connected with his command, he enjoyed an immunity from interference by his superiors rarely allowed to one of his rank. It was this absolute control over his own command that enabled Jackson to perform those achievements that now rank him among the great captains of his time, that gave him such powerful influence over

Né en 1706; mort en 1790. Fut d'abord ouvrier imprimeur; devint lui-même en 1729 chef d'une imprimerie importante à Philadelphie, et acquit bientôt une honnête aisance. Il s'occupa dès lors d'objets d'utilité publique, fonda une bibliothèque et une société littéraire, publia des journaux et des almanachs qui lui servaient à répandre dans le peuple une utile instruction. Il entra dans l'administration, fut d'abord secrétaire (1736), puis membre de l'assemblée de Pennsylvanie. En même temps, il se livrait à l'étude des sciences, faisait de précieuses découvertes sur l'électricité, et inventait le paratonnerre. Il fut nommé en 1753 maître général des postes en Amérique, et fut député en 1757 auprès de la métropole pour défendre les intérêts de ses compatriotes: il réussit dans plusieurs négociations délicates et fit révoquer en 1765 l'acte du timbre qui enlevait aux colonies américaines le droit de s'imposer elles-mêmes. Mais de nouvelles vexations ayant allumés la guerre entre l'Angleterre et l'Amérique, il quitta Londres en 1775. Nommé à son arrivée député de la Pennsylvanie au congrès, il eut une grande part à la déclaration de l'indépendance (1776), et fut envoyé en France pour solliciter des secours. On l'accueillit à Paris avec enthousiasme, et il obtint tout ce qu'il demandait (1778). En 1783, il signa le traité de paix qui assura l'indépendance de sa patrie. Il retourna deux ans après aux États-Unis; son retour fut un triomphe. Il fut nommé président de la Pennsylvanie. En 1788, il se retira des affaires et mourut deux ans après, à l'âge de 84 ans. A la nouvelle de sa mort, l'Assemblée nationale de France prit le deuil, sur la proposition de Mirabeau.

Franklin ne fut pas seulement un excellent citoyen et un habile physicien; il fut encore un grand moraliste et un modèle de vertu: il s'était créé une méthode de réforme morale, qui consistait à combattre successivement chaque vice. Il contribua au perfectionnement de ses concitoyens par une foule d'écrits populaires, parmi lesquels on remarque *La Science du Bonhomme Richard*. Turgot a résumé les plus beaux titres de Franklin dans ce vers célèbre:—

"Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis."

"Pussy, le 23 mars 1784.

"Monsieur,—J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire ce matin au sujet du règlement de dépenses faites en Hollande, etc. Ayez la bonté de m'envoyer une copie de la lettre écrite par M. de Sartine, et dont vous parlez. Après l'avoir lue, je vous donnerai immédiatement une réponse explicite.

"Avec grande estime, je suis, Monsieur,

"Votre très-obéissant et très-humble serviteur,

"B. FRANKLIN

"L'Honorable Paul Jones, écuyer."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

(See page 193.)

Notre premier volume contient un portrait (p. 82) et une notice biographique (p. 17 des notices) de ce général distingué. Nous avons la bonne fortune de publier aujourd'hui une lettre de lui; elle prouve qu'à sa bravoure chevaleresque il réunissait d'autres qualités élevées bien faites pour le faire respecter et aimer de ceux placés sous ses ordres.

Au sujet de sa lettre, nous ajouterons qu'on dit que ses recommandations à l'avancement ont été suivies sans exception. Bien plus, dans cette attribution comme dans toutes les autres relevant de son commandement, il jouissait d'une immunité d'intervention de la part de ses supérieurs, rarement accordée à un général de son rang. C'est ce contrôle absolu dans son commandement qui a permis à Jackson d'accomplir ces faites d'armes qui l'ont placé parmi les grands capitaines de l'époque, qui lui donnaient sur ses hommes une influence si complète que chacun d'eux

his men that each one seemed imbued with the spirit of his beloved chief. Even in death Jackson's wishes in regard to his corps have been respected. General Ewell, whom he named as his successor, was appointed to the command of the "Stonewall" corps, though we believe his health has since obliged him to withdraw from active service in the field.

(Traduction.)

semblait animé du même courage que lui. Les désirs que Jackson avait exprimés sur son lit de mort quant au futur commandement de son corps, ont été respectés; le général Ewell, qu'il avait désigné pour lui succéder, fut nommé chef du corps de "Stonewall."

"Comté de la Caroline, Virginie,
"7 mars 1863.

"Mon cher Colonel,—J'ai reçu votre bonne lettre d'hier.

"Quant au Général —, je ne vois pas pourquoi on lui donnerait la brigade Talissier sans faire injustice aux autres. Je suis d'avis que l'intérêt du service exige qu'aussi longtemps que j'ai des officiers capables de remplir les vacances dans mon commandement, il est de mon devoir de les recommander. De la même manière, lorsque des officiers ont servi avec moi et se sont montrés dignes d'avancement, et qui m'ont convaincu qu'ils réunissaient les conditions de grades supérieurs, doivent être recommandés par moi pour remplir les vacances, de préférence à ceux qui n'ont jamais été sous mon commandement. Passer sur ceux qui ont servi sous moi, et recommander pour remplir des vacances des officiers d'autres corps, tendrait à décourager ceux qui sont sous moi. Mon désir est au contraire de les stimuler, en leur laissant voir qu'ils auront toujours la préférence dans mes recommandations.

"Je suis sûr que vous partagerez mon opinion à cet égard. Veuillez me rappeler au bon souvenir du général — et lui dire que j'ai recommandé un officier pour la brigade Talissier.

"Le temps viendra où notre ami accompli, le colonel —, sera brigadier ou quelque chose de plus haut; mais en ce moment je ne crois pas que cela doive être. C'est un excellent officier.

"J'espère que le bill militaire dont vous parlez sera voté par le congrès.

"Je suis cordialement avec vous pour ce qui est de porter la guerre au nord du Potomac. C'est pour moi un sujet de grande satisfaction que de voir combien nos gens de la Vallée sont loyaux.

"Très-sincèrement votre ami,

"T.-J. JACKSON."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

MADAME DE STAËL.

(See page 194.)

Born at Paris in 1766; died in 1817. She was the daughter of Necker, and always retained a love and veneration for her father amounting almost to idolatry. She married, in 1786, Baron de Staël-Holstein, the Swedish Ambassador to France (who resided at Paris until 1799, and died in 1802). At the time of the Revolution, she devised a plan of escape for Louis XVI. shortly before the 10th August, 1792, and did not fear to address to the Revolutionary Government a defence of the Queen. Under the Directory she exercised great influence by her *salons*, declared herself against the Clichy Club, which desired to upset the Directory, and caused Talleyrand to resume the direction of affairs (1796). Under Bonaparte her influence declined; she joined the opposition, and was exiled forty leagues from Paris (1802). She quitted France, went to Weimar, where she studied German literature with Goethe, Wieland, and Schiller, passed a year (1803) at Geneva, and in her residence at Coppet (Canton de Vaud), then returned to France, where her presence was tolerated; but she again displeased the Imperial police by the allusions which abounded in her 'Germany,' then in the press (1810); the edition was seized and destroyed, and Madame de Staël was enjoined not again to leave Coppet. She escaped in 1812 from this residence, which had become for her a prison, resided successively at Vienna, Moscow, St. Petersburg, in Sweden, and lastly in London, and did not return to Paris until after the definitive fall of Napoleon in 1815. She obtained from Louis XVIII. £80,000 as compensation for the sums owing to her father. Two years afterwards, on her return from travelling in Italy, she died at Paris. She had secretly married, in 1810, a young officer, M. de Rocca, who was the author of 'Memoirs of the French War in Spain,' and the 'Walcheren Campaign in 1809.'

Madame de Staël is one of the most celebrated of female authors; she spoke even better than she wrote: her *salons* were filled with the most illustrious men of letters, art, science, commerce, and politics; she entered upon all kinds of questions, and treated them with ability. Her most remarkable works are 'Delphine' (1802), and 'Corinne' (1807), two celebrated romances, especially the second, in which it is thought she intended to portray herself.

The letter we publish was written by Madame de Staël to William Conyngham Plunket, the eminent lawyer, who was created Lord Plunket 1st June, 1827.

Translation.)

"The other Friday would be Good Friday. Will you grant me another precious joy, Monsieur, in dining with me? I propose Wednesday, the 6th of April, that is to say, next Wednesday week—do not refuse me. To see a man like you, Monsieur, and not hear him, is the punishment to which the crowd condemned me on Wednesday last. I must leave Wednesday."

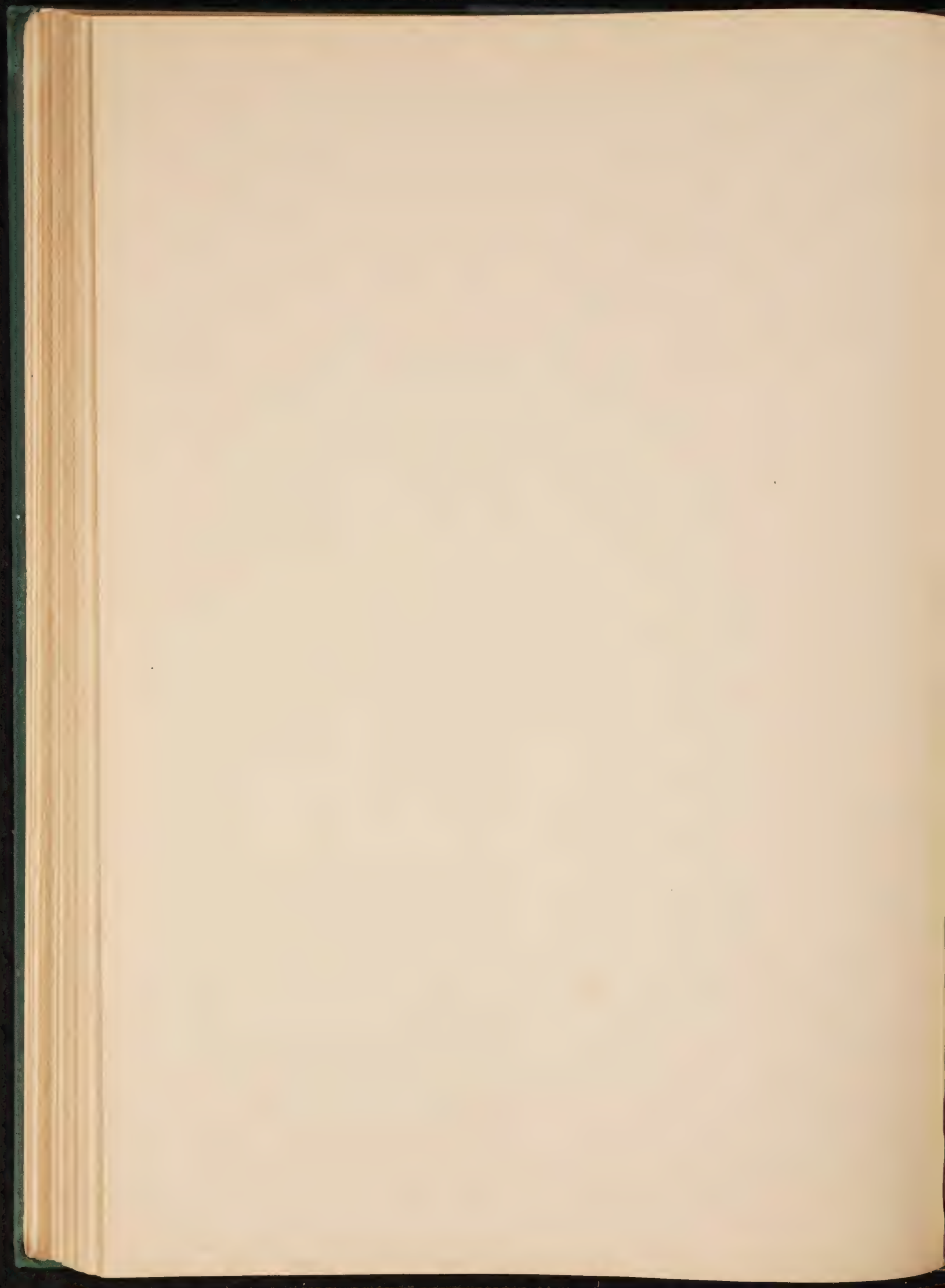
"A thousand compliments.

"N. DE STAËL."

[From the Collection of Richard J. Greene, Esq.]

Madame de Staël est la plus célèbre des femmes auteurs; elle parlait encore mieux qu'elle n'écrivait; son salon était rempli des hommes les plus illustres dans les lettres, les arts, les sciences, l'industrie et la politique; elle embrassait tous les genres de questions, et les traitait avec supériorité. Ses écrits les plus remarquables sont: *Delphine* (1802), *Corinne* (1807), deux romans célèbres, le second surtout, dans lequel on pense qu'elle a voulu se peindre elle-même.

Elle écrivit la lettre que nous donnons à William-Conyngham Plunket, l'éminent légiste, qui fut élevé à la pairie en 1827.



RICHARD III.

(See page 197.)

We here present our readers with a curious document, being a portion of the first Act of the first Parliament of Richard III., to simplify the titles to landed and other hereditary property, and to render them more valid and efficacious.

Nous offrons à nos lecteurs un document curieux. C'est la première page du premier acte du premier Parlement de Richard III., à l'effet de simplifier les titres de propriété et de les rendre plus valables et plus efficaces.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ENTRY OF STATUTE 1 RICHARD III. IN THE EXCHEQUER BOOK XI. AT WESTMINSTER.

Incipiunt Statuta apud Westm' edita anno primo.

(Transcript.)

Ricardi tercii.

Richard p la grace de Dieu Roy Dengleterre & de France & s' Dirlaud puis le conquest tierce, Al honneur de Dieu & de Saint Eglise & pur cōien pñt du Roialme Denglet, a son primer plement tenuz a Westm' le vintisme tierce jour de Janvier lan de son regne primer, de ladys & assent des s's Espuelz & Temporellez & lez Cōens du dit Roialme Denglet au dit plement sūmonez & p auctorite de mesme le plement ad ordeigne & estable pur quiete de son poeple cōiens Statutes & Orden'ncez en la fourme q̄ sensuet.

¶ Ca. 1. ¶ Primement pur ceo q̄ p privez & disconuz feoffementes g'und nounsmertie trouble costes & grevous vexacions de jour en jour accruent entre lez subgiertes du Roy, en tant q̄ null hōme q̄ achate t'res teñtes rentes & s'vices ou aut's enheritementes, Ne fēmes qe ount jointure ou Dower en ascuns t'res teñtes ou aut's enheritementes, Ne lez darrens volentes des hōmez dēstre pfourme, Ne leses a l'ime de vie ou des ans, Ne annuitez g'untez a ascune psone ou psonez pur leur s'vice par l'ime de leur vies ou aut'ment, sont en parfitte surtie ne saunz g'und grand trouble & dute des mesmes p cause de lez privez & disconuz feoffementz; Pur remedie dex queux il est ordeigne estable & enacte p ladys de les s's Spurlez & Temporellez & lez Cōes en cest pment plement assemblez & p aucto' d'icell q̄ chune astate feoffement doon release g'unt lezes & confirmacions des t'res teñtes rentes s'vices ou enheritementes faitz ou eueuz ou enapres estre faitz ou eueuz (ou en apres estri faitz ou eueuz) p ascune psone ou psonez, esteantz de plein age de sain memorie a large & nient en duresse, a ascune psone ou psonez, et toutz recov'es & execucions eueuz ou faitz soient bons & effectuelx a celluy a q̄ il est ensi faitz eueuz ou donez & a toutz aut's a son oeps, encontre le vendour feoffour donour ou g'untour ent & encontre lez vendeurs feoffours donours ou g'untours & sez & leur heires enclainantz ycelles tanq̄ seulement come heire ou heires as mesmes vendours feoffours donours ou g'untours & chune deux, & encontre toutz autrez aiantz ou clainantz ascun titre ou intesse en ycelles tanq̄, seulement al oeps de mesme le vendour feoffour donour ou g'untour vendours feoffours donours ou g'untours ou sez ou leur ditz heires al temps del bargein vend coven'nt doon ou g'unt fait: Sav'nt a chune psone ou psonez tielx droit title accion & intesse p reason dascun doon en le taille ent fait si come ils avoir duissent si cest acte ne eust mye este fait. ¶ Item n're Sr le Roy remembre comment lez Cōens de cest son Roialme p novelz & desloialx invencions & cōordinate covetise, encontre la ley de cest Roialme ount este nisez a grand s'vitude & enportablez charges & exactions, & en especial p une novell imposition appelle Benevolence, pout d'ivez ans lez subgiertes & Cōens de cest t're encontre leur volentes & libtie ount paieiz grandz sōmez de moneie a lour bien pres finall destruction. q̄r d'ivez & plusours hōmez honorables de cest Roialme p encheson d'icell furent compellez del necessite a desolver lour hostielx & vivre en g'und penurie & miserie, lour dettes nonpaiez & leur enfantz nient pferrez & tielx memorialx quelx ils avoient ordeinez pur la salue de lour aulmes furent anientisez, a g'und displeasure Dieu & la destruction de cest Roialme; Pur qoi n're dit Sr le Roy de ladys & assent des ditz s's & Cōens en le dit plement assemblez & p auctorite d'icell voet & ordeigne q̄ ses subgiertes & Cōaltee de cest son Roialme de cy enav'nt en null man'e soient chargez p null tiel charge ou imposition appelle Benevolence, ne p tiel semblable charge, & q̄ tielx exactions appelez Benevolence de v'nt cest temps prisez soient pris—

(Translation.)

"Richard, by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, the third since the Conquest, to the honour of God and of his holy Church, and for the common benefit of the kingdom of England, in his first Parliament, held at Westminster, the twenty-third day of January, in the first year of his reign, with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and of the Commons of the said kingdom of England, in the said Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, the Parliament has ordained and established for the tranquillity of his people certain statutes and ordinances, in the form following:—

"Cap. I. Sect. I. Firstly, because, by private and unpublished infodations, great insecurity, troubles, costs, and hurtful vexations are daily increasing between the subjects of the king, in such a manner that no man who purchases land, farmed at rentals and services or other hereditary possessions, Neither women who have jointure or dower in any farmed lands or other hereditary possessions, Nor the last wills and testaments of men to be performed, Nor lettings for life or for a term of years, Nor mortgages guaranteed to any person or persons for their service for their lifetime or otherwise, are in perfect security or free from great trouble and doubt of the same by reason of these private and unpublished infodations; To remedy these inconveniences, it is ordained, established, and decreed, by the advice of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and of the Commons in this present Parliament

(Traduction.)

"Richard, par la grâce de Dieu, roi d'Angleterre et de France, et seigneur d'Irlande, depuis la Conquête le troisième, à l'honneur de Dieu et de sa sainte Église, et pour le bénéfice commun du royaume d'Angleterre, à son premier Parlement, tenu à Westminster, le vingt-troisième jour de janvier, la première année de son règne, de l'avis et consentement des seigneurs spirituels et temporels et des Communes dudit royaume d'Angleterre, audit Parlement convoqué, et par autorité du même, le Parlement a ordonné et établi pour la tranquillité de son peuple certains statuts et ordonnances en la forme qui suit

"¶ C. I. Premièrement, pour ce que, par privées et non-publiées infodations, grande insécurité, troubles, coûts et nuisibles vexations de jour en jour accroissent entre les sujets du Roi, tellement que nul homme qui achète terres affermées à rentes et services ou autres biens par héritage, ni femmes qui ont donations ou dower et aucunes terres affermées ou autres biens par héritage, ni les dernières volontés des hommes ne peuvent être remplies, ni locations hommes ne peuvent être par années, ni annuités garanties à aucune personne ou personnes pour leur service pour le temps de leur vie ou autrement, ne sont en parfaite sûreté ni sans grand trouble et grand doute des mêmes pour cause de ces privées et non-publiées infodations; pour remédier auxquels inconvénients, il est ordonné, établi, et arrêté, par l'avis des seigneurs spirituels et temporels, et des Communes, en ce présent Parlement assemblés, et par son autorité, que chaque état, fief, donation, garantie,

assembled, and by its authority, that every estate, feoffment, donation, guarantee, letting, and confirmation of lands farmed at rentals and services, or heritage made or had, or hereafter to be made or had by any person or persons, being of full age, sound mind, and enjoying his liberty, to any person or persons, and that all recoveries and executions had or made be good and valid to those to whom they are thus made, had, or given, and to any other person at his option against the vendor or vendors, the feoffor or feoffers, the donor or donors, the guarantor or guarantors, and their heirs claiming the same, either as inheritors, vendors, feoffers, donors, or guarantors, or any of them, and against all others having or claiming any title or interest therein, as well as only even at the option of the vendor or vendors, feoffor or feoffers, donor or donors, guarantor or guarantors, or their said heirs, at the time of any bargain, sale, covenant, donation, or guarantee made; Saving to each and every person or persons such right, title, action, or interest by reason of any donation or feodal tax as he or they would have had if this Act had not been passed.

"Sect. 2. Item. Our Lord the King, bearing in mind how the Commons of this his kingdom, by novel and dialogal inventions and inordinate covetousness, against the law of this kingdom, have been called upon for large contributions, and subjected to charges and exactions, and especially to a new imposition called Benevolence (which may be the means of causing divisions between the subjects and the Commons of this land), and against their free will, have paid large sums of money, nearly to their ruin, for which reason many honourable men of this kingdom have been under the necessity of shutting up their houses and of living in great penury and misery, their debts unpaid, and their children imperfectly educated, and such memorialx as they had ordained for the health of their souls were destroyed, to the great displeasure of God and the destruction of this kingdom; Wherefore our said Lord the King, with the advice and consent of the said Lords and Commons, in the said Parliament assembled, and by its authority, wills and ordains that his subjects and the commonalty of his kingdom, henceforth and in every way be discharged from such charge or imposition called Benevolence, and that no similar charge, nor any exaction, such as that called Benevolence, formerly enforced, be taken

location et confirmation des terres affermées à rentes, services ou héritages faits ou eus, ou, d'ici après, être faits ou eus par aucune personne ou personnes, étant majeure, saine d'esprit, jouissant de sa liberté, à aucune personne ou personnes, et que toutes recouvrances et exécutions eues ou faites soient bonnes et valables à celui à qui elles sont ainsi faites, eues, ou données, et à tout autre à son choix, contre le ou les vendeurs, le ou les auteurs de l'investiture du fief, le ou les donateurs, ou la ou les personnes qui garantissent la vente, et ses ou leurs héritiers réclament lesdites, tant seulement comme héritier ou héritiers que mêmes vendeurs, auteurs de l'investiture du fief, donateurs, ou personnes qui garantissent la vente, et chacun d'eux, et contre tous autres ayant ou claimant aucun titre ou intérêt y ayant rapport, aussi bien seulement même au choix, du ou des vendeurs, du ou des auteurs de l'investiture du fief, du ou des donateurs, et de ses ou de leurs dits héritiers, au temps où le marché, la vente, l'agrement, la donation, ou la garantie ont été faits. Évitant à chaque personne ou personnes tels droit, titre, action et intérêt pour raison d'aucune donation à la taille, qu'elle ou qu'elles auraient dû faire si cet acte n'eût jamais été fait.

"¶ II. Item. Notre seigneur le Roi, se souvenant comment les Communes de son royaume, pour plusieurs nouvelles et déloyales inventions et irrégulière convoitise, contre la loi de ce royaume, ont été mises à une grande contribution, et assujetties à des charges et exactions, et spécialement à une nouvelle imposition appelée 'Benevolence' (qui pourraient diviser les sujets et les Communes de cette terre), et contre leur libre volonté, ont payé de grandes sommes d'argent, jusqu'au point de se ruiner, car plusieurs hommes honorables de ce royaume, par cette raison, se sont vu dans la nécessité de fermer leur hôtel et de vivre en grande pénurie et en grande misère, leurs dettes non payées, et leurs enfants élevés imparfaitement, et tels memorialx qu'ils avaient ordonnés pour le salut de leurs âmes ont été anéantis, au grand déplaisir de Dieu et à la destruction de ce royaume; par quoi notre dit seigneur le Roi, de l'avis et consentement des dits seigneurs et Communes, en ledit Parlement assemblé, et par son autorité, veut et ordonne que ses sujets et la communauté de son royaume, d'ici après, de toute manière, soient déchargés de telle charge ou imposition appelée Benevolence; ni ne pourra telle semblable charge, et quelque exaction telle que celle appelée Benevolence, précédemment établie, être prise.

LOUIS XI. OF FRANCE.

(See page 198.)

Born at Bourges in 1423: died in 1483. He left the throne to Charles VIII. under the Regency of Anne of Beaujeu (see Louis XII.).

(From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum.)

Né à Bourges en 1423; mort en 1483. Il laissa le trône à Charles VIII, sous la régence d'Anne de Beaujeu (v. Louis XII.).

LOUIS XII.

(See page 198.)

Born at Blois in 1462: died in 1515. He was first known by the title of Duke of Orleans. He disputed the Regency with Anne de Beaujeu during the minority of Charles VIII., marched at the head of an army against the troops of the young king, was defeated and taken to St. Aubin by La Trémouille (1488), and imprisoned at Bourges, where he remained three years. On his restoration to liberty by Charles VIII., he atoned for his fault by exemplary conduct until he ascended the throne in 1498. He began his reign by pardoning all his enemies, saying that the King of France ought to forget the injuries done to the Duke of Orleans. In 1501 he conquered the kingdom of Naples conjointly with Ferdinand the Catholic; but the two conquerors quarrelled over the spoil: Louis was defeated by Gonzalva de Cordova, and driven from the kingdom of Naples. Having entered into the league formed by Julius II. against the Venetians (the League of Cambray), Louis XII. invaded their territory; but Julius II., who had obtained all he wanted from Louis, soon abandoned him to form an alliance with Ferdinand, Henry VIII., the Venetians, and the Swiss, thus forming the coalition called the Holy League. Young Gaston de Foix gained over them the battle of Ravenna (1512), but lost his own life; and Louis, who, notwithstanding the genius of La Trémouille, was defeated at Novara by the Swiss, and at Guinegate by the Imperialists, and obliged to make peace.

The letter we publish was written by Louis XII. to Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York.

Né à Blois en 1462; mort en 1515. Fut d'abord connu sous le nom de duc d'Orléans. Il disputa la régence à Anne de Beaujeu pendant la minorité de Charles VIII., marcha contre les troupes du jeune roi à la tête d'une armée, fut vaincu et pris à Saint-Aubin par La Trémouille (1488), et enfermé à Bourges, où il resta trois ans. Rendu à la liberté par Charles VIII., il sut réparer sa faute par une belle conduite jusqu'au jour où il monta sur le trône (1498). Il commença son règne en pardonnant à tous ses ennemis, disant que le roi de France devait oublier les injures faites au duc d'Orléans. En 1501, il conquiert le royaume de Naples, conjointement avec Ferdinand-le-Catholique. Mais quand il fallut partager, les deux conquérants se brouillèrent: Louis fut vaincu par Gonsalve de Cordoue, et chassé du royaume de Naples. Étant entré dans la ligue formée par Jules II. contre les Vénitiens (Ligue de Cambray), Louis XII. envahit leur territoire; mais bientôt Jules II., qui avait obtenu de Louis ce qu'il voulait, l'abandonna pour s'unir contre lui avec Ferdinand, Henri VIII., les Vénitiens et les Suisses, formant ainsi la coalition appelée Sainte-Ligue. Le jeune Gaston de Foix gagna sur eux la bataille de Ravenne (1512), mais il y perdit la vie; et Louis, vaincu, malgré le génie de La Trémouille, à Novare par les Suisses et à Guinegate par les Impériaux, fut obligé d'offrir la paix.

La lettre que nous publions a été écrite par Louis XII. au cardinal Wolsey, archevêque d'York.

(Texte.)

"Soyez sûr mon bon amy [d']ye q' jay toute seurete [et] confidence en mon cousin [le duc de suffore et en vo] q' je suis totalement [d']eliberé de madresser a [luy] et a vous de toutes [c]hoses que jauray jamaïs [a] faire avecques le roy [in]on bon frere cousin et [co]mpere vre maistre Jay [pr]ie le dit duc vo' dire [et] dec[la]rer aucunes choses [de pa]r moy desquelles je v[ous] prie le croire comme m[oy]enné et au surplus [luy] assister et vous [me]me de v[ous] part en la condu[ite] des matieres dont il vous parlera comme jay en v[ous] ma parfaite fiance [et] en ce faisant soies seur qu'il sera recongneu de sorte [que] vo' aures cause de vous [en] contenter ainsy q' le dit [duc qui] vous dira plus amplem[en]t de par moy de la main [de, vre bon amy]

Adresse "[A] Mons^r dyore mon bon amy."

N.B.—This MS. was partly burnt in the fire at Ashburnham House. The words in brackets have been added according to the sense.

(Translation.)

"Be assured, my good friend [of York], that I have all faith [and] trust in my cousin [the Duke of Suffolk, and in yourself, and] the Duke of Suffolk, and in yourself, [and] I am fully determined to betake myself to him and to you in all matters that I shall ever have with the King, my good brother, cousin, and compeer, your master. I have besought the same Duke to tell and show to you certain matters from me, in which I [pray you] to believe him as [myself], and moreover to help [him], even your[self] on your side, in the conduct of the business of which he will tell you, since I have in [you] my perfect trust; [and], while doing this, be sure [that it] will be so considered [that] you will have cause to be content [thereon], as well as the said [Duke, who] will tell you more fully of my business."

"Your good friend,
"Lotis."

Addressed "To My Lord of York, my good friend."

From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum.

CHARLES I. OF ENGLAND.

(See page 199.)

Our First Number commenced with an interesting letter written in cipher by Charles to Lord Hyde, respecting the Prince of Wales. We now give to our readers a letter written partly in cipher to Prince Charles himself by the King at the time he sought refuge in the Isle of Wight, after his escape from Hampton Court.

(Transcript.)

"Let none decypher this, but your selfe, or my Lord Culpeper."

"Newport, 7 Nov. 1648.

"Charles, I have had so hopeful a report of your sickness by Dr Fraiser, that I hope you will be fit to read a letter, before that this can come to you: and though now I will not trouble you with long discourses, yet, I must desire of you an account of the receipt of my former letters, to witt fyve in October, besydes one yesterday; in some of w^{ch} I gave you an advice 147: 536: 350: 563: 278: 557: 331: 179: 350: 613: 447: 563: 51: 9: 24: 5: 442: as all so 210: 410: 26: 54: 15: 25: 516: 557: 50: 61: 7: 9: 27: 5: 10: 447: 602: 429: 310: 325: 299: 332: for other things I refer you to my former letters, and to the obedience of your Mothers Commands. So God bless you, and send you perfect health and prosperity."

"Your loving Father,
"CHARLES R."

[From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum.]

OLIVER CROMWELL.

(See page 200.)

Born in 1599; died in 1658. In early life he became a zealous Puritan. In 1640 he was returned by the University of Cambridge to the Long Parliament, and became remarkable for his speeches against Popery and Royalty. On the outbreak of the war between the King and the Parliament, he raised a regiment at his own expense; and distinguished himself by his ability and bravery, but also by his cruelties. He was soon afterwards appointed Lieutenant-General of Cavalry, and decided the success of the Battles of Marston Moor (1644) and Naseby (1645), which led to the ruin of the Royalist party, and the misfortunes of Charles I. From that time Cromwell resolved to be chief of the State. He knew how to conciliate the army; and as he found many in the Parliament who perceived his ambition, and desired to oppose it, he "purged" the House, that is to say, drove out of it by force of arms the suspected members. With his supporters who remained, he caused the unfortunate Charles to be condemned to death (1649), and the Commonwealth to be proclaimed. Three years afterwards he became chief of the State, under the name of Protector. From that time Cromwell reigned with absolute sovereignty over England, and his reign was most prosperous. He took Jamaica from the Spaniards, and humbled the Dutch Ma-

Notre premier numéro a commencé avec une lettre intéressante écrite en chiffres par Charles à lord Hyde, concernant le Prince de Galles. Nous donnons aujourd'hui à nos lecteurs une lettre écrite en partie en chiffres au prince Charles lui-même par le roi, à l'époque où il chercha un refuge dans l'île de Wight, après sa fuite d'Hampton-Court.

(Traduction.)

"Que personne que vous-même ou mon lord Culpeper ne déchiffre cette lettre."

"Newport, 7 nov. 1648.

"Charles, j'ai eu un rapport si plein d'espérances de votre maladie par le docteur Fraiser, que j'espère que vous serez en état de lire une lettre avant que celle-ci ne vous arrive; et quoique maintenant je ne vous troublerai pas avec de longs discours, cependant, je dois vous demander un accusé de réception de mes premières lettres, au nombre de cinq en octobre, en outre d'une hier, dans quelques-unes desquelles je vous donnai un avis 447: 536: 350: 563: 278: 557: 331: 179: 350: 613: 447: 563: 51: 9: 24: 5: 442: comme aussi 210: 410: 26: 54: 15: 25: 516: 557: 50: 61: 7: 9: 27: 5: 10: 447: 602: 429: 310: 325: 299: 332: pour toutes autres choses, je vous renvoie à mes premières lettres, et à l'obéissance des commandements de votre mère. Ainsi, que Dieu vous bénisse, et vous envoie une parfaite santé et prospérité."

"Votre père affectionné,
"CHARLES R."

[From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum.]

Né en 1599; mort en 1658. Il entra de bonne heure dans la secte des Puritains, où il puisa l'esprit d'intolérance; fut député par l'université de Cambridge au long-parlement (1640), et s'y fit remarquer par ses déclamations contre le papisme et la royauté. Lorsque la guerre entre le roi et le parlement s'engagea, il leva à ses frais un régiment, et se signala par son habileté et sa bravoure, et aussi par ses cruautés. Nommé, peu de temps après, lieutenant-général de cavalerie, il décida le succès des combats de Marston-Moor (1644) et de Naseby (1645), qui amenèrent la ruine du parti royaliste et les infortunes de Charles I^{er}. Dès cette époque, Cromwell songea à remplir le premier rôle. Il sut se concilier l'esprit de l'armée; et comme dans le parlement il se trouvait bien des gens qui semblaient deviner son ambition et vouloir s'y opposer, il purgea ce corps, c'est-à-dire qu'il en chassa à main armée les membres suspects. Avec les hommes sûrs qui y restaient, il fit condamner à mort le malheureux Charles (1649) et proclamer la république. Trois ans après, il fut reconnu chef de l'Etat sous le nom de protecteur. Depuis ce moment, Cromwell régna en souverain absolu sur l'Angleterre. Son règne fut un des plus prospères. Il enleva la Jamaïque aux Espagnols, et abaisa la marine hollandaise; au-dedans il fit respecter

rine; at home he made the laws respected, filled the tribunals with honest and enlightened men, and made commerce flourish. Most of the foreign Powers recognised his authority and sought his alliance. The letter we give was written by Cromwell to General Fairfax.

(Transcript.)

"Sir,—It hath pleased God to raise mee out of a dangerous sickness; and I doe most willingly acknowledge that the bowells of a Father towards mee, I received in my selfe the sentence of death, that I might learne to trust in him that raiseth from the dead, and haue no confidence in the flesh. Its a blessed thinge to dye daylie: for what is t^his in this world to be accounted of the best men according to the flesh; and things are lighter than vanytie. I find this only good; to love the Lord, and his poore despised people; to doe for them, and to be ready to suffer with them; and hee that is found worthy of this hath obtained great favour from the Lord; and hee that is established in this, shall (being conformed to Christ, and the rest of the bodye) participate in the glory of a resurrection which will answere all."

"Sir, I must thankfully confesse your favor in your last Letter. I see I am not forgotten; and truly, to be kept in your remembrance is very great satisfaction to mee: for I can say in the simplicity of my hart, I putt a high and true value upon your love; which when I forgett, I shall cease to bee a grateful and an honest man. I most humbly begg my service may be presented to your Lady, to whom I wish all happinesse and establishment in the Truth. Sir, my prayers are for you, as becomes"

"Your Excellencies

"Most humble servant,

"OLIVER CROMWELL."

"Sir,—Mr. Rushworth will write to you about the quartering and the Letter lately sent you, and therefore I forbear."

"March 7th, 1647.

"For his Excellency Sir Tho. Fairfax, Genl of the Parliaments armies, thence."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

JAMES II. OF ENGLAND.

(See page 201.)

Born 1663; died 1701. Second son of Charles I. He was first known as the Duke of York, and was called, notwithstanding a long and vigorous opposition, to succeed his elder brother Charles II. in 1685. He was a Roman Catholic; and although he had sworn on ascending the throne to undertake nothing against the religion of the State, he was accused of partiality for Catholicism, which excited universal discontent. Several conspiracies broke out against him; he conquered and put to death the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Argyle, who had placed themselves at the head of the rebels (1685); but he was dethroned a few years afterwards by his son-in-law William, Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, who had been invited to England (1688). Beaten on land at the Battle of the Boyne, and by sea at La Hogue, he was, notwithstanding the aid he received from Louis XIV., obliged to quit England; his family afterwards in vain attempted to regain the throne. James took up his residence at St. Germain, near Paris, where he held a little Court, and where he died in 1701.

The letter we give was written by James to his natural daughter, Lady Waldegrave, announcing the arrival of her brother James Fitzjames, Duke of Berwick, and referring to the receipt of letters from her brother Henry, styled the Grand Prior.

(Transcript.)

"Windsor, Sep. 24, 1687.

"I have received yours of the 20th, and since my being here, have had a letter from your brother Barwick, from Raab: since when I hear he was arrived at Vienna, so that before this, I hope he is on his way for England. I have had letters also from your brother Harry, from Lisbon. You did well to stay at the Bath for the reason you gave; tho' I should have been glad to have seen you sooner."

"For the Lady Waldegrave."

"J. R."

[From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum.]

GEORGE III. OF ENGLAND.

(See page 201.)

In our Sixth Number we gave a letter and notice of this monarch, and in No. 23 his signature. We now present our

les lois, remplit les tribunaux d'hommes intègres et éclairés, et fit fleurir le commerce. Presque toutes les puissances reconnurent son autorité et recherchèrent son alliance. La lettre que nous donnons a été écrite par Cromwell au général Fairfax.

(Traduction.)

"Monsieur,—Il a plu à Dieu de me délivrer d'une maladie dangereuse; et je reconnais le plus volontiers que le Seigneur a (dans cette épreuve) montré ses entrailles de père envers moi. J'avais reçu en moi-même la sentence de mort; j'avais aussi appris à me confier en Celui qui s'est levé d'entre les morts, et à n'avoir aucune confiance dans la chair. C'est une chose bénie de mourir chaque jour; car, qu'y a-t-il dans ce monde à considérer des meilleurs hommes, sous le rapport de la chair; tout est plus léger que la vanité elle-même. Je trouve seulement cela bon, d'aimer le Seigneur, et son pauvre et méprisé peuple; de travailler pour lui, et d'être prêt à souffrir avec lui; et celui qui est trouvé digne de cela a obtenu grande faveur du Seigneur; et celui qui est ainsi établi (étant conforme au Christ, avec un corps sain aussi bien que l'esprit), participera à la gloire d'une résurrection qui ne laissera rien dans le néant."

"Monsieur,—Je dois reconnaître avec remerciements votre faveur dans votre dernière lettre. Je vois que je ne suis pas oublié; et vraiment, dans votre souvenir est pour moi une très-grande satisfaction; car je peux dire dans la simplicité de mon cœur que j'ai donné à votre amitié une valeur haute et réelle, et quand j'oublierais cette amitié, je cesserais d'être un homme honnête et reconnaissant. Je demande humblement que mes compliments soient présentés à votre dame, à qui je souhaite tout le bonheur et le contentement dans la vérité. Monsieur, mes prières sont pour vous, comme il convient"

"Au plus humble serviteur

"de votre Excellence.

"OLIVER CROMWELL."

"Monsieur,—M. Rushworth vous écrira au sujet des logements militaires et de la lettre qui vous a été envoyée dernièrement: conséquemment je m'abstiens."

"7 mars 1647.

"A Son Excellence Sir Thomas Fairfax, général des armées du Parlement, sont adressées les présentes."

[De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.]

Né en 1663; mort en 1701. Deuxième fils de Charles I^{er}. Il fut d'abord connu sous le nom de duc d'York, et fut appelé, malgré une longue et vive opposition, à succéder à Charles II, son frère aîné (1685).

Il était catholique, et quoiqu'il eût juré en montant sur le trône de ne rien entreprendre contre la religion de l'Etat, il fut accusé de partialité pour le catholicisme, ce qui excita un mécontentement universel. Plusieurs conspirations éclatèrent contre lui; il vainquit et mit à mort le duc de Monmouth et le comte d'Argyle, qui s'étaient mis à la tête des rebelles (1685); mais quelques années après, il fut détrôné par son gendre, Guillaume, prince d'Orange et Stadhouder de Hollande, que les mécontents avaient appelé en Angleterre (1688). Battu sur terre à la Boyne en Irlande, et sur mer à La Hogue, il fut, malgré les secours de Louis XIV, forcé de quitter l'Angleterre; sa famille tenta depuis vainement de remonter sur le trône.

Jacques vint se fixer à Saint-Germain, près de Paris; il y tint une petite cour et y mourut en 1701.

La lettre que nous donnons fut écrite par James à sa fille naturelle, lady Waldegrave, annonçant l'arrivée de son frère James Fitzjames, duc de Berwick, et à rapport à la réception de lettres de son frère Henry, surnommé le Grand Prieur.

(Traduction.)

"Windsor, 24 sept. 1687.

"J'ai reçu votre lettre du 20, et depuis que j'ai été ici, j'ai eu une lettre de votre frère Barwick, de Raab; depuis que j'ai eu de ses nouvelles, il était arrivé à Vienne, de sorte que maintenant j'espère qu'il est en route pour revenir en Angleterre. J'ai eu des lettres aussi de votre frère Harry, de Lisbonne. Vous avez bien fait de rester aux 'Bains' pour la raison que vous m'avez donnée, quoique j'aurais été heureux de vous voir plus tôt."

"A Lady Waldegrave."

"J. R."

[From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum.]

Dans notre sixième numéro nous avons donné une lettre et une notice de ce monarque, et dans notre numéro 23 sa signature.

readers with a letter which he addressed to General Conway respecting the pardon (which he grants) of a criminal condemned to death.

(Transcript)

"Lt. Gen. Conway is too well acquainted with my sentiments to doubt my desire at all times of saving the lives of my subjects even when they don't perhaps much deserve it; but my Duty prevents me I hope from yielding to my feelings when they would carry me too far. Tho' I own I think the Judge's Report far from favorable, yet as the General's great humanity has made him afresh recommend the unhappy criminal to my mercy; I do consent to it on condition of transportation for life.

"Richard Lodge,
20 m. past one P.M."

From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum.

WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

(See page 202.)

Born 1708; died 1778. One of the greatest statesmen of England. He was elected a Member of Parliament in 1735, and at once took a place among orators and politicians of the first rank. He was appointed by George II. Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, then a Privy Councillor and Paymaster-General; but he resigned all his appointments in 1755 that he might freely oppose acts of which he disapproved, returned for a short time to office in 1756 as a Secretary of State, and was a few months afterwards placed at the head of the Coalition Ministry. He reorganized the finances, ensured by wise measures the success of the English arms against France, in Germany and in America, and re-established public prosperity; but on the accession of George III. he lost his influence, and having failed to obtain the adoption of the energetic measures proposed by him against Spain, he retired from the Cabinet in 1761. He was recalled in 1766, and received at the same time the title of Earl of Chatham; but, owing to his infirmities, he was unable to take a very active part in the Administration, and quitted it finally in 1768. In his retirement he continued to take the most lively interest in the affairs of his country, and in the House of Lords vigorously opposed all measures which appeared to him contrary to justice or the national honour. In 1778, when near death, he caused himself to be carried to the House of Peers, that he might protest against the proposal to recognize the independence of the American colonists; but, after a single speech, his powers failed him, and he was obliged to be taken home; a few days afterwards he expired.

(Transcript)

"Whitehall, March 31st. 1757.
"Sir, The favour of your letter from Dresden of y^e 13th inst. is every way too interesting to remain one moment unacknowledged.
"The infinite condescension and gracious goodness of His Prussian Majesty towards me, I feel as I ought, and express myself accordingly; but very inadequately the most grateful sentiments of veneration and zeal for a Prince, who stands the unshaken bulwark of Europe against the most powerful and malignant Confederacy that ever yet has threatened the independence of mankind. I need not add that I should be most unworthy of the honour of serving the best of sovereigns if any zeal for the prosperity and glory of so firm and magnanimous an ally did not endeavor to keep some pace with the sentiments of His Majesty's own Royal Breast. I will trust to your friendship to employ the proper share of most expressions of esteem and respect for the King of Prussia's real sentiments of attachment and admiration.
"Dear Sir, your most obedient
"And most humble servant,
"W. Pitt."

De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.

EDMUND BURKE.

(See page 203.)

Born in Dublin, in 1730; died in 1797. A celebrated orator. He came early to London, where he practised as a barrister, and made himself known by several writings. In 1757 he published his 'Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful'; he then directed his attention to politics, contributed to the 'Annual Register', and became private Secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, First Lord of the Treasury (1765). He was elected a member of the House of Commons, and joined the

guature. Nous donnons présentement une de ses lettres adressée au général Conway, concernant le pardon (qu'il garantit) d'un criminel condamné à mort.

(Traduction)

"Le lieutenant-général Conway connaît trop bien mes sentiments pour douter de mon désir, en tout temps, de sauver la vie de mes sujets, même quand peut-être ils ne la méritent pas, mais mon devoir m'empêche, j'espère, de céder trop loin. Quoique je reconnaisse que je crois le rapport du juge loin d'être favorable, cependant, comme la grande humanité du général lui a fait recommencer de nouveau à me proposer la clémence qu'il sera transporté pour la vie.

"Richard Lodge,
"Une heure et demie de l'après-midi."

Né en 1708; mort en 1778. L'un des plus grands hommes d'état d'Angleterre. Il fut nommé membre du parlement en 1735, et se plaça dès son début au premier rang des orateurs et des hommes politiques. Il fut nommé par Georges II. vice-trésorier d'Irlande, puis conseiller privé et payeur-général des troupes; il se démit de tous ses emplois en 1755, afin de combattre librement des actes qu'il désapprouvait, reentra un instant au pouvoir en 1756 avec le titre de secrétaire d'état, et fut peu de mois après placé à la tête du ministère de coalition. Il réorganisa les finances, assura par de sages mesures les succès des armes anglaises contre la France, en Allemagne et en Amérique, et rétablit la prospérité publique; mais à l'avènement de Georges III. il perdit de son crédit, et n'ayant pu faire adopter les mesures énergiques qu'il avait proposées contre l'Espagne, il se retira du cabinet en 1761. Il fut rappelé en 1766, et reçut à la même époque le titre de comte de Chatham; mais, accablé d'infirmités, il ne pouvait déjà plus prendre une part très-active à l'administration; il la quitta définitivement en 1768. Dans sa retraite, il ne cessa de suivre avec le plus vif intérêt les affaires de sa patrie, et il combattit avec force à la tribune toutes les mesures qui lui paraissaient contraires à la justice ou à l'honneur national. En 1778 étant pris de mourir, il se fit transporter au parlement pour protester contre la proposition de reconnaître l'indépendance des Américains; mais, après un premier discours, les forces lui manquèrent, et il fallut l'emporter; il expira peu de jours après.

(Traduction)

"Whitehall, 31 mars 1757.
"Monsieur, La faveur de votre lettre de Dresde, du 13 courant, est de tout point trop intéressante pour rester un moment sans réponse.
"La condescendance infinie et la bonté gracieuse de Sa Majesté Prussienne envers moi me font sentir que je dois, et en conséquence, vous en exprimer, quoique très-imparfaitement, les sentiments les plus soumis de vénération et de zèle pour un prince qui se tient le boulevard de l'Europe contre la plus puissante et la plus malveillante confédération qui ait jamais menacé l'indépendance de tous les hommes. Je n'ai pas besoin d'ajouter que je serais le plus indigne de l'honneur de servir le meilleur des souverains, si mon zèle pour la prospérité et la gloire d'un allié si ferme et si magnanime ne m'excitait pas à être de pair avec les sentiments du propre cœur royal de Sa Majesté. Je me conforme à votre unité d'employer les termes les plus propres et les plus expressifs pour déposer aux pieds du roi de Prusse mes sentiments réels d'attachement et d'admiration.
"Cher Monsieur, votre plus obéissant
"Et plus humble serviteur,
"W. Pitt."

Né à Dublin en 1730, mort en 1797. Célèbre orateur. Vint de bonne heure à Londres, où il exerça la profession d'avocat et où il se fit connaître par divers écrits. Il publia en 1757 son *Essai sur le Beau et le Sublime*; puis il se dirigea vers la politique, travailla à l'*Annual Register*, et devint le secrétaire particulier et l'ami du marquis de Rockingham, premier lord de la trésorerie (1765). Nommé membre de la chambre des communes, il se rangea du parti de l'Opposition, malgré

Opposition, notwithstanding his personal relations with the Minister; he warmly supported the demands of British America, and with admirable eloquence attacked the Governor-General of India, Warren Hastings, who had abused his power. In 1782 Burke was called to office, but retained it only a few months. When the French Revolution broke out Burke declared himself against it; he delivered several eloquent speeches, and published many writings on the subject: the principal of these, entitled 'Reflections on the French Revolution' (1790), attracted great attention both in England and on the Continent, and was answered by Thomas Payne. Most of Burke's writings were translated into French as they appeared. He was one of the most eloquent orators of whom the English House of Commons can boast.

(Transcript)

"Dear Sir,—So far as I am acquainted with me debates, which is very imperfectly, I agree with you in opinion about their spirit and tendency.

"The people, as you say, ought to be made to know their danger in its full extent; not only its nearness, but its true nature.

"They ought not to be lulled into security.

"To debate the question of peace at all, in our circumstances, is not a good symptom; but to suffer it to be debated, as a thing within our choice, looks almost desperate. In one sense, to be sure, it is in our choice. We have it on the terms on which Holland, and the Austrian Netherlands, and the countries on the Lower Rhine enjoy it.

"I am but a poor judge of official arrangements; I hear of them late and irregularly, and so mixed with true and false reports, that I hardly know what to make of them. If the Duke of York be at the head of the army, as you say he is, I am not at all sorry for it, provided he has a good support and a good military council. I have a very high opinion of him, and his rank (still if properly supported) will need great use in keeping that great machine in order. As to experience, he has more than enough. The world has been undone by looking to experience, in a case to which no experience applies. He is as old a man, I believe, and has as much experience as Pichegru. We want energy, we want enterprise, much more than we want experience; for if that could have saved Europe, it was full of old officers. In a case like ours I have no opinion at all of old men. If nothing can be done by the young, nothing can be done at all. I verily believe there is not, in the Government of France, or in the command of its armies, a man of above five-and-thirty.

"I have the honour to be, with the most sincere respect,

"Yours ever,

"Feb. 12th. 1795. "EDM. BURKE.
"J. Wilmot, Esq."

De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Britannique.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(See pages 204-206.)

At page 36 of our first volume we gave a letter and memoir of this distinguished author; and, at page 153, a portion of his manuscript from 'Kenilworth.' We have now the good fortune to present our readers with a most characteristic letter addressed by this great "Wizard of the North" on the subject of "elves, ghosts, visions, etc." to Mr. Crofton Croker, in acknowledgement of his work on Irish superstitions.

(Traduction)

"Monsieur,—J'ai été obligé par la courtoisie qui vous a fait m'envoyer votre très-intéressant ouvrage sur les superstitions irlandaises, et je ne vous suis pas moins obligé pour le plaisir qu'il m'a donné, par l'intérêt des récits aussi bien que par la manière vive dont ils sont faits. Vous devez considérer ce que je vous dis, Monsieur, comme le sincère compliment d'un homme qui place le sujet des elfes, des fantômes, des visions, etc., presque aussi haut que Guillaume Churne, de Staffordshire,—

"(Qui chaque année renouvelle votre gaieté
Par des contes ensemble vieux et nouveaux.)

"La similarité extrême de vos fictions avec les nôtres, en Écosse, est frappante dans cette collection. Le Clunecann (qui est un sujet admirable pour une pantomime) n'est pas connu ici. Je suppose que la chair de Calédonie n'était pas assez succulente pour le tenter, ou pour tenter également ce singulier démon, appelé, par Heywood, l'esprit de Bulbry, qui diminue les profits d'un inquisiteur aubergiste en mangeant tout ce qu'il pillait de ses hôtes. La belle superstition du Banheec semble, dans une grande mesure, particulière à l'Irlande, quoique, dans quelques familles des hautes-terres, il y a un pareil spectre, particulièrement dans celle de Mac-Lean, de Lochbray. Mais je crois que je pourrais assortir tous vos autres récits avec quelque chose de similaire. Je crois, cependant, que le progrès de la philosophie n'a pas encore entièrement chassé la vieille femme de nos cœurs, comme dit Addison. Les sorcières sont toujours détestées raisonnablement, quoique, non-seulement nous ne les brûlons plus, mais même nous les remarquons à peine. Quant au taureau d'eau, ils vivent encore, ceux qui pourraient jurer l'avoir vu sortir d'un petit lac sur la limite de ma propriété, et ils sont à peine assez gros, je crois, pour avoir pu le tenir. Quelques traits de sa description semblent se rapporter à l'hippopotame, et ses détails sont toujours entretenus dans les hautes et dans les basses terres. Il serait singulier si l'on pouvait concevoir, dans une condition si insolite, quelque fantastique référence à ces os fossiles d'animaux qui sont si souvent trouvés dans les lacs.

"Mais laissons les histoires antédiluviennes pour les plus récentes nouvelles de la terre fantastique; je ne puis résister à la tentation de vous envoyer un exposé de la cour du roi Obéron, qui a été vérifiée, devant moi, comme magistrat, avec toute la solennité d'une cour de justice dans cette dernière quinzaine. Un jeune berger, un garçon d'environ dix-huit ans, bien élevé et assez

ses liaisons personnelles avec le ministre Rockingham, se montra très-favorable aux réclamations de l'Amérique anglaise, et attaqua avec une éloquence admirable le gouverneur des Indes Orientales, Hastings, qui avait abusé de son pouvoir. Il fut un instant appelé au pouvoir en 1782, mais il n'y resta que peu de mois. Lorsqu'éclata la Révolution française, Burke s'en déclara l'adversaire; il prononça à cette occasion plusieurs discours et publia un assez grand nombre d'écrits; le principal, intitulé: *Réflexions sur la Révolution française* (1790), eut en Angleterre et sur le Continent un immense succès, et fut réfuté par Thomas Payne. La plupart des écrits de Burke ont été traduits en français dès leur apparition. Burke est un des orateurs les plus véhéments et les plus pathétiques dont se glorifie la tribune anglaise.

(Traduction)

"Cher Monsieur,—Aussi loin que va ma connaissance des débats, qui est très-imparfaite, j'ai la même opinion que vous au sujet de leur esprit et de leur tendance.

"Le peuple, comme vous dites, doit être informé du danger, tel qu'il existe, non-seulement en partie, mais dans sa nature réelle.

"Il ne faut pas être endormi en sécurité.

"Débattre la question de paix dans les circonstances actuelles, n'est pas du tout un symptôme favorable, mais souffrir qu'on la déboute, comme une chose dépendante de notre choix, semble presque désespéré. Dans un sens, il est certain qu'elle est à notre choix. Nous l'avons aux termes dont ont joui la Hollande, les Pays-Bas autrichiens et les provinces du Bas-Rhin.

"Je ne suis qu'un pauvre juge des arrangements officiels; je ne les connais que tard et irrégulièrement, et tellement entremêlés de vrais et faux rapports, que je suis à peine qu'en faire. Si le duc d'York est à la tête de l'armée, comme vous dites qu'il l'est, je n'en suis pas fâché du tout, pourvu qu'il soit bien supporté, et qu'il ait un bon conseil militaire. J'ai une très-haute opinion de lui, et son rang (toujours s'il est proprement supporté) sera très-utile pour tenir cette grande machine en ordre. Quant à l'expérience, il en a plus qu'assez. Le monde a été bouleversé en regardant trop à l'expérience, dans un cas où elle ne sert à rien. C'est aussi sage, je crois, et à autant d'expérience que Pichegru. Nous avons besoin d'énergie, nous avons besoin d'entreprise, beaucoup plus que nous avons besoin d'expérience; car, si l'expérience avait pu sauver l'Europe, elle eût été pleine d'anciens officiers. Dans un cas comme le nôtre, je n'ai pas d'opinion du tout sur les autres hommes. Si rien ne peut être fait par les jeunes gens, rien du tout ne peut être fait. Je crois positivement qu'il n'y a pas, dans le gouvernement de France, ou dans le commandement de ses armées, un homme au-dessus de trente-cinq ans.

"J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec le plus sincère respect,

"Toujours le vôtre,

"12 février 1795. "EDM. BURKE.
"J. Wilmot, Esq."

"La similarité extrême de vos fictions avec les nôtres, en Écosse, est frappante dans cette collection. Le Clunecann (qui est un sujet admirable pour une pantomime) n'est pas connu ici. Je suppose que la chair de Calédonie n'était pas assez succulente pour le tenter, ou pour tenter également ce singulier démon, appelé, par Heywood, l'esprit de Bulbry, qui diminue les profits d'un inquisiteur aubergiste en mangeant tout ce qu'il pillait de ses hôtes. La belle superstition du Banheec semble, dans une grande mesure, particulière à l'Irlande, quoique, dans quelques familles des hautes-terres, il y a un pareil spectre, particulièrement dans celle de Mac-Lean, de Lochbray. Mais je crois que je pourrais assortir tous vos autres récits avec quelque chose de similaire. Je crois, cependant, que le progrès de la philosophie n'a pas encore entièrement chassé la vieille femme de nos cœurs, comme dit Addison. Les sorcières sont toujours détestées raisonnablement, quoique, non-seulement nous ne les brûlons plus, mais même nous les remarquons à peine. Quant au taureau d'eau, ils vivent encore, ceux qui pourraient jurer l'avoir vu sortir d'un petit lac sur la limite de ma propriété, et ils sont à peine assez gros, je crois, pour avoir pu le tenir. Quelques traits de sa description semblent se rapporter à l'hippopotame, et ses détails sont toujours entretenus dans les hautes et dans les basses terres. Il serait singulier si l'on pouvait concevoir, dans une condition si insolite, quelque fantastique référence à ces os fossiles d'animaux qui sont si souvent trouvés dans les lacs.

"Mais laissons les histoires antédiluviennes pour les plus récentes nouvelles de la terre fantastique; je ne puis résister à la tentation de vous envoyer un exposé de la cour du roi Obéron, qui a été vérifiée, devant moi, comme magistrat, avec toute la solennité d'une cour de justice dans cette dernière quinzaine. Un jeune berger, un garçon d'environ dix-huit ans, bien élevé et assez

capable, et que je peux parfaitement nommer: Alexandre Laidlaw, au service d'Ebeneszer Beattie, un fermier des plus respectables, à Oakwood, dans le domaine de mon parent, Hugh Scott, de Henchie, fit le serment et dit: Qu'allant surveiller quelques moutons que son maître lui avait dit de parquer dans un champ de raves, et passant à l'aube près d'un taillis adjacent à la rivière d'Elbreckie, il fut surpris à la vue de quatre ou cinq petits personnages d'à peu près deux pieds de hauteur, qui étaient assis sous les arbres, et apparemment engagés dans une profonde conversation. A cette apparition singulière, il s'arrêta jusqu'à ce qu'il eût raffermi son noble courage par une prière et par quelques souvenirs du sermon du dimanche précédent; il s'avança ensuite de la petite société. Mais observant qu'au lieu de disparaître, ils semblaient devenir encore plus magnifiquement distincts qu'avant, et ne doutant pas le moins du monde, d'après leurs draperies étranges et leurs parures splendides, qu'ils étaient les ornements choisis de la cour des fées, il leur tourna honnêtement le dos, et alla donner l'éveil, comme si les méridionaux avaient fait une incursion. D'autres vinrent à son aide, et le cortège féerique attendit leur arrivée dans une dignité calme et silencieuse. Je voudrais pouvoir m'arrêter ici, pour que le démon s'empare de toutes les explications; elles entravent la croyance, et détruisent le crédit des apparitions, ni ne permettent aux fantômes de paraître dans une forme respectable; elles ne permettent pas non plus qu'on croie aux pauvres âmes qui nous visitent à la lueur de la lune.

"Je dois, cependant, donner la même explication que d'autres hommes honorables ont donnée ailleurs. Vous savez, sans doute, que comme nos voisins, nous avons une école d'arts pour nos ouvriers, à Galashiels, une petite ville manufacturière dans cette vicinité, et de l'arbre de la science, ici comme ailleurs, produit sa récolte ordinaire de bien et de mal. Le jour précédent cette cour du roi Obéron, était un jour de foire à Selkirk, et parmi d'autres divertissements populaires, il y en avait un que, antérieurement, j'aurais appelé une exhibition de marionnettes, et son maître directeur des marionnettes. Il a, cependant, corrigé mon erreur en m'informant qu'il s'intitule 'Artiste du Wauxhall,' et qu'il montre des *fantocini*. Appelez-les comme vous voudrez, mais il semble que ces poupées ont donné un plaisir délicieux aux rustiques artisans de Galashiels. Il y a quelque temps, ils auraient été satisfaits de s'émerveiller et d'applaudir; mais dans nos jours modernes d'investigation, ils ne furent pas si aisément satisfaits, car ils envahirent le sanctuaire de Polichinelle, après qu'il avait été mis de côté pour la soirée, firent une saisie forcée de sa personne, et l'emportèrent, lui, son épouse, et le ciel sait quelles autres captures, dans les recoins de leurs plaids, pour être examinés à loisir. Ils firent littéralement tout cela (forçant une porte pour accomplir leur objet), dans le seul esprit de sciences, ou légèrement stimulés par l'esprit du whiskey dont nous avons été inondés, dans ces derniers temps, par nos hommes d'état, fatigués, je suppose, de notre assemblée que nous sommes supérieurs comme un peuple moral. La froide réflexion vint comme ils se retirèrent le long des bords de l'Elbreckie; ils découvrirent qu'ils ne pouvaient pas plus faire mouvoir Polichinelle que lord Plymouth pouvait le faire parler, et se rappelant, je crois, qu'il y avait une telle personne que le shérif dans le monde, ils abandonnèrent leurs prisonniers, dans l'espérance, comme ils le prétendirent, qu'ils seraient trouvés et rendus à leur réel propriétaire.

"Comme cette histoire, tant soit peu longue, contient les dernières nouvelles du pays de la fantaisie, j'épère que vous voudrez bien l'accepter, et je vous prie de me croire votre grandement obligé et reconnaissant serviteur,

"WALTER SCOTT.

"27 avril 1825.

"Abbotsford, Melrose."

[From the Collection of Thomas F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

MICHAEL ANGELO.

(See page 206.)

Born in Tuscany in 1474; died in 1564. A painter, sculptor, and architect of the highest order. He showed from his infancy an extraordinary disposition for the fine arts; was placed with Dominick and David Ghirlandajo, the most celebrated artists of the time, whom he quitted at the age of fifteen, being already superior to his masters. Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent, soon afterwards assigned him apartments in his palace, and treated him as his son. Death soon deprived him of his patron, but not until his reputation was established. Julius II. settled him at Rome, where he sculptured the mausoleum of that pontiff, a magnificent though incomplete monument, and painted in fresco the grand arched roof of the Sistine Chapel, a composition not less admirable than the former. He also enjoyed the favour of Popes Leo X., Paul III., and Julius III. He did not begin the study of architecture until nearly forty years of age, but quickly surpassed all his rivals by constructing the most beautiful work of modern architecture, the cupola of St. Peter's. He was employed upon it at the time of his death in 1564.

Né en Toscane en 1474; mort en 1564. Peintre, sculpteur et architecte du premier ordre. Il annonça dès l'enfance des dispositions extraordinaires pour les arts; fut placé chez Dominique et David Ghirlandajo, les artistes les plus célèbres de l'époque, et les quitta à l'âge de quinze ans, étant déjà supérieur à ses maîtres. Laurent de Médicis, dit le Magnifique, lui assigna peu de temps après un logement dans son palais et le traita comme son fils. La mort le priva bientôt de ce digne protecteur; mais déjà sa réputation était établie. Jules II fixa Michel-Ange à Rome; il y sculpta le mausolée de ce pontife, monument magnifique, quoique inachevé, et peignit à fresque la grande voûte de la chapelle Sixtine, composition non moins admirable que la première. Il jouit également de la faveur des papes Léon X, Paul III et Jules III. Il ne commença que vers quarante ans à s'adonner à l'architecture, et ne tarda pas à surpasser tous ses rivaux en construisant le plus bel ouvrage de l'architecture moderne, la coupole de Saint-Pierre. Il y travaillait encore lorsqu'il mourut en 1564.

(Transcript.)

"Ogni causa, che veggio, mi consiglia,
E prega, e forza, chi ti segua e ami,
Che quel che non è te non è al mio bene.
Ogni stupore ogni meraviglia
Dell' universo par ch'acchi [ch] a te [mi] chiami,
E nel pensiero mi ti dipinge e tiene.
[Odi] questo mentre n' avviene
Mirando le tue opre salde e ferme
Un venenoso verme
Me sempra e mi divora,
E tucto [tutto] il mondo ancora
Corroto da tuo' prossimi parenti
Odi nostri lamenti.
Amor, se tu se' Dio,
mio desio.
Che 'l primo [in] tendemmi.
Prestando l'arme agnosco orribilmente
La colpa è tua di tutto il danno nostro."

(Translation.)

"Everything that I behold counsels me,
And prays and forces me, that I follow and
love thee,
And that that which is not thine is not my
good.
Every wonder, every marvel
Of the universe seems to recall thee
And in my thoughts depicts and holds thee.
While this is so,
To me admiring thy firm and steadfast deeds,
A poisonous serpent
Seems to be there to devour me:
And all the world, still
Corrupted by thy nearest friends,
Hates our lamentations.
Love, if thou be a God," etc. etc.

[From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum.]

(Traduction.)

"Chaque chose que je vois me conseille,
Et me prie et me force [de reconnaître] que
je te suis et t'aime.
Et que ce qui n'est pas tien ne m'est pas bon.
Chaque prodige, chaque merveille
De l'univers semble te rappeler,
Et dans mes pensées te dépeint et te soutient.
Pendant qu'il en est ainsi,
Et que j'admire tes actions fermes et con-
stantes,
Un serpent vénénux
Semble être là pour me dévorer:
Et tout le monde, toujours
Corrompu par tes plus proches amis,
Hait nos plaintes.
Amour, si tu es un dieu," etc. etc.

BENVENUTO CELLINI.

(See page 206.)

Born at Florence in 1500; died in 1570. Became a goldsmith, designer, and sculptor, against the will of his father, who wished to make him a musician. Having quitted Florence in consequence of a quarrel, Cellini went to Rome, where Pope Clement VII., charmed with his talents, took him into his service in the double capacity of artist and musician. As he had also studied military engineering, he was able to assist in the defence of Rome when it was besieged by the Duke of Bourbon. After several years of a life full of adventures more resembling romance than reality, and having visited Mantua, Florence, Naples, and several other cities, Cellini, attracted by the munificent offers of Francis I., determined to go to France; but having fallen ill, he sighed for his native country, and soon returned to it. He went back, however, to Paris with the Cardinal of Ferrara, and the king received him very graciously. His second sojourn in Paris was rendered unhappy by his quarrel with the beautiful Duchess d'Etampes, who, disliking Cellini, encouraged his rival Primaticcio. This quarrel determined him to apply to Francis I. for permission to return to Italy, which he did not again quit.

The works of Cellini may be divided into two classes: the first, for which he is most celebrated, comprising his smaller works in metal, of which unfortunately a great number have been destroyed, by a tasteless cupidity, for the value of the precious metals of which they were composed; the second, comprising his sculptures, among which his 'Perseus' and 'Head of Medusa' hold a high place.

His life, written by himself, is, perhaps, notwithstanding the *amour-propre* which it displays, the most curious and interesting biography ever written.

(Translation.)

"My most excellent and divine teacher,
Michael Angelo

"How great pleasure I felt in former days when I came to bring you back to your country,—a thing which all this city greatly desires, and still more our most noble Duke, who so much admires your great virtues, and who is the kindest and most courteous gentleman that your country ever formed and produced, now to finish these happy years in your native land with so much peace and honour. If I have then experienced any coldness from my said lord, who seemed to receive me with displeasure, I certainly knew that this has not been the reason of His Excellency nor my pretext, and that this is the truth, I assure you that no man was ever more beloved in his own country than I am, and likewise in this most glorious Court; and this displeasure which has fallen upon me without cause, is plainly the working of some evil star, against which I see no other remedy than to trust entirely to the true and immortal God, whom I pray yet to restore you here in happiness at some time.

"Ever at your commands

"BENVENUTO CELLINI.

"Florence, 14 March, 1559
"To the most excellent Michael Angelo Buonarroti, Rome."

[From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum]

(Traduction.)

"Mon plus excellent et divin maître, M.
Michel-Ange.

"Quel grand plaisir j'ai éprouvé, il y a quel-
ques temps, quand je suis venu pour vous ra-
mener dans votre patrie—une chose que toute
cette ville désire vivement, et encore plus notre
plus noble duc, qui admire tant vos grandes
vertus, et qui est le gentilhomme le plus aimable
et le plus courtois que votre pays ait jamais
produit, maintenant pour passer ces heureuses
années dans votre contrée native, avec tant de
paix et d'honneurs. Si j'ai jamais éprouvé
quelque froideur de mon dit seigneur, qui
sembla me recevoir avec déplaisir, je suis sûr
que ce n'a été ni la raison de Son Excellence
ni mon prétexte; et ceci est la vérité, je vous
assure qu'aucun homme n'a jamais été plus
aimé dans son pays que je le suis ici et dans cette
cour glorieuse. Le déplaisir qui m'est arrivé
sans cause, est simplement l'œuvre de quelque
mauvaise étoile, contre laquelle je ne vois pas
d'autre remède que de me confier entièrement
au Dieu vrai et immortel, que je prie, en outre,
de vous ramener ici heureux, dans un temps
prochain.

"Toujours à vos ordres,

"BENVENUTO CELLINI.

"Florence, 14 mars 1559.
"Au plus excellent M. Michel-Ange Buonar-
roti, à Rome."

RENÉ DESCARTES.

(See page 207.)

Born at Lahaye, in Touraine, in 1596; died in 1650. A celebrated French philosopher. Was educated at La Flèche by the Jesuits. He first adopted the profession of arms, served as a volunteer under Maurice of Nassau (1617), and under the Duke of Bavaria (1619), but quitted military life after a few years. He then commenced travelling; passed through Germany, Holland, and Italy, and went several times to Paris, where he allied himself with the *savants*, especially with Mersenne, Mydorge, Sorbière, and Clerselier. After having remained several years undecided on the choice of a profession, he resolved to give himself up entirely to meditation. In order better to succeed in this, he quitted France, where he would have found too many distractions, and retired to Holland (1629), where he lived in seclusion, sometimes at Amsterdam, Deventer, the Hague, or Leyden, sometimes in the delicious solitude of Eyndegeest or Egmont. In this seclusion he produced those numerous remarkable works on philosophy and the sciences which have made his name so famous. He had many invita-

Né à Lahaye, en Touraine, en 1596; mort en 1650. Célèbre philosophe français. Étudia à La Flèche sous les Jésuites. Il se destina d'abord à la carrière des armes, servit comme volontaire sous Maurice de Nassau (1617), et sous le duc de Bavière (1619), mais il quitta le service au bout de peu d'années. Il se mit alors à voyager; parcourut l'Allemagne, la Hollande, l'Italie et vint à plusieurs reprises à Paris, où il se lia avec les savants, particulièrement avec Mersenne, Mydorge, Sorbière, Clerselier, et après être resté plusieurs années indécis sur le choix d'un état, il résolut de se livrer tout entier à la méditation. Pour y mieux réussir, il quitta la France, où il eût trouvé trop de distraction, et se retira en Hollande (1629), où il vécut dans la retraite, habitant tantôt Amsterdam, Deventer, La Haye ou Leyde, tantôt les délicieuses solitudes d'Eyndegeest ou d'Egmont. Dans cette retraite, il produisit ces nombreux ouvrages remarquables de philosophie et de sciences qui ont fait son nom si fameux. Il eut plusieurs invitations de différents souverains pour visiter leurs cours, et à

bability perished in the winter of 1850-51. This intelligence, however, required confirmation, and Lady Franklin, who deserves all praise for the intelligent persistence of her efforts, resolved to have the mystery cleared up as to whether her gallant husband had really met the fate which it was generally believed he had done. Accordingly, a last expedition was fitted out, and the melancholy news was, in 1859, at length confirmed by the return of Captain McClintock, in the yacht 'Fox,' after a persevering search for the lost adventurers. This officer brought with him indisputable proofs of the death of Sir John and the loss of his crew. Several articles belonging to the unfortunate explorers were found at Ross Cairn and Point Victory. At the latter place a record was discovered, wherein it was stated that Sir John had died on the 11th June, 1847.

(Traduction.)

"Le packet nous arriva d'une manière si inattendue que j'ai été en grand mouvement pour réunir les dépêches et pour nous préparer pour la mer, et je suis fâché que ces devoirs m'aient empêché de vous aller voir, ainsi que M^{re} Davy, avant mon départ. J'espère que M^{re} Davy va beaucoup mieux et je vous prie d'accepter mes vives amitiés.

"Rainbow, 24 janvier."

"Tout à vous fidèlement,

"JOHN FRANKLIN

[From the Collection of Richard J. Greene, Esq.]

SIR WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY.

(See page 209.)

Born 1790; died 1855. A celebrated English navigator. Entered the Royal Navy, and as a midshipman, distinguished himself on board the 'Ville de Paris,' which, from 1803 to 1806, was employed in blockading the port of Brest. He then served on board the 'Tribune,' and took part in the engagement of the 'Vanguard' with the Danish Fleet in 1809. In the midst of the war, he cultivated the mathematical sciences, astronomy, and navigation, and prepared or corrected marine charts. In order to protect the whaling ships, he penetrated in 1811 as far as the seventy-sixth degree of north latitude; from this first voyage to the Arctic regions he began to establish rules for finding the elevation of the pole by observations of the fixed stars. From 1813 to 1817, as Lieutenant of 'La Hogue,' he cruised in American waters, and was instrumental in the taking of three pirates.

On his return to England, he was appointed to accompany Sir John Ross, on board the 'Alexander' (1818). From that time, he devoted himself exclusively to the interests of science, and accomplished in the space of ten years, four expeditions to the polar seas, the results of which were very remarkable. In 1819, he passed the 109th degree of west longitude, a bold step for which he was rewarded with a prize of £1000 by the English Government. His second voyage (1821-1823), was made with the ships 'Hecla' and 'Fury'; it resulted in the discovery of Melville Peninsula, between Hudson's Bay and Prince Regent's Inlet. The third (1825) lasted only a year, and was employed in traversing the space between Icy Cape and the Mackenzie river. During the overland expedition, which was the last (1826), he advanced far beyond the arctic lakes and reached the eighty-fourth degree of north latitude.

He was created a Knight in 1829 for his services to the country, and received from the Admiralty the appointment of Hydrographer Royal (1823-1829) and afterwards that of Comptroller of Steam Machinery for the Royal Navy. He was raised, in 1852, to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White, and in the following year was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, which office he retained until his death.

(Traduction.)

"Amirauté, 26 novembre 1840.

"Mon cher Croker,—Pouvez-vous me donner quelque idée s'il y aura quelque promotion, à l'occasion de la naissance de la Princesse Royale?"

"J'ai besoin de pousser —"

"Le vôtre, très-sincèrement,
"W.-E. PARRY."

ISAMBARD KINGDOM BRUNEL.

(See page 209.)

Born 1806; died 1859. A celebrated English civil engineer. He was educated at the College of Caen, and after his return to England, in 1826, was employed in the construction of the Thames Tunnel. The

brave navigateur et ses héroïques compagnons avaient, selon toute probabilité, péri pendant l'hiver de 1850-51. Cette nouvelle, cependant, demandait confirmation, et lady Franklin, qui mérite toute louange pour la persistance intelligente de ses efforts, résolut d'éclaircir le mystère qui couvrait le sort de son mari, et d'être assurée s'il avait réellement eu le sort que l'on croyait généralement. En conséquence, une dernière expédition fut préparée et le résultat mélancolique fut, en 1859, à la fin confirmé par le retour du capitaine Léopold Mac-Clintock, dans le yacht le *Fox*, après une recherche persévérante des explorateurs perdus. Cet officier apporta avec lui des preuves indisputables de la mort de sir John, et de la perte de ses équipages. Plusieurs articles appartenant aux infortunés marins furent trouvés à Ross-Cairn et à Point-Victory. A cette dernière place, un rapport fut découvert dans lequel il était constaté que sir John était mort le 11 juin 1847.

bursting in of the water placed him in great danger, especially in 1828, when, surprised at six hundred feet from the entrance, he was carried away by the current, but fortunately was landed by it in safety on the bank. In 1833 he was appointed engineer to the Great Western Railway, and constructed all the great works on that line and its branches. He was also consulted on the construction of the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges.

Mr. Brunel also applied himself to the construction of ships and steam-engines; it was he who launched the 'Great Western,' the first steamship built to cross the Atlantic, and who constructed the 'Leviathan,' afterwards named the 'Great Eastern,' that monster of the deep, the mere launching of which required, during several weeks, the application of all the forces of modern industry (1857-58). During the late war with Russia, he was employed to build the hospital of Renkioi, on the Dardanelles, intended to hold three thousand invalids.

He was a member of the Royal Society, the Institute of Civil Engineers, the Society of Arts, and of the Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies. He received from Louis Philippe the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

(Traduction.)

"Torquay.

"Mon cher Monsieur,—Veuillez me faire savoir par un message spécial (qui devra m'arriver à six heures, s'il y a quelque chose qui vaille ma traversée à la haute marée du matin), sinon à sept ou huit heures, pour voir si la tempête de ce soir nous affecte en quelque chose.

"Le vôtre, sincèrement,

"I.-K. BRUNEL."

[From the Collection of Richard J. Greene, Esq.]

MISS ISABELLA GLYN.

(See page 210.)

Born in Edinburgh in 1823. An actress of great and versatile talent. On the occasion of a visit to England, chance threw her among a company of amateurs who were engaged in getting up a performance for the St. James's Theatre, and she was induced to take the leading female part. During a subsequent residence in Paris, she commenced, under M. Michelot, of the Conservatoire, her education for the French stage, but the failing health of a near relative obliging her to return home in 1846, she devoted herself wholly to the English drama. Miss Glyn was aided from time to time in her study of Shakespeare by Mr. Charles Kemble, who interested himself most warmly in her subsequent career. On the 8th of November, 1847, Mr. Kemble's influence secured for his pupil a hearing at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. Her success obtained for her an engagement at the Olympic, where she appeared as *Lady Macbeth*. On the retirement of Mrs. Warner from Sadler's Wells Theatre, Miss Glyn was invited to fill the vacancy, and opened her series of performances in September, 1848, as *Voluntaria*, in 'Coriolanus.' This favourable impression made by her in this character, was confirmed by her representation of *Hermione*, *Belvidera*, and *Queen Catherine*. Her performance of the last-mentioned part presented certain fine characteristics of the Kemble school, in which she had partially graduated. In the trial scene her attitudes were full of dignity, and the speech was delivered with the utmost pathos. Harlow's celebrated portrait of Mrs. Siddons was visibly represented. At the close of the play she imparted an almost supernatural beauty to the poet's conception of the character. After her brief and visionary slumber, nothing could be finer than her mode of apostrophizing the retiring spirits. Had this performance taken place at either of the large metropolitan theatres in the high and palmy days of the drama, it would at once have established Miss Glyn's reputation as the leading star of the day. As it was, no doubt now existed among competent judges that a great actress had been brought upon the stage. During the seasons 1849 to 1852 she played many new characters with increasing fleet, among which may be specially mentioned *Margaret of Anjou*, *Portia*, *Isabella*, in Southern's tragedy, of that name; *Bianca*, in 'Fazio'; and *Marina*, in the 'Duchess of Malfi.' After closing her engagement at Sadler's Wells, Miss Glyn turned her attention to dramatic readings of Shakespeare, which she gave with marked success in Edinburgh, Glasgow, the metropolis, and some other

plus d'un danger, notamment en 1828, où, surpris à six cents pieds de l'ouverture, il fut entraîné par le courant et jeté sain et sauf sur la berge. Nommé, en 1833, ingénieur du chemin de fer du Great-Western, il dirigea tous les travaux d'art élevés sur cette ligne et ses embranchements. Il a aussi prit part à l'établissement si difficile des ponts tubulaires de Conway et de Britannia, pour lesquels on a eu recours aux talents réunis des principaux ingénieurs.

M. Brunel s'est également appliqué à la construction des bâtiments et des machines à vapeur; c'est lui qui lança le *Great-Western*, le premier grand steamer qui ait traversé l'Atlantique, et qui construisit le *Leviathan*, nommé plus tard *Great-Eastern*, ce monstre des mers, dont le lancement seul exigea, pendant tant de semaines, le déploiement de toutes les forces de l'industrie moderne (1857-1858). Durant la dernière guerre avec la Russie il fut chargé d'élever l'hôpital de Renkioi, situé sur le détroit des Dardanelles, et destiné à contenir trois mille malades.

Membre de la Société royale de Londres depuis 1830, il fit aussi partie de l'Institut des ingénieurs civils, de la Société des arts, des Sociétés d'astronomie, de géologie et de géographie. Il a reçu de Louis-Philippe la croix de la Légion d'honneur.

(Traduction.)

"Torquay.

"Mon cher Monsieur,—Veuillez me faire savoir par un message spécial (qui devra m'arriver à six heures, s'il y a quelque chose qui vaille ma traversée à la haute marée du matin), sinon à sept ou huit heures, pour voir si la tempête de ce soir nous affecte en quelque chose.

"Le vôtre, sincèrement,

"I.-K. BRUNEL."

MISS ISABELLA GLYN.

(See page 210.)

Née à Edimbourg, en 1823. Une actrice d'un grand talent versatile. Ayant eu l'occasion de visiter l'Angleterre, le hasard la fit se trouver parmi une troupe d'amateurs, qui s'occupaient de monter une représentation au théâtre de Saint-James, et on la décida à prendre le principal rôle féminin. Durant un séjour ultérieur à Paris, elle commença, sous M. Michelot, du Conservatoire, son éducation pour le théâtre français, mais la mauvaise santé d'un proche parent l'obligea à retourner en Ecosse, en 1846; elle se donna alors entièrement au drame anglais. M^{lle} Glyn a été aidée de temps en temps dans son étude de Shakespeare par M. Charles Kemble, qui s'intéressa très-chaudement à sa carrière ultérieure. Le 8 novembre 1847 l'influence de M. Kemble assura à son élève une audition au Théâtre Royal de Manchester. Son succès lui obtint un engagement à l'Olympic, où elle parut dans *Lady Macbeth*. A la retraite de mistress Warner du Théâtre de Sadler's Wells, M^{lle} Glyn fut invitée à remplir la place vacante, et commença sa série de représentations, en septembre 1848, par *Voluntaria*, dans *Coriolan*. L'impression favorable qu'elle produisit dans ce rôle fut confirmée par son succès dans ceux d'*Hermione*, *Belvidera* et de la reine Catherine. Son jeu du dernier rôle présenta certaines belles particularités de l'école de Kemble, dans laquelle elle avait, pour ainsi dire, pris tous ses grades. Dans la scène du jugement, son attitude était pleine de dignité, et son élocution était remplie d'une profonde émotion. Le célèbre portrait de M^{me} Siddons, par Harlow, fut visiblement reproduit. A la fin de la pièce, elle donna une beauté presque surnaturelle à la création du poète. Après son léger sommeil, rempli de visions, rien ne peut être plus beau que sa manière d'apostropher les esprits qui disparaissent. Si cette représentation avait eu lieu à l'un des grands théâtres de la capitale, dans les grands et beaux jours du drame, elle aurait tout d'abord établi la réputation de miss Glyn, comme la principale étoile du moment. Cependant, telle qu'elle fut, aucun doute exista parmi les juges compétents, qu'une nouvelle grande actrice avait fait son apparition. Pendant les années de 1849 à 1852, elle joua un grand nombre de nouveaux rôles, avec un effet s'accroissant de jour en jour; parmi eux nous mentionnerons spécialement *Marguerite d'Anjou*, *Portia*, *Isabella*, dans la tragédie de ce nom par Southern; *Bianca*, dans *Fazio*; et *Marina*, dans la *Duchesse de Malfi*. A la fin de son engagement à Sadler's Wells, miss Glyn tourna son attention vers des lectures dramatiques de

places. She soon, however, accepted an engagement at Drury Lane, during the early part of Mr. Bunn's management, and here Miss Glyn attained perhaps her greatest triumphs, playing to crowded houses most of her leading characters. Miss Glyn's physical organization peculiarly adapts her for the majestic characters of tragedy, and, combined as it is with great intellectual energy, it has elevated her to a very high position in this branch of the dramatic art.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher ami,—Pour sûr, j'aurai beaucoup de plaisir à vous conduire au théâtre, vous et votre épouse, un des soirs suivants, le 25, 26 ou 27. Dites-moi, par retour du courrier, quelle soirée vous préférez; et, quand vous viendrez, ce qui me plaira beaucoup, si, tous deux, vous voudrez bien dîner ici, à cinq heures.

"Croyez-moi tous les deux

"Votre amie la plus sincère,

"ISABELLA GLYN."

(From the Collection of the Editor.)

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

(See page 210.)

Born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1812. A celebrated American actress. The eldest of five children, left fatherless at an early age, it became desirable that she should cultivate to the utmost the talent for music she had inherited from her mother, whose limited means did not allow her to obtain the best instruction for her daughter; Miss Cushman's progress was however considerable, and she had already gained some local reputation, when the visit of Mrs. Wood, formerly Miss Paton, to Boston, introduced her to the notice of this lady at a public concert, in which they both took part. With the generosity which generally characterizes true excellence, the established favourite did her utmost to encourage the budding vocalist, pronouncing her voice to be the finest contralto she had ever heard, and warmly recommended her to turn her attention to dramatic music and the stage. Notwithstanding the opposition of her family, Charlotte was inflexible in her resolution to adopt the course pointed out to her. She made her appearance as the *Countess*, in Mozart's *Nozze di Figaro*, with marked success, and a brilliant course seemed opening before her, when the sudden change of climate from Boston to New Orleans, together with excessive practice and an endeavour to extend her voice from a pure contralto to an available soprano, destroyed it altogether for vocal purposes. After this painful disappointment Miss Cushman determined upon adopting the stage as a profession, and, remaining at New Orleans, she first appeared with complete success in the ambitious character of *Lady Macbeth*. She afterwards played at New York, and ultimately in 1845 came to England, where she first appeared at the Princess's, and subsequently at the Haymarket, as well as at all the leading provincial towns. She was joined in this country by her sister Susan, who frequently played *Juliet* to the *Romeo* of her sister Charlotte.

The letter we give was written by Miss Cushman to M. John Brougham, of the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

(Traduction.)

"Fremont-House, Boston, 3 novembre 1851

"Cher Monsieur Brougham,—Dans le cas où vous préféreriez que je joue dans six représentations au lieu de trois, dans la semaine du 24, je crains que je ne sois pas capable de jouer Hamlet, et, en conséquence, je vous prie de temps pour vous en informer. Si je ne joue pas Hamlet, je jouerai six fois au lieu de trois.

"J'ai l'idée de prendre *La Femme du Banquier* de M^{me} de Muguette, et, dans ces cas, je pourrais l'apposer durant cette semaine. Avec Jordan Lyne, M^{me} Brougham (si elle veut jouer la Femme du Banquier et vous-même, j'aurais que nous pourrions très-bien marcher, et vous savez que la nouveauté est l'ordre du jour.

"Quel que soit votre opinion, j'essayerai tout ce que possible. Mon engagement à Buffalo et à Albany a un grand succès. Ces villes sont maintenant plus avantageuses que les grandes villes.

"Croyez-moi très sincère,

"C. S. CUSHMAN.

MISS MARIE WILTON.

(See page 210.)

First clever and popular actress made her début at the Norwich Theatre at the early age of six years, and by her graceful delivery of Collins's celebrated *Ode to the Passions*, secured at once the approbation of the public and the eulogy of the press. Subsequently she won golden opinions by her impersonation of juvenile characters at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, and other provincial towns. At length she accepted an engagement at the Lyceum under Mr. Charles Dillon's management and made a very successful appearance in the character of *Perdita*.

Shakespeare, qu'elle donna avec un succès marqué à Edimbourg, à Glasgow, à Londres et plusieurs autres villes. Elle accepta bientôt, cependant, un engagement à Drury-Lane, au commencement de la direction de M. Bunn, et là miss Glyn eut peut-être ses plus brillants triomphes, jouant devant une salle toujours pleine ses plus beaux rôles. L'organisation de miss Glyn l'adaptait singulièrement à la majesté de la tragédie, et combinée comme elle est avec une grande énergie, elle l'a élevée à une très-haute position dans l'art dramatique.

From the Lyceum she went to the Haymarket, making her bow there as *Master Cupid* in Talfourd's burlesque of *Atalanta*. She next played at the Adelphi, where she added fresh laurels to her well-earned wreath. Her present scene of action is the Strand Theatre, where for several years past she has been a prime favourite.

(Traduction.)

"Merci pour vos aimables souhaits, et compliments de la saison.

"En grande hâte.

"Croyez-moi votre plus sincère,

"MARIE WILTON."

(From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq.)

ANGELICA CATALANI.

(See page 211.)

Born at Sinigaglia, near Rome, in 1783; died at Paris, of cholera, in 1849. Perhaps the most celebrated vocalist that ever lived. When only a child her fine voice attracted attention, and she was placed in the convent of St. Lucia, at Gubbio, for instruction. While there, her singing in the choir so delighted the people that they could not repress a burst of applause, which could only be avoided by disallowing her taking part in the services. When only fifteen she appeared at Venice with marked success; she afterwards went to Portugal, Madrid, Paris, and ultimately made her first appearance in London in 1806, in the opera of *Semiramide*, creating a sensation altogether unexampled amongst opera-goers in England. In the following season she is said to have realized £10,000 by her performances. She was made directress of the Théâtre Italien, Paris, by Louis XVIII., during the first restoration, with a subsidy of 150,000 francs; and again after the fall of Napoleon. She subsequently visited Germany and Russia, and returned to London in 1821, where her popularity continued until 1827, when she retired to an estate she had purchased near Florence.

(From the Collection of Hermann Knudt, Esq.)

SIGNOR DE BEGNIS.

(See page 211.)

Born at Lugo, in the Papal States, in 1793; died at New York, during the prevalence of cholera, in 1849. A celebrated Italian buffo singer. Commenced his studies at seven years of age under a monk named P. Buongiovanni, subsequently taking lessons from Maudini, the celebrated singer, and Saradini, the composer, brother of Madame Morandi. He made his début at the theatre of Modena, during the Carnival of 1815. Thence he proceeded to Forlì and Siena. At the latter place he assisted at the opening of the new and magnificent theatre "degli Accademici." He was greatly admired in the line of parts known as the *buffo non chantant*. While engaged at Bologna he married, in 1816, Mademoiselle Ronzi, a singer of considerable repute. Having made a round of the Italian theatres, De Begnis appeared with his wife at Paris in Paer's opera *Il Fuorusciti*. His greatest success in that city was in the character of Basilio, in *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, and as Selim in *Il Turco in Italia*, in which latter part he presented himself before a London audience in 1822. His popularity at the London concerts and provincial festivals during a series of years was extraordinary. He carried into the concert room all the humour by which he was distinguished on the stage, one of his specialties being the introduction of bits of English (aside) in his buffo songs, a piece of drollery which made him the especial favourite of country audiences. He was the first to produce Italian Opera in this country elsewhere than in the metropolis, namely at Liverpool, Birmingham, Bath, etc., taking with him a complete Opera Company.

(Translation.)

"My dear Mr. Lodge,—

"I will not finish my letter without saying a few words about the Norwich Festival. I will not speak of myself; but will merely tell you that Malibran, on the first evening, did not meet with great success. Stockhausen produced some effect, and Malibran afterwards woke up.

"Malibran was greatly applauded, as well as Stockhausen, in the Duo *'Con Pazienza'*, with De Begnis in the Duo *'Nella Casa'*, and in the other, *'Io di tutto'*. A Swiss air and a French ballad were found charming, whilst Brahms's *'Kug, God bless him'*, was criticized. De Begnis,

rôle de *Perdita*. Du Lycée elle alla à Haymarket, où elle se montra comme Maître Cupidon, dans la pièce burlesque d'*Atalanta*, de Talfourd. Elle joua ensuite à l'Adelphi, où elle ajouta de nouveaux lauriers à sa couronne bien méritée. La scène actuelle de ses triomphes est le Théâtre du Strand, où, depuis plusieurs années, elle a été la principale favorite.

Née à Sinigaglia, près de Rome, en 1783, et morte à Paris, du choléra, en 1849. Peut-être la plus célèbre vocaliste qui ait jamais vécu. Quand elle n'était qu'une enfant, sa belle voix attira l'attention, et on la plaça pour son éducation dans le couvent de Sainte-Lucie, à Gubbio, où son chant dans le chœur plut tellement aux assistants, qu'ils ne purent réprimer leurs applaudissements, lesquels ne purent être évités que quand elle cessa de prendre part aux services. A l'âge de quinze ans elle parut à Venise avec un succès marqué; elle alla ensuite en Portugal, à Madrid, à Paris, et fit enfin sa première apparition à Londres, en 1806, dans l'opéra de *Semiramide*, créant une sensation sans exemple dans les annales de l'opéra anglais. On dit qu'elle réalisa £10,000 (250,000 fr.) par ses représentations, dans la saison suivante. Elle fut nommée directrice du Théâtre-Italien, par Louis XVIII., durant la première Restauration, avec une subvention de 150,000 francs, et fut réinstallée après la chute de Napoléon. Elle visita ensuite l'Allemagne et la Russie, et retourna à Londres en 1821, où sa popularité continua jusqu'en 1827, époque à laquelle elle se retira dans une propriété qu'elle avait achetée près de Florence.

Né à Lugo, dans les États de l'Eglise, en 1793; mort à New-York, durant le fort du choléra, en 1849. Célèbre chanteur comique italien. Il commença ses études à l'âge de sept ans, sous la direction du Père Buongiovanni, prit ensuite des leçons de Maudini, le célèbre chanteur, et de Saradini, le compositeur, frère de M^{me} Morandi. Il fit son début au théâtre de Modène, pendant le carnaval de 1815. De là il procéda à Forlì et à Sienne. Dans cette dernière ville il assista à l'ouverture du nouveau et magnifique théâtre de l'Accademici. Il fut grandement admiré dans le genre des rôles appelés *buffo non chantant*. Il épousa, pendant son engagement à Bologne, en 1816, M^{me} Ronzi, une chanteuse d'une grande réputation. Après une visite des théâtres italiens, De Begnis et sa femme parurent à Paris, dans l'opéra *Il Fuorusciti*, de Paer. Son grand succès dans cette ville fut dans le rôle de Basile, du *Barbiere de Siviglia*, et dans celui de Selim, du *Turc en Italie*. Il se présenta dans ce dernier rôle devant le public de Londres en 1822. Sa popularité dans les concerts de Londres et dans les Festivals provinciaux, pendant plusieurs années, fut extraordinaire. Il porta dans les concerts la même humeur qui l'avait distingué au théâtre, une de ses particularités étant l'introduction d'un peu d'anglais dans ses chansons comiques; cette particularité le rendit le favori spécial des auditoires provinciaux. Il fut le premier qui produisit l'opéra italien dans ce pays, en dehors de Londres, c'est-à-dire à Liverpool, Birmingham, Bath, etc., accompagné d'une troupe complète pour ce genre d'opéra.

"Norwich, 24 Sept.

in two words, sang nearly everything set down for him in the three concerts. Braham considers himself not in good voice, though it is not to be expected that he could be in better voice.
"My compliments to your brother and to all the family."

"Entirely yours.
"DE BUGHIA."

JAMES WILLIAM WALLACK.

(See page 211.)

Born in London, 1795; died at New York on Christmas Day, 1864. An eminent English actor. He first appeared on the stage as early as 1804, at the German Theatre in Leicester Square, afterwards known as Dibdin's "Sans Souci." Richard Brinsley Sheridan, seeing young Wallack in one of his juvenile impersonations, was so struck by the talent displayed that he procured for him an engagement, at the age of twelve, at Drury Lane Theatre, and his progress from that time was rapid. When the new theatre was opened in 1812, after the destruction of the previous one by fire, James Wallack, though only eighteen, played *Laertes* to Elliston's *Hamlet*, and from this period he continued a prominent member of the company, playing with Edmund Kean through the most brilliant portion of his career, and in such parts as *Macduff*, *Edgar*, *Richmond*, *Iago*, etc., a position which, in such an establishment at so early an age is unparalleled. In 1817 he married the daughter of the celebrated John Johnstone, the Irish comedian, and immediately took his departure for the United States, appearing, in 1818, at the Park Theatre as *Macbeth*. Though eminently successful in America, Mr. Wallack continued, from this period to pay frequent visits to his native country, playing leading parts at Drury Lane, the Haymarket, the Princess's, etc., being on each occasion most warmly welcomed, and continually gaining fresh laurels until the time of his final departure for America in 1845. In September of that year he joined Manager Burton at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, thence proceeded to Boston, and in January, 1847, made a successful hit at New Orleans. In May, 1852, he opened Brougham's Lyceum, New York, as "Wallack's Theatre," and

Né à Londres en 1795; mort à New-York le jour de Noël 1864. Acteur anglais éminent. Il parut pour la première fois sur les planches en 1804, n'étant âgé que de neuf ans, au théâtre allemand de Leicester-Square, connu ensuite sous le nom de *Sans-Souci* de Dibdin. Richard Brinsley Sheridan voyant le jeune Wallack, fut tellement content de lui, qu'il lui procura un engagement à Drury-Lane, à l'âge de douze ans, et ses progrès, depuis ce temps, furent rapides. Quand le nouveau théâtre fut ouvert en 1812, après l'incendie du précédent, James Wallack, qui n'avait alors que dix-huit ans, joua *Laertes*, avec Elliston jouant *Hamlet*, et depuis cette époque il fut un membre éminent de la troupe, jouant avec Edmund Kean au milieu de la plus brillante partie de sa carrière, et des rôles tels que *Macduff*, *Edgar*, *Richmond*, *Iago*, etc. Sa position, dans un théâtre si important, et étant si jeune, est sans exemple. En 1817 il épousa la fille du célèbre John Johnstone, le comédien irlandais, et partit immédiatement pour les États-Unis, paraissant, en 1818, au Park-Théâtre, dans le rôle de *Macbeth*. Quoique ayant réussi complètement en Amérique, M. Wallack ne cessa pas, cependant, de visiter fréquemment sa contrée native, jouant les principaux rôles à Drury-Lane, à Haymarket, au Théâtre de la Princesse, etc., étant, à chaque occasion, accueilli plus chaudement, et gagnant continuellement de nouveaux lauriers, jusqu'au jour de son départ définitif pour l'Amérique, en 1845. Au mois de septembre de la même année, il se joignit à M. Burton, directeur du Théâtre d'Arch-Street, à Philadelphie; de là il alla à Boston, et, en janvier 1847, fit une apparition heureuse à la Nouvelle-Orléans. En mai 1852 il ouvrit le Lyceum de Brougham, à

from that time remained in the country of New-York, sous le nom de Théâtre de Wallack, et a résidé jusqu'à sa mort dans son pays d'adoption.

(Traduction.)

"Après quoi (par permission de S.-J. Arnold, Esq.), pour la première fois à ce théâtre, la petite comédie de *Ma Tante*.

"Dushall M. Wallack.
"Rattle M. Harley."

Comme ces messieurs l'ont originairement représentée à l'Opéra anglais.

[From the Collection of G. R. Sanderson, Esq]

PAUL BEDFORD.

(See page 211.)

Born in 1798, at Bath, where he made his *début*. First appeared in London at Drury Lane in 1824, in the character of *Hawthorn*. He was for many years a highly popular member of Mr. Frederick Yates's company at the Adelphi. When Mr. Maddox opened the Princess's, Mr. Paul Bedford joined the company, and was a great source of attraction at that house. In 1844 Madame Cécile undertook the management of the Adelphi, and our hero returned to the scene of his former triumphs; with this house he has ever since remained so identified that it seems like his native home.

The demonstration just made at Drury Lane for the benefit of this veteran actor gives pleasing evidence of the estimation in which he is held by his professional brethren and the public.

Né en 1798, à Bath, où il fit son *début*. Apparaît pour la première fois à Londres, à Drury-Lane, en 1824, dans le rôle de Hawthorn. Pendant un grand nombre d'années Bedford fut un membre hautement populaire de la troupe de M. Frederick Yates, à l'Adelphi. Quand M. Maddox ouvrit le Théâtre de la Princesse, M. Paul Bedford joignit sa troupe et fut une grande source d'attraction à ce théâtre. En 1844 M^{me} Cécile entreprit la direction de l'Adelphi, et notre héros reparut sur la scène de ses premiers triomphes. Il s'est tellement identifié à ce dernier théâtre, où il est toujours resté depuis, qu'il semble y être tout à fait chez lui.

La démonstration qui vient d'être faite à Drury-Lane, au bénéfice de ce vétéran acteur, donne l'évidence de l'estime dont il jouit par ses confrères et par le public.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

(See page 212.)

The three drawings, or rather the three caricatures which terminate our Number, were sketched by the inventive and fertile pen of Thackeray. They are the originals of designs illustrating an interlude entitled 'King Glumpus,' in the style of 'Bombastes Furioso,' which was played by amateurs in 1837, and of which only a few copies were published.

We are indebted for them to the collection of Thomas F. Dillon Croker, Esq.

Les trois illustrations, ou plutôt les trois caricatures qui finissent notre livraison, sont dues à la plume si inventive et si fertile de Thackeray. Ce sont les originaux des dessins ornant un intermède intitulé *Le Roi Glumpus*, dans le genre de *Bombastes Furioso*, qui fut joué par des amateurs en 1837, et ensuite publié à quelques exemplaires seulement.

Nous empruntons ces dessins à la collection de Thomas F. Dillon Croker, Esq.

BULL OF POPE INNOCENT II., dated A.D. 1137.

(See page 213.)

(Transcript.)

"ECCLESIAM CHRISTI JUXTA ALGATE Lundonie sitam suscipit in protectionem apostolicam Papa Innocentius II. A.D. 1137.

"INNOCENTIVS EPS, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio Normanuo priori eccle Xpi infra muros Lundoniensis civitatis site, ejusq. fratribus, tam presentibus quam futuris in p[er]m. Aplice sedis clementie congruit religiosus personas affectione paterna diligere, 7 loca eis commissa optatę defensionis munimine confovere. Proinde

premia eternę pacis inveniant. Amē. Amē. Amē.

Ego Innocentius catholicę eccle eps
✠ Ego Theodewin^o s. Rufinę eps.
✠ Ego Gregorius diač card Scōrū Sergij 7 Bachi.
✠ Ego Drogo Ostiensis ep.

✠ Ego Anselm^o pbr card.
✠ Ego Iretfred pbr card t t uestine
✠ Ego Lucas pbr card t t scōz Johis 7 Pauli.
✠ Ego Martin^o pbr card t t Scī Stephani.
✠ Ego go pbr card t t scē pscē
✠ Ego bnd^o pbr card t t Crisogoni.
Data Viterbi p manu AIMERICI scē Romanę eccle diač card 7 cancelli vj Id Aplis Indictę xv. Incarnat dñice anno m.c.cxxxvij. Pontificat Domni Innocentii p. p. ij. anno vij.

(Explanation.)

"Ecclesiam Christi juxta Algate Lundonie sitam suscipit in protectionem Apostolicam Papa Innocentius II. A.D. 1137.

Innocentius Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio Normanuo priori ecclesie Christi infra muros Lundoniensis civitatis site, ejusque fratribus, tam presentibus quam futuris in perpetuum. Apostolicę sedis clementie congruit religiosus personas affectione paterna diligere, et loca eis commissa, optatę defensionis munimine confovere. Proinde . . . premia eternę pacis inveniant. Amen, Amen, Amen.

"Adjuva nos Deus salutaris noster."

"Sanctus Petrus. Sanctus Paulus."

"Innocentius Papa ij."

"Ego Innocentius catholicę ecclesie episcopus."

"Ego Theodewinus Sanctę Rufinę episcopus. Ego Gregorius diaconus cardinalis Sanctę Sęrgii et Bachi. Ego Drogo Ostiensis episcopus. Ego Anselmus presbyter cardinalis Sanctę Marie in Via Lata. Ego Iretfredus presbyter cardinalis Sanctę Vestine. Ego Crisogonus diaconus cardinalis Sanctę Marie in porticu. Ego Lucas presbyter cardinalis Sanctę Sęrgii et Bachi. Ego Martinus presbyter cardinalis Sanctę Priscę. Ego Bernardus presbyter cardinalis Sanctę Crisogoni."

Data Viterbi per manum Aimerici Sanctę Romanę Ecclesie diaconi cardinalis et Cancellarii VI. Idus Aprilis, Indictione XV., Incarnationis Domini anno m.c.cxxxvij., Pontificatus domini Innocentii Pape II. anno VIII.

(Translation.)
"Pope Innocent II. takes Christ Church, near Algate, London, under the apostolic protection. A.D. 1137."

Innocent, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our dear son Norman, Prior of the Church of Christ seated under the walls of the City of London, and his brothers, both present and future. It befits the clergy of the Apostolic See, as religious persons with paternal affection, and to those who are entrusted with their care, with the same affection to protect them. Therefore, may they find the reward of eternal peace. Amen.

"Help us, God our Saviour."
"Saint Peter. Saint Paul."
"Innocent II, Pope."

"Signed: Innocent, Bishop of the Catholic Church."

"I Theodwin, Bishop of S. Rufina. I Gregory, deacon-cardinal of SS. Sęrgius and Bachi. I Drogo, Bishop of Ostia. I Anselm, Bishop of Albano. I Iretfred, deacon-cardinal of S. Maria in Via Lata. I Crisogonus, deacon-cardinal of the Porch. I I Luke, deacon-cardinal of the title of St. John and Paul. I Martin, priest-cardinal by the title of S. Prisca. I Gregory, priest-cardinal by the title of S. Crisogonus."

Dated at Viterbo, by the hand of Aimeric, of the Holy Roman Church deacon-cardinal and Chancellor, VI. Ides of April, Indiction XV., in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1137, in the eighth year of the Pontificate of Pope Innocent II."

CARDINAL WISEMAN.

(See page 214.)

Born at Seville, 2nd August, 1802; died at London, 15th February, 1865. His father, who was of Irish extraction,

was a merchant at Seville. His mother was a Spaniard. While the boy was yet young the family removed to England, that he might be educated. He remained at St. Cuthbert's College, at Ushaw, near Durham, until 1818, when he went to Rome, and then commenced in good earnest the remarkable career which has just terminated. When he was eighteen years of age he published his first book. It was entitled 'Horę Syriacę,' and was a treatise on Oriental languages, a study in which he was intensely interested. Before he was ordained priest he had obtained the degree of D.D. by a public defense. As soon as he was twenty-three years of age he was ordained, that being the earliest age at which the Catholic Church allows ordination to the priesthood. His extraordinary abilities were known to the Pope and the College of Cardinals, and he was not allowed to return to England at once, but was created a Professor of the Roman University. He filled in succession the offices of Vice-Rector and Rector of the English College.

In 1840 it was thought advisable that the number of Vicars Apostolic in England should be increased. Four new bishops were accordingly appointed, and in addition to these Dr. Wiseman was named coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, Vicar Apostolic of the Central District. On the 8th of June, 1840, Dr. Wiseman was consecrated Bishop of Melipotamus in partibus, by Cardinal Fransoni. In 1845 he was made pro-Vicar Apostolic of the London District, as coadjutor to Dr. Griffiths. The latter was succeeded on his death in 1848 by Dr. Walsh, who died in 1849. Dr. Wiseman was then appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Loddon District, and took upon himself the duties of the office on February 18, 1849. He had in 1848 consecrated St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, and had seen new churches springing up in many places.

Dr. Wiseman left England for Rome in August, 1850. He had openly stated that he knew not whether he should ever return to England. The Pope had intimated his intention of bestowing a Cardinal's hat upon him, but there was no suggestion that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England was soon to be re-established. On the 24th of September, however, the Papal brief was issued, and in a Consistory held on the 30th of the same month, Dr. Wiseman was created Cardinal by the title of St. Pudenciana, and was named Archbishop of Westminster. The new Cardinal lost no time in forwarding the Papal brief to England, and accompanying it with the famous pastoral from himself, dated from the Flaminian Gate. This pastoral was read in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the newly-created See of Westminster on the 27th of October, and on the same day Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, was enthroned in St. Chad's Cathedral, in that town.

Meantime, however, Cardinal Wiseman returned to England, and was enthroned as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, on the 4th of December, in St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. His Eminence identified himself with the spread of knowledge, and he was a passionate admirer of art. He lectured on many occasions, and at various places. The last public lecture which he delivered was given in January, 1863, before the Royal Institution. It was on "The Points of Contact between Science and Art." He was preparing a lecture on Shakespeare, to be delivered before the Royal Society, when he was seized with his fatal illness. His Eminence found opportunities to write several books, and some plays, intended chiefly for the use of the Roman Catholic colleges.

The letter we publish was written by the Cardinal to one of his medical advisers, accompanied by a handsome present in acknowledgment of his services.

marchand de Séville. Sa mère était une Espagnole. Pendant sa jeunesse, l'enfant fut envoyé en Angleterre pour son éducation. Nicolas resta au collège de Saint-Cuthbert, à Ushaw, près de Durham, jusqu'en 1818, quand il alla à Rome, pour commencer la remarquable carrière militante qu'il vient de terminer. A l'âge de dix-huit ans il publia son premier livre, intitulé: *Horę Syriacę*, et qui était un traité sur les langues orientales, étude dans laquelle il était vivement intéressé. Avant d'être ordonné prêtre, il avait obtenu le degré de docteur de la divinité (D.D.) dans une conférence publique. A l'âge de vingt-trois ans il fut ordonné prêtre, ce qui est le plus jeune âge où l'église catholique permette l'ordination à la prêtrise. Ses capacités extraordinaires étaient connues du Pape et des cardinaux, qui ne lui permirent pas de retourner en Angleterre, mais le nommèrent professeur à l'Université romaine. Il remplit ensuite les fonctions de vicaire-recteur et de recteur du collège anglais.

En 1840 il fut jugé nécessaire d'augmenter le nombre des vicaires apostoliques en Angleterre. Quatre nouveaux évêques furent donc nommés, et, en addition, Wiseman fut nommé coadjuteur du docteur Walsh, vicaire apostolique du district central. Le 8 juin 1840 le docteur Wiseman fut consacré évêque de Melipotamus in partibus, par le cardinal Fransoni. En 1845 il fut fait vicaire apostolique du district de Londres, comme coadjuteur du docteur Griffiths. Celui-ci étant mort en 1848, le docteur Walsh lui succéda. A la mort de ce dernier, en 1849, le docteur Wiseman fut nommé vicaire apostolique du district de Londres, et assuma ses nouveaux devoirs le 18 février 1849. Il avait, en 1848, consacré la cathédrale de Saint-Georges, Southwark, et avait vu de nouvelles églises s'élever dans nombre de places.

Le docteur Wiseman alla de nouveau à Rome au mois d'août 1850. Il avait ouvertement annoncé qu'il ne savait pas s'il reviendrait jamais en Angleterre. Le Pape avait manifesté son intention de lui accorder le chapeau de cardinal, mais on n'avait aucune idée que la hiérarchie romaine catholique en Angleterre fût près d'être rétablie. Le 24 septembre, cependant, le bref papal fut publié, et dans le consistoire tenu le 30 du même mois, le docteur Wiseman fut créé cardinal par le titre de Santa-Pudenciana, et fut nommé archevêque de Westminster. Le nouveau cardinal ne perdit pas de temps pour envoyer le bref papal en Angleterre, et il l'accompagna de sa fameuse lettre pastorale, datée de la Porte Flaminienne. Cette pastorale fut lue dans toutes les églises catholiques du nouveau siège de Westminster, le 27 octobre, et le même jour, le docteur Ullathorne, évêque catholique de Birmingham, fut intronisé dans la cathédrale de Saint-Chad, de cette ville.

A cette époque, cependant, le cardinal Wiseman retourna en Angleterre, et fut sacré archevêque romain catholique de Westminster, le 4 décembre, dans la cathédrale de Saint-Georges. Son Eminence s'identifia avec la propagation des connaissances humaines, et fut un admirateur passionné de l'art. Il donna un grand nombre de lectures dans différents endroits. La dernière lecture publique qu'il donna eut lieu au mois de janvier 1863, devant la Royal Institution. Son sujet était sur "les Points de Contact entre la Science et l'Art." Il préparait une lecture sur Shakespeare, pour être récitée devant la Société royale, quand il fut saisi de la maladie qui devait l'emporter. Son Eminence trouva le temps d'écrire plusieurs livres, et quelques pièces dramatiques, principalement à l'usage des élèves des collèges catholiques.

La lettre que nous publions fut écrite par le cardinal à un de ses médecins ordinaires, et accompagnée d'un beau présent en reconnaissance de ses services.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Monsieur, — Je sollicite votre acceptation de la table ci-jointe, contenant des épreuves des marbres les plus célèbres, antiques ou modernes, employés dans les ouvrages d'art à Rome, d'où je l'ai apportée expressément pour avoir le plaisir de vous l'offrir, comme un gage de ma reconnaissance pour votre soin aimable et constant de ma santé. — Je joins aussi une carte ou plan de cette table, montrant les noms des spécimens, car ils ne sont pas symétriquement arrangés. Vous souhaitant, en addition, toute bénédiction de Dieu."

"Le vôtre très-sincèrement et affectueusement en Christ."

THE COLLECTION OF THOMAS F. DILLON

AUGUSTUS PUGIN.

(See pages 214, 215.)

An eminent architectural draftsman. He was a native of France, but settled in London at an early age, and was for some years assistant to the architect Nash. He was then employed by various publishers in the preparation of architectural drawing for engraving; one of the most important of his earlier works being the buildings in Ackerman's 'Microcosm of London' (1808-11). He subsequently directed his attention to the architecture of the middle ages, and in 1821 began the publication of his 'Examples of Gothic Architecture,' selected from various ancient edifices in England, and exemplifying the various styles, and the practical construction of this admired class of architecture. This work was completed in 1823, and in 1824 he commenced, in conjunction with Mr. John Britton, 'Architectural Illustrations of the Buildings of London,' and with the same gentleman he published (1825-8), 'Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.' This is his best and most important work, and it did much to enlarge our knowledge of medieval architecture. In 1829 Mr. Pugin made the drawings for a work entitled, 'Paris and its Environs displayed,' and in 1831, he prepared, with the assistance of his son, 'Gothic Ornaments, selected from Various Buildings in England and France.' He died in 1832.

The letter we publish was written the year before his death, and was addressed to Mr. Jordan, of the 'Literary Gazette.' The drawing which faces the letter was a sketch made by Mr. Pugin for a sceptre which was introduced into a character-portrait (Queen Eleanor, of Provence) of Miss Lane Fox, painted by Mr. John Watkins for the Duchess of Leeds.

Un éminent dessinateur architecte. Il était natif de France, mais s'établit jeune à Londres; il fut pendant quelques années assistant de l'architecte Nash. Pugin fut ensuite employé par différents éditeurs dans la préparation pour la gravure de dessins architecturaux; un des plus importants de ses premiers ouvrages furent les monuments dans *Le Microcosme de Londres*, par Ackerman, publié en 1808-1811. Plus tard il dirigea son attention vers l'architecture du moyen âge, et en 1821 il commença la publication de ses *Exemples d'Architecture gothique*, choisis parmi différents anciens édifices d'Angleterre, pour donner un exemple des styles variés et de la pratique de construction de cette sorte d'architecture, qui est si admirée. Cet ouvrage fut complété en 1823, et en 1824 il commença, avec M. John Britton, les *Illustrations architecturales des Édifices de Londres*, et aussi les *Specimens des Antiquités architecturales de Normandie*, publiés en 1825-28, qui sont son meilleur et son plus important ouvrage, et qui ont beaucoup contribué à augmenter notre connaissance de l'architecture du moyen âge. En 1829 M. Pugin fit les dessins d'un ouvrage intitulé: *Paris et ses Environs*, et en 1831 il prépara, avec son fils, *Ornements gothiques, choisis pour divers Monuments en Angleterre et en France*. Pugin mourut en 1832.

La lettre que nous publions a été écrite l'année avant sa mort, elle fut adressée à M. Jordan, de *La Gazette littéraire*. Le dessin qui accompagne la lettre est une esquisse faite par M. Pugin pour un sceptre qui était porté par la reine Eléonore de Provence, dont miss Lane Fox jouait le rôle. Le portrait de cette dernière a été peint par M. John Watkins pour la duchesse de Leeds.

(See page 214.)

105, Great-Russell-Street,
9 septembre 1831.

"Cher Monsieur,—Veuillez accepter mes plus vifs remerciements pour votre bonté en insérant dans *La Gazette littéraire* de samedi dernier la notice sur les *Exemples d'Architecture gothique*, et accordez-moi le plaisir de vous présenter un exemplaire complet et relié de mes *Exemples*, sur grand papier; et si vous n'avez pas besoin particulièrement du texte explicatif qui vous a été envoyé dernièrement, je vous prie d'agréer de me le retourner.

"Je reste, cher Monsieur,

"Votre oblige serviteur,

"AUGUSTUS PUGIN

From the Collection of J. F. Dillon-Croker, Esq

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

(See page 215.)

Born in Cumberland, 1770; died 1850. An eminent English poet. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1791. Being at that time an enthusiastic republican, he repaired to France, and there became acquainted with some members of the Girondist party. Fortunately he was obliged to return to England at the end of 1792, shortly before the execution of Louis XVI. In 1793 appeared his first verses, 'An Evening Walk,' and 'Descriptive Sketches, taken during a Pedestrian Tour among the Alps.' In 1797 he became acquainted with Coleridge, and in the year following a small volume, entitled 'Lyrical Ballads,' the joint production of the two poets, was published, but produced little effect on the public. In 1799 he went to reside at Grasmere, removing to Allan Bank in 1808. There also resided or visited, Southey, Coleridge, De Quincey, and Wilson; and it was to this congregation of kindred poetical spirits that the term 'Lake School' was applied by the reviewers. Against those reviewers and an indifferent public, Wordsworth and the 'Lakists' struggled until the year 1813, at which time the poetical genius of himself and his disciples began to be recognized. In this year he removed to Rydal Mount, and just at the same period received, through the influence of Lord Lonsdale, the appointment of Distributor of Stamps for the County of Westmoreland, the light duties of which office enabled the poet to continue the publication of his works, which he perseveringly did, in spite of the harsh judgment and severity of the critics, and at length Wordsworth's name was everywhere pronounced as that of a literary power of the highest order.

He resigned his appointment in 1842, receiving a pension of £300 per annum, and in 1843 succeeded Southey as Poet Laureate. He died at Rydal Mount in 1850, having just completed his eightieth year.

Né dans le Cumberland en 1770; mort en 1850. Poète anglais éminent. Il fut élevé à Cambridge, où il prit son degré de bachelier-ès-arts en 1791. Étant à cette époque un républicain enthousiaste, il se rendit en France, et là devint familier avec quelques membres du parti girondin. Heureusement il fut obligé de retourner en Angleterre à la fin de 1792, un peu avant l'exécution de Louis XVI. En 1793 parurent ses premiers vers: *Une Promenade du Soir*, et *Esquisses descriptives, prises pendant un Tour à pied dans les Alpes*. En 1797 il fit la connaissance de Coleridge, et l'année suivante, un petit volume intitulé: *Ballades lyriques*, production des deux poètes, fut publié, mais cet ouvrage eut peu d'effet sur le public. En 1799 il alla résider à Grasmere, d'où il alla à Allan-Bank en 1808. Là aussi résident ou vinrent en visite—Southey, Coleridge, De Quincey et Wilson, et ce fut à cet assemblage d'esprits poétiques de la même sorte que l'expression: 'École des Lacs' fut appliquée par quelques critiques contemporains. Contre ceux-ci et un public indifférent, Wordsworth et les 'Lakists' luttèrent jusqu'en 1813, époque à laquelle son génie poétique et celui de ses disciples commencèrent à être reconnus. Dans cette année, il demeura à Rydal-Mount, et à cette même époque reçut, par l'influence de Lord Lonsdale, l'emploi de distributeur de timbres pour le comté de Westmoreland, office dont les légères devoirs permirent au poète de continuer la publication de ses œuvres, ce qu'il fit avec persévérance, en dépit du jugement sévère des critiques. A la fin, le nom de Wordsworth fut partout prononcé comme celui d'un pouvoir littéraire de l'ordre le plus brillant.

Il se démit de ses fonctions en 1842, recevant une pension annuelle de 300 (7,500 fr.), et en 1843 succéda à Southey comme poète lauréat. Il mourut à Rydal-Mount en 1850, venant de compléter sa quatre-vingtième année.

The letter we publish was written by Wordsworth in 1827 to Mr. Croton Croker.

La lettre que nous publions a été écrite par Wordsworth en 1827 à M. Croton Croker.

(Translation.)

"Monsieur,—Il m'aurait été très-agréable de m'unir avec les auteurs distingués que vous mentionnez, dans le but en question, si votre publication n'avait pas été périodique. Mais il ne m'a pas convenu d'être associé avec cette classe d'ouvrages, et j'ai refusé, conséquemment, à tous ceux qui ont cru nécessaire de s'adresser à moi pour le même sujet. Avec cette réponse à la requête dont vous m'avez honoré, je ne doute pas que vous ne soyez satisfait. Souhaitant le succès de votre entreprise,

Je suis, monsieur,

"Votre obéissant serviteur.

"W. WORDSWORTH

Rydal-Mount, 11 novembre.

De la Collection de T. F. Dillon-Croker, Esq

NAPOLEON I.

(See pages 216, 217.)

Our 17th Number contained a letter from Napoleon, then simply General Bonaparte, written in Egypt, and addressed to his brother Joseph.

The letter we now give was dictated by the Emperor to Baron Fain, and signed by himself. It is an order to Marshal Jourdan to select a certain number of men to be sent to Genoa to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour from the hands of Napoleon.

(Translation.)

"My Cousin,—Having increased the number of Legions by two thousand, I desire, that should be made of ten subjects in each light infantry and line regiment, and of five in each cavalry regiment, provided that the corps which obtained extraordinary numbers in the distribution which I made yesterday be not included. You will send me the list for my approval; I will return it with the order to summon the individuals to Genoa, there to receive their decoration from my hand. As the states of Parma and Genoa are still under your orders, you will include the corps there in your work. You will give orders to the four squadrons of Cuirassiers at Mantua, to proceed by easy marches to Parma. Each of these squadrons will send ten men to the dépôt, choosing the weakest men and horses. Meanwhile I pray God to have you in his hands."

"Bologna, 2 Messidor, in the year XIII

"To Marshal Jourdan.

NAPOLÉON

De la Collection des Autographes choisis du Musée Bonaparte

In explanation of the autographs we now give of the Grand Dignitaries of the Empire, the Marshals, the Admirals, the Grand Almoner, the Great Chamberlain, etc., we cannot do better than borrow from M. Thiers' celebrated 'History of the Consulate and the Empire' (vol. v. pages 90 to 93).

Napoleon having desired the crown, and to a certain extent having gained it, had to make some compensation to his two colleagues of the Consulate, Cambacérès and Lebrun. He set aside for the first the dignity of Arch-chancellor of the Empire; for the second that of Arch-treasurer,—thus treating them like his own brothers, who were to be included among the six grand dignitaries. To these seductive offers he added the blandishments which no one was able to resist; and, in return, Cambacérès proved to be, in the sequel, the most sincere and influential councillor of the new Emperor.

Joseph Bonaparte was appointed Grand-Elector, and Louis Bonaparte "Connétable," an office of high dignity.

Talleyrand was disappointed in his hopes of being named Arch-chancellor of the State; he was appointed Minister, as well as General Berthier, whom Napoleon considered as valuable an instrument as Talleyrand. The Emperor, who had still at his disposal the four appointments of Honorary Marshals, and the sixteen of Marshals of France to younger, but not less capable generals, appropriated the first to Kellermann, in remembrance of Valmy; to Lefebvre, for his well-tried bravery and levotion; to Pérignon and Serurier, for the confidence and respect which they justly inspired in the army. Of the sixteen marshals' appointments, fourteen were immediately given to Jourdan, the hero of Fleurus; to Berthier, General of the Staff; to Massena, for Rivoli, Zurich and Genoa; to Lannes and Ney, for a long series of heroic acts; to Augereau, for Castiglione; to Brune, for the Helder; to Murat, for his chivalrous valour at the head of his cavalry; to Bessières, the worthy commander of the guard; to Monecy and Mortier, for their warlike virtues; to Soult, for numerous services; to Davout, for his conduct in Egypt; and lastly, to Bernadotte, for a certain renown acquired in the armies of the Sambre and Meuse and the Rhine.

Gouvion St. Cyr deserved the appointment of marshal, but his jealous and unsocial character produced coldness on the part of Napoleon, who appointed him Colonel-General of Cuirassiers; Junot and Marmon, faithful aides-de-camp of General Bonaparte, were named Colonels-General of the Hussars and Chasseurs; Baraguey d'Hilliers, of the Dragoons; Ma-

Comme explication des autographes des grands dignitaires de l'Empire, des maréchaux, amiraux, plusieurs généraux, du grand-aumônier, grand-chambellan, etc., que nous publions, nous ne pouvons mieux faire que d'emprunter à M. Thiers les renseignements suivants (*Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*, tome v, pages 90 et seq.).

Napoléon ayant désiré la couronne, et dans une certaine mesure l'ayant gagnée, avait à donner une compensation à ses deux collègues du Consulat, Cambacérès et Lebrun. Il destina au premier la dignité d'archi-chancelier de l'Empire, au second celle d'archi-trésorier, les traitant ainsi comme ses propres frères, qui allaient être nommés au nombre des six grands dignitaires. Il joignit à ces offres séduisantes les caresses auxquelles personne ne pouvait résister. Aussi, en retour, Cambacérès se trouva être, dans la suite, le conseiller le plus sincère et le seul influent du nouvel Empereur.

Joseph Bonaparte fut nommé grand-électeur, et Louis-Bonaparte connétable.

Talleyrand fut désappointé dans ses espérances d'être nommé archi-chancelier d'Etat; il fut nommé ministre, de même que le général Berthier, que Napoléon considérait comme un instrument aussi précieux que Talleyrand.

L'Empereur, qui avait encore à donner les quatre places de maréchaux honoraires, et les seize de maréchaux de France aux généraux plus jeunes, quoique non moins capables, donna les premières à Kellermann, pour le souvenir de Valmy; à Lefebvre, pour sa bravoure éprouvée et son dévouement; à Pérignon et à Serurier, pour la confiance et le respect qu'ils inspiraient justement dans l'armée. Sur les seize places de maréchaux, quatorze furent données immédiatement à Jourdan, le héros de Fleurus; à Berthier, général d'état-major; à Masséna, pour Rivoli, Zurich et Gènes; à Lannes et Ney, pour une longue suite d'actes héroïques; à Augereau, pour Castiglione; à Brune, pour le Helder; à Murat, pour sa vaillance chevaleresque à la tête de sa cavalerie; à Bessières, digne commandant de la garde; à Monecy et à Mortier, pour leurs vertus guerrières; à Soult pour de nombreux services; à Davout, pour sa conduite en Egypte; et enfin à Bernadotte, pour un certain renom gagné dans les armées de Sambre-et-Meuse et du Rhin.

Gouvion Saint-Cyr méritait d'être nommé maréchal, mais son caractère jaloux et insouciant lui valut les froideurs de Napoléon, qui le nomma colonel-général des cuirassiers; Junot et Marmon, fidèles aides-de-camp du général Bonaparte, furent nommés colonels-généraux des hussards et des chasseurs; Baraguey d'Hilliers, des dragons; Marescot eut le titre d'inspecteur

rescot had the title of Inspector-General of Engineers; Belliard, General of Cavalry, was made Chief of the Staff.

In the navy, Vice-Admiral Bruix was appointed Admiral, and made Inspector of the Ocean Coasts, and Vice-Admiral Decres was named Inspector of the Coasts of the Mediterranean.

The Court also offered high positions to be distributed. It was organized with all the pomp of the former monarchy. Cardinal Fesch, Napoleon's uncle, was named Grand Almoner; Talleyrand was appointed Great Chamberlain, General Berthier, Master of the Hounds, M. de Caulaincourt, Master of the Horse; M. de Ségur, formerly ambassador of Louis XVI. in Russia, Master of the Ceremonies, and Duc de Grand Marshal of the Palace.

général du génie; Belliard, général de cavalerie, fut fait chef d'état-major général. Dans la marine, le vice-amiral Bruix obtint le bâton d'amiral, et fut fait inspecteur des côtes de l'Océan, le vice-amiral Decres fut fait inspecteur des côtes de la Méditerranée.

La cour offrit aussi de grandes positions à distribuer. Elle fut organisée avec toute la pompe de l'ancienne monarchie. Le cardinal Fesch, oncle de Napoléon, fut nommé grand-aumônier; M. de Talleyrand, grand-chambellan; le général Berthier, grand-veneur. M. de Caulaincourt eut le titre de grand-écuyer; M. de Ségur, ancien ambassadeur de Louis XVI en Russie, celui de grand-maître des cérémonies. Duc de Grand-maréchal du palais.

FERDINAND FREILIGRATH.

(See page 218.)

Born at Detmold in 1810. A celebrated German lyrical poet. His father, who was a teacher, destined him for commerce, and he was employed in several counting-houses, but endeavored to relieve the hardship of his duties by writing poetry. He was in Holland when his first poems appeared in the Westphalian journals, the *Morgenblatt* and the *Musen-Almanach* (1833). In 1837 he returned to Germany and became inspired by the romantic scenery of the Rhine, as formerly by the grander scenes of the ocean. On the recommendation of the poets Schwall and Chamisso, and of Alexander von Humboldt, he obtained from the King of Prussia, in 1842, a pension of 1500 francs. But the passion for politics soon took possession of Freiligrath, who, goaded by the reproaches addressed to him at the instigation of the Republican George Herwegh, exclaimed: "The poet must go with the people," threw up his pension, and published, under the title of *Profession of Faith*, one of his most important works. Notwithstanding the moderation of the preface, two pieces were especially condemned: "Liberty and Law" and the "Tree of Humanity," and drew upon him an order of exile. He first retired to Switzerland, and then, in 1846, came to London, where he obtained commercial employment. He was about to embark for America, on the invitation of Longfellow, when the revolution of 1848 recalled him to Germany. Having been tried for his poem "The Dead to the Living," he was acquitted, and from that time became one of the chiefs of the democratic party of Düsseldorf. He became editor of the Cologne *New Rhineish Gazette*, but new prosecutions determined him to take refuge in London, where he has resided since 1851.

We are happy to be able to present our readers with the manuscript of his beautiful poem, "O love, etc."

Né à Detmold en 1810. Célèbre poète lyrique allemand, fils d'un instituteur; fut destiné d'abord au commerce, entra dans plusieurs maisons, et s'efforça de concilier les nécessités de ses fonctions avec sa vocation poétique. Il était en Hollande lorsque ses premiers essais parurent dans les feuilles de Westphalie, le *Morgenblatt* et l'*Almanach des Muses allemandes* (1833). En 1837 il revint en Allemagne et s'inspira de la nature poétique des bords du Rhin, comme naguère des grandes scènes de la mer. Recommandé par les poètes Schwall et Chamisso et par Alexandre von Humboldt, il obtint du roi de Prusse, en 1842, une pension de 1,500 francs. Mais bientôt la passion politique s'empara de M. Freiligrath, qui, sous le coup de durs reproches qui lui furent adressés à l'instigation du républicain Georges Herwegh, s'écria: "Le poète doit marcher avec le peuple," renvoya sa pension et publia, sous le titre de *Profession de foi*, l'un de ses plus importants ouvrages. Malgré les protestations modérées de sa préface, deux pièces particulièrement condamnées: *La Liberté et le Droit*, *L'Arbre de l'humanité*, lui attirèrent un ordre d'exil. Il se retira d'abord en Suisse, puis, en 1846, à Londres, où il reprit du travail dans une maison de commerce. Il allait, sur l'invitation de Longfellow, s'embarquer pour l'Amérique, lorsque la révolution de 1848 le ramena en Allemagne. Poursuivi pour son poème *Les Morts aux Vivants* (Die Todten an die Lebenden), il fut acquitté et fut dès lors un des chefs du parti démocratique de Düsseldorf. Il prit à Cologne la direction de *La Nouvelle Gazette rhénane*; mais de nouvelles poursuites le déterminèrent à se réfugier à Londres, où il est resté depuis 1851.

Nous sommes heureux d'offrir à nos lecteurs le manuscrit de son beau poème: "Oh! aime," etc.

"He sees thee not, he hears thee not,
Comes not to hear thy welcome song:
The lips that often kiss'd thine, speak
No more: I did forgive thee long!"

"He did! Forgive thee long thy wrongs,
But many a warm tear from his eye
Fell for thee, for thy bitter word
But, still! He rests, and is gone by!"

"O love as long as love thou canst,
O love as long as love finds aim
The hour will come, the hour will come,
When silent graves thy tears will claim!"

"F. FREILIGRATH."

From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

DAVID GARRICK and MRS. GARRICK.

(See page 219.)

David Garrick, the greatest actor who has ever appeared on the English stage, was born at Hereford in 1716, and died in London in 1779. He was descended from a French Protestant family of the name of Garric or Garrigue. At eleven years of age he showed his predilection for the stage by performing, when at school in Lichfield, the character of Serjeant Kite, in Farquhar's comedy of the *Recruiting Officer*. In 1735 he became the pupil of Dr. (then Mr.) Samuel Johnson, with whom he came to London the following year, and entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. Shortly afterwards, on the death of his father, he commenced business as a wine merchant, in partnership with his brother Peter. This partnership however was soon dissolved, and in 1741 David Garrick finally resolved upon the profession of the stage. He first appeared at Ipswich, and in October of the same year at the Goodman's Fields Theatre in the character of Richard III. His fame soon spread throughout the metropolis, and persons of every condition flocked in crowds to see him. To enumerate the particulars of his triumphant career would far exceed our limits. Suffice it to say that in 1745 he became joint-manager, with Sheridan, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin; and in 1747, in conjunction with Mr. Lacy, he opened Drury Lane Theatre, of which he continued manager for twenty-nine years.

At Christmas, 1778, while on a visit to Lord Spencer, at Althorp, he was seized with a fit from which he only recovered sufficiently to return to London, and died at his house in the Adelphi, on the 20th January, 1779.

As an actor, Mr. Garrick's merits may be summed up in the forcible words of Pope to Lord Orrery on witnessing the performance of *Richard*: "That young man never had his equal as an actor, and will never have a rival."

Mrs. Garrick, whose maiden name was Eva Maria Violette, was the daughter of a respectable citizen of Vienna. She was educated as a dancer, and first appeared at Drury Lane in 1746. Her real family name was Veigel, which in the Viennese patois signifies "violet," and she assumed the name of Violette by command of the Empress Maria Theresa. She was married to Mr. Garrick in 1749.

Mrs. Garrick survived her husband forty-three years, and expired suddenly in her chair, after a short indisposition, at her house in the Adelphi, on the 16th October, 1822, in the ninety-eighth year of her age.

The letter we give is written to Mr. Forrest, chiefly in the hand of Mrs. Garrick, who appears to have been surprised, and perhaps bantered, by her husband, while in the act of writing it. The letter itself gives curious evidence of this, for it will be perceived that the latter lines by Mrs. Garrick are not in the same firm and bold hand as the commencement. Garrick then, in a playful mood, appears to have taken the pen and finished the letter.

(Translation.)

M^{me} Garrick était dans le comté de Buckingham quand M. Forrest lui envoya le dessin et la note, et elle vint seulement d'en arriver. Elle a requis deux objets à son retour, à l'Adelphi, hier. Que peut-il dire de plus que de l'assurer qu'elle accepte son charmant présent avec autant de plaisir qu'à M. Forrest à le donner? Elle espère bientôt avoir son approbation de la disposition qu'elle en a faite à Hampton.

M. Garrick a retiré la plume des mains de sa chère épouse pour exprimer ses remerciements à M. Forrest pour la flatterie aimable dont il a honoré M^{me} Garrick. Il ira lui-même le remercier bientôt en ville, pour le remercier en personne.

From the Collection of Thomas F. Dillon Cooke, Esq.]

"Il ne te voit pas, il ne t'entend pas,
Il ne vient pas entendre ton chant bien choyé;
Les lèvres qui souvent ont baisé les tiennes
Ne disent plus: 'Je t'ai pardonné depuis
longtemps.'"

"Il avait pardonné depuis longtemps tes torts,
Mais des pleurs abondants de ses yeux
Ont coulé pour toi, à cause de ton mot amer.
Mais il est parti, et repose pour toujours!"

"Oh! aime aussi longtemps que tu peux
aimer!
Oh! aime aussi longtemps que l'amour a un but,
L'heure viendra, l'heure viendra,
Quand la tombe réclamera tes larmes!"

"F. FREILIGRATH."

(Translation.)
Où tu ne me vois pas, tu ne m'entends pas,
Tu ne viens pas entendre mon chant bien choyé;
Les lèvres qui souvent ont baisé les tiennes
Ne disent plus: 'Je t'ai pardonné depuis
longtemps.'"

Où tu m'avais pardonné depuis longtemps mes torts,
Mais des larmes abondantes de tes yeux
Ont coulé pour moi, à cause de mon mot amer.
Mais tu es parti, et repose pour toujours!"

Oh! aime aussi longtemps que tu peux
aimer!
Oh! aime aussi longtemps que l'amour a un but,
L'heure viendra, l'heure viendra,
Quand la tombe réclamera tes larmes!"

Oh! aime aussi longtemps que tu peux aimer,
Oh! aime aussi longtemps que l'amour promettra:
Et l'heure viendra, l'heure viendra,
Et qu'aucune heure ne lui cause jamais d'affliction!"

Oh! garde bien tes larmes, oh! garde-les bien,
Car, notablement, elles ont promis;
O Dieu! il n'y avait pas de mauvaise intention:
Cependant l'heure les réclamera!"

Oh! aime aussi longtemps que tu peux aimer,
Oh! aime aussi longtemps que l'amour a un but,
L'heure viendra, l'heure viendra,
Quand la tombe réclamera tes larmes!"

Alors tu t'agenouilleras près du tombeau,
Et cacheras tes yeux mouillés de larmes,
Ils ne verront plus jamais l'ami
A genoux sur l'herbe humide du cimetière."

Tu diras: 'Regarde du ciel sur moi,
Qui pleure ici près de ton tombeau muet.
Pardonne-moi mon expression de dédain,
Ne pense pas à la peine qu'il te cause!'"

M^{me} Garrick, dont le nom de famille était Violette (Maria-Eva), était la fille d'un respectable citoyen de Vienne. Elle fut élevée pour être danseuse, et parut pour la première fois à Drury-Lane, en 1746. Son vrai nom de famille était Veigel, qui, dans le patois viennois, signifie "violet," et elle assuma ce dernier nom par ordre de l'impératrice Marie-Thérèse. Elle épousa M. Garrick en 1749.

M^{me} Garrick survécut à son mari quarante-trois ans, et mourut subitement, dans son fauteuil, après une légère indisposition, dans la même maison de l'Adelphi, le 16 octobre 1822, âgée de quatre-vingt-dix-huit ans.

La lettre que nous donnons est écrite de M. Forrest, principalement de la main de M^{me} Garrick, qui parait avoir été surprise, et peut-être raillée par son mari, pendant qu'elle l'écrivait. La lettre elle-même en donne une évidence curieuse, car le lecteur apercevra que les dernières lignes de M^{me} Garrick ne sont pas de la même main hardie et ferme du commencement. Garrick semble donc, dans une manière enjouée, avoir pris la plume, et fini la lettre.

MADemoisELLE MARS.

(See page 219.)

Born at Paris, 1779; died 1847. The most celebrated actress of the French stage. Before she was ten years old, Mlle. Mars appeared in juvenile parts, and at fifteen she already filled what are called on the French stage "les rôles d'ingénues." Under the direction of her generous patroness, Mlle. Contat, she was induced to attempt "les jeunes amoureuses," in which characters she succeeded to the first place, after the retirement of Mlles. Mézeray and Lange in 1798. Her talents rapidly improved under the influence of encouragement. Mlle. Contat took leave of the stage in 1809, leaving her *répertoire* to be divided between Mlle. Mars and Mlle. Leveillé, which gave rise to a long contest between the rival stars. The former, however, soon distanced all competitors, and for a period of thirty years stood at the head of all French actresses in genteel comedy, gaining fresh success in every new part, ending with that of "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle," in Dumas' drama, which she played for the first time on the 2nd of April, 1839, when she had passed the age of threescore.

Those who never saw Mlle. Mars on the stage can form no idea of the simplicity, the seeming artlessness, the graceful elegance of her acting, nor of the music of her voice, nor of the exquisite expression of her smile. Her form was very fine, her gait easy, yet majestic, and her costume remarkably elegant. She was one of the *sociétaires* of the Théâtre Français, and her yearly salary from that illustrious company amounted to 40,000 francs; and in 1816 Louis XVIII. settled upon her, as well as on Talma, a pension of 30,000 francs. The hotel in which she lived was open to the most celebrated foreign, as well as native artists and *littérateurs*, some of whom were daily to be seen paying their court to her. Her last appearance on the stage was in March, 1841. She died in March, 1847, leaving a fortune of 800,000 francs.

(Translation.)

"I have received from citizen Préville, jun. merchant at Tarbes, the sum of two thousand four hundred francs, being the amount of the debt which Messrs. Perrigaux and Co., of Paris, gave me upon them. Given in duplicate, the two receipts to be considered as one. Tarbes, this 22nd Vendémiaire, year X.

[De la Collection de T. F. Dillon-Crocker, Esq.]

FRANÇOIS-JOSEPH TALMA.

(See page 219.)

Born at Paris, 1763; died 1826. A very eminent French tragedian. His father, who was a dentist, came to England soon after the birth of his son, and practised for some years in London. At nine years of age young Talma returned to France, and was placed in a school at Chaillet, kept by M. Lamarguère, a great admirer of the drama, who delighted to discover and encourage a similar taste in his pupils. When Talma had attended this school about a year, he was entrusted with a part in an old tragedy, called "Sémios, son of Tamerlane," which M. Lamarguère had selected for performance by his scholars; and so deeply did the nature tragedy enter into the feeling of the character, that he burst into tears at the recital of the sorrow of the hero whose brother he represented. At the age of twelve he wrote a little drama in the composition of which he further developed his knowledge of the stage. In 1787 he made his *début* at the Théâtre Français, and in 1789 created a great sensation by his performance of Charles IX. On the retirement of Larive, Talma became the principal tragic actor. During the reign of Napoleon he enjoyed the Emperor's friendship, and was no less honoured and esteemed by Louis XVIII. In 1825 he published some reflections on his favourite art; and in June, 1826, appeared on the stage for the first time in the part of Charles VI. During his last years the audiences of the Théâtre Français every evening called for an official account of the state of his health previously to the commencement of the performances. He died in the following October, and was buried in the cemetery of Père Lachaise, funeral orations being pronounced over his grave by MM. Arnault, Jouy, and Lafont. The Théâtre Français remained closed for three evenings, and the Opéra-Comique and

Née à Paris en 1779; morte en 1847. L'actrice la plus célèbre du théâtre français. Avant l'âge de dix ans, M^{lle} Mars parut dans des rôles juvéniles, et à quinze ans elle remplissait déjà ce qu'on appelle en France les rôles d'ingénues. Sous la direction de sa généreuse patronne, M^{lle} Contat, elle fut engagée à jouer les *jeunes amoureuses*, personnages dans lesquels elle succéda au premier rang, après la retraite de M^{lles} Mézeray et Lange, en 1798. Ses talents augmentèrent rapidement avec un cordial appui. M^{lle} Contat quitta le théâtre en 1809, laissant son *répertoire* à partager entre M^{lle} Mars et M^{lle} Leveillé, ce qui donna lieu à une longue contestation entre les étoiles rivales. La première, cependant, distança bientôt toute émule, et durant un espace de trente ans se tint à la tête de toutes les actrices françaises dans la bonne comédie, gagnant un nouveau succès dans chaque nouveau rôle, jusqu'à celui de M^{lle} de Belle-Isle, dans la pièce de ce nom, d'Alexandre Dumas, qu'elle joua pour la première fois le 2 avril 1839, alors qu'elle avait dépassé l'âge de soixante ans.

Ceux qui n'ont jamais vu M^{lle} Mars sur la scène, ne peuvent se former une idée de la simplicité, de l'apparente absence d'art, de la gracieuse élégance de son jeu, ni de l'harmonie de sa voix, ni de l'expression exquise de son sourire. Sa forme était très-délicate, sa démarche aisée, quoique majestueuse, son costume remarquablement élégant et distingué. Elle était une des *sociétaires* du Théâtre Français, et ses émoluments s'élevaient à 40,000 francs. En outre, en 1816, Louis XVIII lui avait alloué, ainsi qu'à Talma, une pension de 30,000 francs. L'hôtel dans lequel elle vivait était ouvert aux plus célèbres artistes français aussi bien qu'à étrangers, et aux littérateurs, dont quelques-uns pouvaient être vus journellement lui faisant leur cour. Sa dernière apparition sur la scène eut lieu au mois de mars 1841. Elle mourut en mars 1847, laissant une fortune de 800,000 francs.

"B. Mars."

Odéon were also closed on the day of his funeral. The actors of the Brussels Theatre (of which company he was an associate) wore mourning for him for forty days, and a variety of honours were paid to his memory at the principal theatres throughout France and the Netherlands.

Talma spoke English perfectly, and was a great admirer of England and her institutions. He was the friend and guest of John Kemble, and was present in Covent Garden Theatre when that great actor took his leave of the stage.

(Translation.)

"A thousand thanks to M. Arnaud Seville for the copies of my portrait, which he was kind enough to send me; I send him the ticket he asks for, and shall have much pleasure in accommodating him whenever he thinks proper to apply to me. I beg of him to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

"TALMA"

[From the Collection of Thomas F. Dillon Crocker, Esq.]

MRS. SIDDONS.

(See page 219.)

In No. XXII. we gave a short note and a biographical notice of this distinguished actress. We now present our readers with another autograph, bearing her signature, which was not given with the former one.

(Translation.)

"Le monde est un grand théâtre, dont tous les hommes et les femmes sont simplement les acteurs.

"SARAH SIDDONS."

[From the Collection of Thomas F. Dillon Crocker, Esq.]

GOTTLIEB SCHICK.

(See page 219.)

In No. XXI. we gave a long letter and a biographical notice of this renowned German painter. We have now the pleasure to present our subscribers with one of his best sketches, taken under the circumstances narrated below, which we borrow from Professor Haack's valuable "Contributions to the History of Modern German Art."

"These sketches were the result of a quiet but most interesting family-circle at the house of Wilhelm von Humboldt, the celebrated brother of the still more celebrated Alexander, who had just then returned (1805) from his travels in South America. Under the hospitable roof of his brother Wilhelm at Rome he told and depicted his interesting adventures; and during those hours of intellectual recreation the young painter (Gottlieb Schick) was wont to sketch the scenes while all were listening to the amiable and accomplished traveller. Of one of these sketches, of which an engraving appeared in the "Geographical Ephemerides," 1807, the great traveller himself says: 'The sketch is due to the pencil of the clever Schick, a very congenial German artist whom I met at Rome, and whom I reckon among my friends. It is exceedingly ingenious, and if he had visited with us those regions (on the Orinoco) the sketch could not have been more faithful.'

Schick's drawings and sketches are now rarely to be met with, the greater part of them being State property, having been added to the Royal Gallery at Stuttgart. For the one we now give we are indebted to Mr. Jules Schick, of Stuttgart.

We are happy to be able also to include in our present number a cleverly-sketches portrait of Schick.

Dans le n^o XXI nous avons donné une longue lettre et une notice biographique de ce célèbre peintre allemand. Nous avons maintenant le plaisir d'offrir à nos lecteurs une de ses meilleures esquisses, prise dans les circonstances racontées ci-dessous, récit que nous empruntons aux savantes "Contributions à l'Histoire de l'Art moderne allemand" du professeur Haack:

"Ces esquisses étaient le résultat d'un tranquille, mais très-intéressant cercle de famille, chez Wilhelm von Humboldt, le célèbre frère du plus célèbre encore Alexandre, qui venait juste de revenir (1805) de ses voyages dans l'Amérique du Sud. Sous le toit hospitalier de son frère Wilhelm, à Rome, Alexander raconta et dépeignit ses aventures intéressantes, et durant ces heures de récréation intellectuelle, le jeune peintre (Gottlieb Schick) était accoutumé à esquisser ces scènes, pendant que tous écoutaient cet aimable et accompli voyageur. D'une de ces esquisses, dont la gravure parut dans les "Ephémérides géographiques" en 1807, le grand voyageur lui-même dit: 'L'esquisse est due au crayon de l'habile Schick, un artiste allemand très-sympathique que j'ai rencontré à Rome, et que j'ose compter au nombre de mes amis. Elle est très-ingenieuse, en vérité, et chacun qui peut avoir visité comme nous ces régions (sur l'Orinoco), ne l'aurait pas mieux copiée.'

On rencontre aujourd'hui très-rarement les esquisses et les dessins de Schick, la plus grande partie étant une propriété d'Etat, ayant été ajoutés à la Galerie Royale de Stuttgart. Nous devons celle que nous publions à l'obligeance de M. Jules Schick, de Stuttgart.

Nous sommes heureux d'être capables de publier aussi, dans le présent numéro une habile esquisse représentant le portrait de Schick.

AUGUSTUS KESTNER.

(See page 219.)

The admirable sketch with which we conclude our Number represents the likeness of Vittoria Caldoni, whose exquisite beauty was the theme of all the principal painters and sculptors who lived in or visited Rome some forty years ago. After many years of praise and admiration, and having been flattered—but not spoiled—by the whole artistic world, and even the "grands de ce meilleur des mondes," she retired into a convent.

The sketch is by Augustus Kestner, one of the gifted sons of Charlotte Kestner (Goethe's "Lotte"), an autograph and notice of whom we gave in our No. 10, and her portrait in No. 12.

L'esquisse admirable avec laquelle nous terminons notre numéro représente le portrait de Vittoria Caldoni, dont la splendide beauté fut le thème de tous les principaux peintres et sculpteurs qui vécurent à Rome ou qui y vivaient, il y a environ quarante ans. Après un grand nombre d'années d'une admiration et d'une louange continues, et après avoir été flattée, mais non corrompue, par tout le monde artistique, et même par "les grands de ce meilleur des mondes," elle se retira dans un couvent.

Cette esquisse est par Auguste Kestner, un des fils bien doués de Charlotte Kestner (la Lotte de Goethe), dont nous avons donné un autographe et la biographie dans le n^o 10, et le portrait dans le n^o 12.

[From the Collection of Hermann Kintz, Esq.]

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART, Called the PRETENDER.

(See page 221.)

Born 1688; died at Rome in 1765. Son of James II. of England, an autograph letter and a notice of whom were published in Nos XXV.-XXVI. (pages 201 and 86). James II., having been dethroned by his son-in-law, William III., took refuge in France, where he died in 1701. On this event taking place, his son James-Edward (the subject of our present notice), who was known by the name of the "Chevalier de St. George," was at once acknowledged King of England, under the title of James III., by Louis XIV.; and in 1708, at the instigation of the French king, he reluctantly sailed from Dunkirk with an expedition intended to effect a landing in Scotland, but the attempt met with complete failure and he returned again to France. In 1715 the Pretender's standard was set up in Scotland by the Earl of Mar at Braemar, but the death of Louis XIV., who secretly supported the rebellion, struck a panic among the Jacobites, who for a time desisted from their schemes. Soon, however, sympathy for the Pretender's cause became widely spread not only throughout Scotland, but in the northern and western counties of England, and matters began to assume a serious aspect. In December, 1715, James himself landed in Scotland, was proclaimed with great ceremony, and in the following month made a progress through the country, publicly entering Dundee, Perth, etc. His council, however, being convinced that his army could not resist that of Argyle, resolved to abandon the enterprise and disperse the forces. This design, however, was kept secret, and James contrived to escape with some of his principal followers, to France, which country he was soon obliged to leave, in consequence of a treaty to that effect, concluded between the French and English Courts. After this time, although James never gave up the idea of ascending the throne of England, no serious attempt was made in his favour until 1745, when his son Charles Edward, called the Young Pretender, appeared in Scotland to assert his claims. The events of that period have been rendered familiar and invested with extraordinary interest by Sir Walter Scott in his "Waverley."

We present to our subscribers a document bearing the signature of James, appointing Sir George Jerningham his Minister Plenipotentiary.

(Translation.)

"We, James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., make known and testify by these presents: Whereas we have entrusted to the Faith and Skill of our faithful and well-beloved George Jerningham, Knight, various business to be performed for our use, in such places where he shall remain; But the present state of the times does not readily allow that on account of each single act, we should be able to fortify him with particular Letters of Trust, that is to say, with Full Powers; Therefore, to prevent all delay which may thence arise, we have thought it necessary to constitute by these presents the aforesaid George Jerningham, our Minister Plenipotentiary, and to grant him full authority, as also by the power of these presents we do grant to him full authority to treat and conclude in our name, with all and every one of whatsoever condition, all such things as may tend to our use and advantage; Promising, on our Royal word, to hold good and determined, and to fully execute, whatsoever the above-named George shall thus transact and perform. For the better testimony of which, we have with our own hand subscribed these presents, sealed (in default of our Great Seal) with our signet."

"Given at our Court at Avignon, on the twenty-fifth day of January, in the seventeenth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord 1717."

"JAMES R."

"By order of the King,
"MAR."

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Esq.]

LOUIS-HENRI-JOSEPH, DUKE OF BOURBON, PRINCE OF CONDÉ.

(See page 222.)

Born 1756; died at Chantilly in 1830. This Prince, the last who bore the title of

Né en 1688; mort à Rome en 1765. Fils de Jacques II d'Angleterre, dont nos nos 25-26 (pages 201 et 86) ont publié une lettre autographe et une notice. Jacques II, ayant été détrôné par son gendre, Guillaume III, se réfugia en France. A sa mort, qui arriva en 1701, son fils Jacques-Edouard (le sujet de notre notice), qui était connu sous le nom de *Chevalier de Saint-Georges*, fut d'abord reconnu roi d'Angleterre, sous le titre de Jacques III par Louis XIV, et en 1708, à l'instigation de ce monarque, il s'embarqua contre son gré à Dunkerque, avec une expédition dont le but était d'effectuer un débarquement en Ecosse, mais l'affaire échoua complètement, et il retourna en France. En 1715 l'étendard du Prétendant fut levé en Ecosse par le comte de Mar, à Braemar; mais la mort de Louis XIV, qui soutenait secrètement la rébellion, répandit une panique parmi les Jacobites, qui suspendirent temporairement leurs opérations. Bientôt, cependant, la sympathie pour la cause du Prétendant s'accrut, non-seulement en Ecosse, mais dans le nord et l'ouest de l'Angleterre, et la situation commença à prendre un sérieux aspect. En décembre 1715 Jacques lui-même débarqua en Ecosse, fut proclamé avec grandes cérémonies, et le mois suivant commença sa marche à travers le pays, entrant publiquement dans Dundee, Perth, etc. Son conseil, cependant, convaincu que son armée ne pouvait pas résister plus longtemps à celle d'Argyle, résolut d'abandonner l'entreprise et de disperser ses forces. Ce dessein fut tenu secret, et Jacques, avec quelques-uns de ses principaux chefs, retourna en France, qu'il fut obligé de quitter peu après, par suite d'un traité conclu entre les deux cours anglaise et française. Après cette époque, quoique Jacques n'abandonna jamais l'idée de monter sur le trône d'Angleterre, aucune tentative importante ne fut faite en sa faveur, jusqu'en 1745, quand son fils Charles-Edouard, appelé le *Jeune Prétendant*, se montra en Ecosse, pour revendiquer ses droits. Le chef-d'œuvre de Walter Scott, *Waverley*, a rendu familiers les événements de cette période, à laquelle il a su donner un intérêt extraordinaire.

Le document que nous présentons à nos souscripteurs, portant la signature de Jacques, nomme sir George Jerningham son ministre plénipotentiaire.

(Traduction.)

"Nous, Jacques, par la grâce de Dieu, roi d'Angleterre, de France et d'Irlande, défenseur de la Foi, etc., faisons savoir et testifier par ces présentes: Attendu que nous avons confié à la foi et à l'habileté de notre fidèle et bien-aimé Georges Jerningham, chevalier, différentes affaires pour être exécutées pour notre usage, dans telles places où il restera; Mais attendu que l'état présent des temps ne permet pas aisément que pour chaque acte en particulier, nous soyons capable de l'autoriser par des lettres spéciales de confiance, c'est-à-dire de plénis pouvoirs; En conséquence, pour prévenir tout délai qui pourrait advenir de cet état, nous avons jugé nécessaire de constituer le susnommé Georges Jerningham, notre Ministre plénipotentiaire, et de lui garantir plénis autorité, comme aussi, par le pouvoir de ces présentes, nous lui garantissons plénis autorité, comme aussi, par le pouvoir de ces présentes, nous lui garantissons plénis autorité de traiter et conclure en notre nom, avec tous et chacun, toute condition, toutes affaires qui peuvent tendre à notre usage et avantage; Promettant, avec notre Parole Royale, de reconnaître bon et décisif, et d'exécuter pleinement, tout ce que le susnommé Georges traitera ainsi et accomplira. Comme un meilleur témoignage de ce qui précède, nous avons de notre propre main signé ces présentes, scellées (à défaut de notre grand sceau) avec notre cachet."

"Donné à notre cour d'Avignon, le vingt-cinquième jour de janvier, et dans la dix-septième année de notre règne, année de Notre Seigneur 1717."

"JACQUES, Roi."

"Par ordre du Roi,
"MAR."

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Esq.]

Duke of Bourbon, never assumed that of Prince of Condé. He was the father of the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien, who was put to death by Bonaparte. At the time of the French Revolution he emigrated, and several times commanded the Royalist army, but without obtaining any success. The Duke of Bourbon returned to France only in 1814, and lived in retirement until his death, a few days after the Revolution of 1830. The peculiar circumstances connected with his end, which was attributed without proof to a crime, gave rise to a great number of comments in the public journals of the time. He left the greater part of his fortune to the Duke d'Aumale, fourth son of Louis Philippe, who was his godson.

Louis XVIII, having continued to reside at Hartwell until his return to France in 1814, it is to be presumed that the negotiation referred to in the letter we publish was not completed.

(Translation.)

"Wanstead, Essex, October 4th. 1807."

"The King, to whom, Monsieur, I have told all the trouble you have been good enough to take to find us a house, has justly considered that you would not be less obliging for him than for us: he has charged me, while asking of you strict secrecy, to beg of you to obtain all the information possible: to ascertain positively if it is true (as you have been told) that the family of Lord Petter (Petter?) are still undecided as to whether they will let the house (as the guardians believe), or keep it, according to their first intention. You would, it appears to me, do the King great pleasure if you could decide the family to let the house entirely: should you succeed in this, without naming the King, his Majesty would then desire to know how much would be required for the letting, for on this latter decision, after the former, would depend the conclusion of the bargain, seeing the position of the King, which you know as well as I do, and which prescribes the greatest economy; indeed, it is only the bad state of Hartwell House which obliges him to put it should he desire. After these particulars, will you, Sir, please to inform me if you kindly accept the commission, which I do not doubt, when your business will allow you to attend to it, either by writing, if not possible for you to come to London, or verbally, if you can come soon, which would be much more desirable, should it not inconvenience you."

"I with pleasure avail myself of this occasion to assure you of the very true esteem and the high consideration I have for you."

"LOUIS JOSEPH BOURBON."

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Esq.]

MARIE-DOMINIQUE-AUGUSTE SIBOUR, ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

(See page 222.)

Born 1792; died 1857. A French prelate and senator. On the 10th July, 1848, General Cavaignac appointed him to succeed Monseigneur Affre, whose deplorable death vacated the see of Paris. As our readers are doubtless already aware, Archbishop Affre, during the unfortunate insurrection of June, 1848, resolved to endeavour to check the fratricidal struggle which deluged Paris with blood, and that he was shot at the very moment he was uttering words of peace. His last words were those of Christ, "The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep."

After the coup d'état of the 2nd December, 1851, M. Sibour consecrated the new order of things by the religious ceremonies he was required to perform, and himself set the example of obedience. In March, 1852, he was created a Senator. Having been appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in November, 1848, he was made Officer in 1854, and Commander in 1856. On the 3rd of January, 1857, M. Sibour was opening the "Neuvaine de Sainte-Geneviève," at the church of St. Etienne du Mont, when he was stabbed to the heart by the Abbé Verger, a priest who had recently been interdicted; it was thought that the murderer acted simply from motives of revenge, notwithstanding his efforts to attribute his crime to fanaticism, pretending that he desired to punish the adhesion of the prelate to the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

In addition to his charges, and numerous speeches, of a more or less political character, delivered from 1848 to 1851, published in the form of pamphlets or reported by the public journals, the Archbishop wrote a work entitled, "Institutions diocésaines, ou Recueil de Règlements" (1845), a work in which he advocated more authority for the Chapters and greater liberty for the inferior clergy.

(Translation.)

"Paris, 17th June, 1856"

"The Abbot and Abbess of Maria Theresa will have pleasure in devoting the most respectful and most assiduous attentions to the Lord Bishop of Aire, who has just fallen ill, and who kindly accepts the modest asylum which we are happy to offer to his Lordship."

"M. D. AUG., ARCH. OF PARIS."

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Esq.]

TROPHIME-GÉRARD, MARQUIS OF LALLY-TOLENDAL.

(See page 223.)

Born 1751; died 1830. He was distinguished from his early youth by his generous efforts to obtain the *réhabilitation* of his father, and at length saw his endeavours crowned with success. He was appointed deputy for the nobility of Paris to the States-General, showed himself an enlightened supporter of reform, declared himself in favour of monarchy with two Chambers (of which he was not able to obtain the adoption), and of the absolute veto; quitted the Assembly after the sad days of the 5th and 6th October (1789), retired to Coppet, where he published, under the name of "Q. Capitolinus," some writings of a fugitive character; returned to France in 1792 with the courageous intention of opposing the Jacobins, was arrested after the 10th August and imprisoned in the Abbaye, but miraculously escaped and took refuge in England, whence he wrote to the Convention in defence of Louis XVI.; returned to Paris under the Consulate, but kept aloof from public affairs until the Restoration, and was then created a Peer of France (1815). Though devoted to the monarchy, he sat with the liberal opposition, and endeavoured, but without success, to prevent the misfortunes which threatened the Bourbons. He was the author of *Memoirs for the rehabilitation of his Father, 'Letters to Edmund Burke' (1791), 'Counsel's Speech for Louis XVI.' (1795), 'Essay on the Life of Strafford,'* etc. He was a member of the French Academy.

The admirable letter we now publish was written by him in 1801 to Mr. Edward Jerminham, the poet and writer, who, it will be seen, enjoyed his most intimate friendship.

(Translation.)

"My dear Edward,—I was not here when your letter arrived, hence the cause of my delay in answering it."

"I am twice as stupid as you pretend to be, for I do not know even the name of the street in which Mrs. Elliot lives, although greatly interested in learning it; but you know what has recently absorbed me. I have asked the Chevalier the number, and if that means should appear to you too slow, you may get the information from Lord Cholmondeley."

"Perhaps you were still at Cossey on the arrival of the letter which I wrote in common to Sir William and Lady Jerminham. They had each written me one which had deeply penetrated my heart. You now come to complete the trio, and renew that sweet and consoling impression. The friendship of which you are kind enough to give me the assurance, is decidedly of the number of those which I ardently desire, and by which I feel both flattered and moved."

"If by chance you have not seen the letter of which I speak, I must tell you that my persecuting genius, after having pushed his impudence to the last degree that the imagination can conceive, seeing me resolved to enter the lists, has all at once given symptoms of the most lively terror, and has written me a letter, from which I have conceived a well-founded hope of avoiding the scandalous exposure. I shall consult your feeling and your wisdom upon the compromise which I am preparing."

"The clock strikes four! I wish to say another word in praise of your angelic kindness for the *confé* of St. Souplet. I was led to it yesterday that you were coming to pay me a visit. Why do you not come to cheer and enlighten my hermitage for four-and-twenty hours? Pray make my excuses to Lord and Lady Kenmare and to the charming Lady Charlotte, for having been eight days in London without having paid my respects, without having presented the compliments which I a thousand times addressed to them in heart and in mind. But our friend John Dillon will tell you that I passed even the nights in consultations. I can never too much respect you, nor enough love you, and yet I do so to the whole extent of the sentimental faculties of your servant, cousin, and friend."

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerminham, Esq.]

LORD NELSON.

(See page 224.)

In our second number (page 11) we gave a long letter and a notice of this distinguished naval hero, and in No. XIV. (page 118) his sketch of the battle of Aboukir. We now present our readers with a second long and interesting letter, dated from Bath in 1798, in which the energy of his character is manifested by the laudable anxiety he expresses to grapple with the foe.

(Translation.)

"Mon cher Lloyd,—Il n'y a rien que vous pouvez me demander de faire que je ne forai avec le plus grand plaisir, car je suis sûr que vous ne pouvez jamais avoir une pensée qui ne soit strictement honorable. J'ai été très-flatté de la remarque qu'a faite de moi le marquis, et je vous prie de lui faire accepter mes respects, et de lui dire que je possède sa place dans la boîte de M. Palmer; mais Sa Seigneurie ne m'a pas dit tous les charmes de cette boîte, qui sont généralement partagés parmi quelques-unes des plus jolies femmes de Bath, et si j'étais un célibataire, je ne voudrais pas répondre de ne pas être tenté; mais comme je possède tout ce qui est valable dans une épouse, je n'ai pas l'occasion de penser au delà d'une jolie figure. Je suis fâché que le roi est si pauvre. S'il était aussi riche que ces 'vils chens' de l'Opposition le pensent, quelle vaste somme aurait été donnée à la nation; mais j'espère maintenant que toute la nation soussera libéralement. Vous croirez peut-être que je n'excite pas les autres à donner, et que je m'y refuse moi-même; mais mon mode de souscription sera nouveau dans sa manière, et en l'exécutant, je ne priverai de beaucoup de commodités pour servir mon pays, et j'espère une grande consolation chaque fois que je mangerai une tranche de bœuf salé au lieu d'une tranche de rôti. Le *Vanguard* sera à Sheerness samedi prochain, et si le vent dure, il sera à Portsmouth avant que Thompson ne quitte la Manche. J'espère seulement que les Français ne soient pas prêts à quitter Brest. J'ai eu la fièvre depuis le retour du *Boadice*, par le compte-rendu qu'ils m'ont donné de sa préparation pour la mer. Lady Nelson et mon père vous remercieront pour votre aimable souvenir."

"Croyez-moi, mon cher Lloyd, votre ami le plus affectionné,"

"HORATIO NELSON."

[De la Collection de G.-R. Sanderson, Esq.]

LORD DUNDONALD.

(See page 225.)

In our twenty-third number we presented our subscribers with an autograph (p. 184), and a memoir (p. 185) of this distinguished and long-suffering veteran. By the courtesy of Captain the Hon. E. A. G. Harris, R.N., brother to the Earl of Malmesbury, we are now enabled to give a letter addressed to him by Lord Dundonald when past his eightieth year, giving wonderful evidence of his great energy and indomitable perseverance.

(Translation.)

"5, Osnaburg-Terrace, Londres, 25 octobre 1857."

"Mon cher capitaine Harris,—Votre généreux support de mes réclamations sur le gouvernement chilien, et aussi vos aimables lettres, m'autorisent à m'adresser à vous."

"Le message, envoyé par le président, que vous avez inclus, est hautement satisfaisant, aussi bien que la décision du Congrès, et la motion du Sénat Mayelle."

"Je propose d'attendre l'annonce officielle, après la signature du président, et alors m'adresser à Son Excellence (par la faveur de lord Clarendon, et l'intermédiaire du Ministère des affaires étrangères)."

"J'espère que vous approuverez mon adresse, et que vous la soutiendrez, car elle est fondée sur la justice."

"Je suis fâché de voir, par les feuilles publiques, que Son Excellence rencontre une opposition factieuse. Je me propose, si je peux amener mon esprit à penser sur ce sujet, d'adresser une lettre 'à mes concitoyens du Chili,' leur montrant les mauvaises conséquences de leur distraction factieuse, dont ils ont un exemple frappant dans les états environnants. Cette tâche peut n'être pas celle qui convient à un homme de plus de quatre-vingts ans, et pourra ne jamais être remplie; cependant je désire pouvoir la remplir."

"En exprimant ma profonde gratitude pour vos faveurs, croyez-moi votre très-obligé,"

"DUNDONALD."

EDWARD SMITH STANLEY, 13th EARL OF DERBY.

(See page 226.)

Born 1775; died 1851. A naturalist and statesman. Father of the present Earl. Was K.G., F.L.S., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster, Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Lancashire, and President of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies. His botanical tastes are exhibited in the letter we publish.

Né en 1775; mort en 1851. Un naturaliste et un homme d'état. Père du présent comte. Il était chevalier de la Jarretière, lord-lieutenant du comté de Lancashire, vice-amiral de la côte du Lancashire, et président des sociétés Linnéenne et Zoologique. Ses goûts pour la botanique sont montrés dans la lettre que nous publions.

(Translation.)

"Grosvenor Square, 5 mai 1838."

"Monsieur,—J'ai grand plaisir (en même temps que j'accuse réception de votre lettre, aujourd'hui) de disculper votre neveu de toute imputation d'erreur, au moins en ce qui me concerne. A mon arrivée de Knowsley, il y a quelques jours, j'ai trouvé la plante, qui m'attendait, et ainsi elle restera jusqu'à mon retour à la campagne, quand j'aurai soin de la mettre à sa propre place."

"Acceptez mes remerciements pour elle et pour les renseignements que vous m'avez communiqués aujourd'hui, relatifs à la plante grasse de Caroline. Je tâcherai certainement de l'obtenir, mais je crains, d'après votre note, que le sol de mon comté, qui est une riche craie, soit trop dur et trop lourd pour son succès, si on l'y cultive en plein air."

"Un de vos extraits relatifs au *M. verticilla* me surprend quand il en est parlé comme d'un arbre atteignant une hauteur de trente pieds. Nous le possédons, mais seulement sous la forme d'un arbrisseau, ne dépassant jamais six ou sept pieds; c'est, je suppose, au moins la deuxième espèce; on l'appelle le myrte aux feuilles larges. J'ai l'idée de l'essayer dans nos marais, où le *M. gale* est très-commun."

"Je reste, Monsieur, votre très-obligé serviteur,"

"DERBY."

[De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

ALGERNON PERCY, fourth DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

(See page 226.)

Born 1792; died February 12th, 1865. For the present we content ourselves with giving to our readers an authentic signature of this noble Peer, whose recent unexpected and lamented death cast a gloom not only over his own county, but over the metropolis itself. His loss will long be mourned by the numerous recipients of his princely hospitalities and his bounties.

Né en 1792; mort le 12 février 1865. Nous nous contentons aujourd'hui de donner une signature authentique du noble pair, dont la mort récente et inattendue, et universellement regrettée, a attristé non-seulement son propre comté, mais la capitale elle-même. Sa perte sera longtemps sentie par ceux qui jouissaient de son hospitalité princière, et par ceux qui recevaient ses nombreux bienfaits.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

DUKE DECAZES.

(See page 226.)

Born 1780; died 1860. A celebrated French statesman. Descended from a Gascon family, ennobled by Henry IV. in 1595. He commenced his studies at the Military School of Vendôme in 1790, and finished them at Libourne, where, after having studied the law, he established himself as a barrister. Under the Consulate, he came to Paris to seek a higher fortune. He was employed at the Ministry of Justice, when he married, in 1805, the daughter of Count Murair, President of the Court of Cassation. This marriage opened to him a judicial career. He was almost immediately appointed a judge of the Tribunal of the Seine, and became Councillor to the Imperial Court in 1806. But, the same year, he was called to Holland by King Louis, that honest sovereign who preferred abdicating his throne to sacrificing the interests of his people to the political views of his brother (1810). M. Decazes, his privy councillor, supported him, it is said, in that resolution, and thus incurred the displeasure of the Emperor. After having accompanied the ex-king to Bohemia and Austria, he was attached in 1811 to the

Né en 1780; mort en 1860. Homme d'état français. Descendait d'une famille gasconne, anoblie par Henri IV en 1595. Il commença ses études à l'école militaire de Vendôme en 1790, et vint les terminer à Libourne, où, après avoir fait son droit, il s'établit comme avocat. Sous le Consulat il vint à Paris chercher une plus haute fortune. Il était employé au ministère de la justice, quand il épousa, en 1805, la fille du comte Murair, premier président de la Cour de Cassation. Ce mariage lui ouvrait la carrière de la magistrature. Nommé presque aussitôt juge au tribunal de la Seine, il devint conseiller à la Cour impériale en 1806. Mais, la même année, il fut appelé en Hollande par le comte de Louis, ce souverain honnête homme, qui aimait mieux abdiquer un trône que de sacrifier les intérêts de son peuple aux vues politiques de son frère (1810). M. Decazes, son conseiller intime, le soutint, dit-on, dans cette résolution et excita par là contre lui-même le mécontentement de l'Empereur. Après avoir accompagné l'ex-roi en Bohême et en Autriche, il fut attaché en 1811 au service de l'impératrice mère,

service of the Empress-Mother, Madame Letitia, as Councillor and Secretary.

From the time of the first Restoration, M. Decazes joined himself to the Bourbons. Exiled from Paris by Napoleon when but just returned from the Isle of Elba, he went to Libourne to await the second Restoration. Louis XVIII. showed great esteem for his young minister, and placed unlimited confidence in him; the name of M. Decazes, indeed, is inseparable from the principal acts of the first five years of the Restoration. He was raised to the peerage in 1816, with the title of Count, and in 1820 the King, in recognition of his services, created him a Duke, and appointed him Ambassador to London.

In 1830 M. Decazes, who was absent from Paris at the time of the Revolution, publicly deplored the calamity which had befallen the royal family, but accepting the change, gave his support to the new dynasty. The Revolution of February, 1848, finally removed him from public life.

M. Decazes was an enlightened protector of agriculture, the arts, and manufactures, during his public life, and also devoted the leisure of his private life to the promotion of the same objects. He was the founder of one of the principal ironworks of France, and his forges at Decazeville, in the Aveyron, which have been for thirty years in operation, have created, in a district formerly uninhabited, a prosperous community of 4000 souls. He was a Member of the Imperial Society of Agriculture, President of the Imperial Agricultural Society, etc.

(Translation.)

"Dear Lady Helena,—Permit me to recommend to you Madame Arpin, the bearer of this letter. She is the wife of a man who has met with undeserved misfortunes, and to whom I am much attached. She is desirous to undertake the education of some young ladies, who could not be in better hands. I beg of you to receive and to take interest in her; no one is more deserving of it."

"Egdon writes to you. She has not been well at the baths of Barège, and for four or five days she has suffered from fever, which, however, does not prevent her from going out. We leave on Monday for La Grave and L'Aveyron; unfortunately we have no hope of seeing you there, it would be too much happiness."

"A thousand tender compliments."

"Paris, 18th August, 1833."

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Esq.]

VICTOR HUGO.

(See page 227.)

In our first volume (page 105) we were enabled to give this distinguished author's manuscript dedication to England of his celebrated work on Shakespeare, accompanied by a biographical notice (page 30). We now publish one of his letters, written soon after the publication of 'Les Misérables,' to the well-known authoress Madame Louise Colet.

Dans notre premier volume (page 105) nous avons donné de cet auteur distingué le manuscrit de la dédicace à l'Angleterre de son ouvrage remarquable sur Shakespeare, accompagné d'une notice (page 30). Nous publions aujourd'hui une de ses lettres, écrite peu après la publication des *Misérables*, à la célèbre M^{me} Louise Colet.

(Translation.)

'Hautville House, 25th June.

"I could wish, Madam, to condense into ten lines all the emotion that I have in order to thank you. Your sympathy resembles your poetry and your beauty. It warms at the same time that it illuminates. You are a Muse and a sunbeam; and perhaps they are the same thing; for the ancients, in decomposing music, found seven notes, and the moderns, in decomposing light, have found seven colours."

"You do not wish me to die without having seen you again. I hope not. I would flatly refuse to die without that. There is still, as you see, an old heart alive in my desert; that heart worships and loves you, Madam."

"VICTOR HUGO."

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Esq.]

WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

(See page 227.)

Born at Manchester, in 1805. One of the most prolific of English romancers. He is the son of an attorney, and for some time studied the law, but his natural taste inclined him to literature. His first effusions were published in the 'European,' the 'Edinburgh,' and the 'London' magazines. In 1824 he published a volume of poems; in 1825 he came to London, and soon afterwards married a daughter of Mr. Ebers, the librarian, of Bond Street. In 1829 he became editor of the 'Keepsake.' In 1842 he started 'Ainsworth's Magazine,' in 1845 became the proprietor of the 'New Monthly,' and afterwards of 'Bentley's Miscellany,' in each of which some of his new productions appeared. His works are too numerous to specify here; among the most popular may be mentioned 'Jack Sheppard,' 'The Miser's Daughter,' 'Old St. Paul's,' 'Windor Castle,' and 'The Tower of London.'

The little manuscript 'dirge' we now give has not, we believe, before been published.

Né à Manchester, en 1805. Un des romanciers anglais les plus féconds. Fils d'un avocat, il étudia pendant quelque temps le droit; mais sa disposition naturelle l'attirait vers la littérature. Ses premiers écrits furent publiés dans différents recueils d'Edimbourg et de Londres. En 1824 il publia un volume de poésie. En 1825 il vint à Londres, où il épousa peu après une fille de M. Ebers, le bibliothécaire de Bond-Street. En 1829 il devint éditeur du *Keepsake*. En 1842 il entreprit la publication d'*Ainsworth's Magazine*; en 1845 il devint le propriétaire du *New Monthly*, et ensuite du *Bentley's Miscellany*. Dans ces diverses revues ses nouvelles productions furent publiées. Ses ouvrages sont trop nombreux pour être spécifiés ici; cependant nous pouvons nommer parmi les plus populaires: *Jack Sheppard*, *La Fille de l'Ancêtre*, *Le Vieux Saint-Paul*, *Le Château de Windsor*, et *La Tour de Londres*.

Le manuscrit du chant que nous donnons n'a jamais, croyons-nous, été publié.

(Traduction.)

"LE CHANT FUNÉBRE DE ROUBON."

I.

"Lorsque le bon comte de Nassau
Vit Bourbon étendu mort,
Par sainte Barbe et saint Nicolas,
En avant! s'écria-t-il."

II.

"Ne lui marmottez pas de prière,
Ne vous arrêtez point pour lui faire litière;
Mais que la trompette sonne haut;
Qu'elle sonne, qu'elle sonne l'assaut."

III.

"Apportez engins, apportez échelles!
Pour escalader les vieilles murailles;
Rome entière, par saint Pierre,
Paisera pour la mort de Bourbon."

"W. HARRISON AINSWORTH."

[De la Collection de Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

GUILLAUME-VICTOR-ÉMILE AUGIER.

(See page 227.)

Born at Valence (Drôme) in 1820. A French dramatic poet, and member of the Institute. He is the grandson of Pigault Lebrun, whose memory he defended in a letter which served as a preface to 'La Ciguë.' After an excellent university education he was destined by his family for the Bar, but was drawn aside from a legal career by a passion for poetry, and, in 1844, offered to the Committee of the Théâtre-Français a piece in two acts, in verse, 'La Ciguë.' The piece, which the youth of the author caused to be looked upon with suspicion, was almost unanimously rejected, and was taken by M. Emile Augier to the Committee of the Odéon, who received it, and placed it upon the stage. This was a triumph for the young poet; his piece had a run of nearly three months, and produced large returns to the theatre.

M. Augier's works have been numerous, but it is questionable if any of them have excelled the first. Besides his plays he has published a collection of poems (1856) which contains some short idylls, a satire entitled 'La Langue,' directed against the barristers who were mixed up with the political events of 1848, a comedy in five acts, in verse, 'Les Méprises de l'Amour,' which was written immediately after 'La Ciguë,' and which is better adapted for reading than for the stage.

(Translation.)

"Madam,—I am leaving for the country, where I am going to spend a fortnight. On my return I shall have great pleasure in calling upon you to ask for that beautiful book, which, owing to my constant occupation during the last two months, I have not yet read, but which some extracts given by the 'Opinion Nationale' have made me very anxious for."

"Thanks for your sympathy, and be good enough, Madam, to accept my respectful compliments."

"É. AUGIER."

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Esq.]

EDMUND KEAN.

(See page 228.)

Born 1787; died 1833. One of the greatest of modern English actors. He was the son of Edmund Kean, a stage carpenter, and Miss Anne Carey, an actress at minor theatres and showmen's booths. Master Carey, as he was then called, was so clever that, on one occasion, when performing with his mother in Richardson's booth at Windsor, George III. summoned him to the castle for the purpose of giving recitations. His Majesty was so pleased at the boy's efforts that he made him a handsome present. After leading the life of a strolling player for about fifteen years, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane in 1814, in the character of Shylock, with the greatest success. His fame soon spread throughout the metropolis, and Drury Lane Theatre rapidly became the crowded resort of the most fashionable circles. Kean's success continued, and increased until 1825, when he became unpopular in consequence of his liaison with the wife of Mr. Alderman Cox, the result of which was that he was compelled to pay £800 damages. He then paid a visit to the United States, returning to London after two years, and although again favourably received, his career was broken, and near its end. He had always been a free liver, and he now constantly drank to excess, by which his constitution was so weakened, and his memory so much impaired that he could not study a new part. In 1833 he was announced to play the part of Othello, his

Né en 1787; mort en 1833. Un des plus grands acteurs modernes. Il était le fils d'Edmond Kean, un charpentier de théâtre, et de miss Anne Carey, une actrice de petits théâtres et de spectacles forains. Maître Carey, comme on l'appelait alors, était si habile, qu'à une occasion, jouant avec sa mère dans la baraque de Richardson, à Windsor, Georges III le fit appeler au château pour réciter différents sujets de déclamation. Les efforts de l'enfant plurent tellement au roi qu'il lui fit un beau présent. Après avoir vécu pendant quinze ans de la vie d'un acteur nomade, Kean fit sa première apparition à Drury-Lane en 1814, dans le rôle de Shylock, et réussit complètement. Sa réputation se répandit bientôt dans Londres, et le théâtre de Drury-Lane devint rapidement le rendez-vous d'une société nombreuse aussi bien que fashionable. Le succès de Kean continua en augmentant jusqu'en 1825, époque à laquelle il devint impopulaire, à cause de sa liaison avec l'épouse de l'alderman Cox, liaison dont le résultat fut pour lui l'obligation de payer 800 l. (20,000 fr.) de dommages-intérêts. Kean alla alors aux États-Unis, ne revenant à Londres que deux ans après; mais quoique favorablement accueilli, sa carrière était désormais brisée et près de sa fin. Il avait toujours été un bon vivant, et il finit par s'adonner à la boisson. Les suites de ses excès ruinèrent sa constitution et affaiblirent sa mémoire, au point qu'il ne lui fut plus possible d'apprendre un rôle nouveau. En 1833 il devait jouer

son Charles being cast for Iago. Kean struggled through the opening scenes of the play, but at the words, "Villain, be sure," he sank exhausted upon his son's shoulder, and was led off the stage. He died at Richmond a few weeks after.

The characteristic letter we publish was written by Kean in the year 1825.

Othello, son fils Charles personnifiant le rôle d'Iago. Kean luttâ dans les premières scènes du drame, mais aux mots: "Villain, sois sûr," il s'évanouit, épuisé, sur les épaules de son fils, et fut emmené du théâtre. Il mourut à Richmond quelques semaines après.

La lettre caractéristique que nous publions a été écrite par Kean en 1825.

(Traduction.)

"7 mars.

"Cher Sigell,—Je ne puis aller à Bruxelles, en tout cas pas avant la fin de mon prochain engagement à Drury-Lane (encore je ne voudrais pas y aller alors), les autorités et les pauvres prennent tout l'argent. Je joue à Chichester samedi, lundi et mardi, lundi 18 à Manchester, lundi 25 à Edimbourg,—donc ce compte est arrêté

"Adieu!

"EDMOND KEAN.

"Je serai à Londres mercredi ou jeudi. Tâchez que ces maudits usuriers aient l'obligation prête."

[De la Collection de T. F. Dillon-Croker, Esq.]

W. M. THACKERAY.

(See page 228.)

We trust that our readers will not be displeased if we present them with another sketch from the pen of the lamented Thackeray. This is probably the last we shall give; it represents a German student smoking, and is remarkable for the effect produced by a few rude touches of the artist's skilful pen.

Nous espérons que nos lecteurs ne seront pas fâchés que nous leur présentions une autre esquisse de la plume du regretté Thackeray. C'est, selon toute probabilité, la dernière que nous donnerons; elle représente un étudiant allemand fumant, et est remarquable par l'effet de quelques rudes touches de la plume habile de l'artiste.

[From the Collection of T. F. Dillon-Croker, Esq.]

another voyage to America, sailing through the Straits of Magellan, plundering the Spanish towns on the coast of Chili and Peru, and sailing northward till he reached the 48th degree of latitude; here he took possession of New Albion, and then steered for the West Indies. He doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and returned to Plymouth in 1580. This voyage round the world occupied two years and nearly ten months. Queen Elizabeth ordered his ship up to Deptford, partook of a banquet on board, and then conferred upon Drake the honour of knighthood. In 1585-6 he was engaged in the West Indies, and after taking several places from the Spaniards, visited the colony of Virginia, in America, planted by Raleigh. Drake returned from this expedition also loaded with treasure. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of thirty sail, with which he entered Cadiz, and destroyed a quantity of shipping; and afterwards, between St. Vincent and Cadiz, burned one hundred vessels and destroyed several castles on the coast. The year following, he commanded as Vice-Admiral, under Lord Howard, and was instrumental in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. After this, he went to the West Indies with Sir John Hawkins; but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done by them. In 1595, when lying in the harbour of Nombre de Dios, in South America, Sir Francis Drake was attacked by a fatal malady, which had already carried off three of his captains and many of his men. He died there on the 27th December, being only fifty years of age.

(Transcript.)

"M^r Doctor Secker,—S^r W^m Winter, M^r Alderman Martyn, M^r Costomere Smythe, and myself being together when your Servant came unto me for sufficiency Surtees, We all here agree that you shall be assured to stand harmless for that the matter toucheth her Majesty and all the adventurers. Written from M^r Costomere Smythes house, this 16 Sept. 1586.

"FRA. DRAKE."

[From the Collection of Autographs in the British Museum.]

LOUIS, MARQUIS DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN.

(See page 232.)

Born 1777; died 1815. Younger brother of Henri de La Rochejaquelein, the hero of La Vendée. He emigrated at the age of twelve, returned to France in 1801, was one of the first to recognize the Bourbons in 1814, followed Louis XVIII. to Ghent, returned by sea to La Vendée, where he organised an insurrection against the government of the Hundred Days, and was killed at the battle of Mathes, on the 4th June, 1815, at the head of a column of Vendéans. His letter, which we publish, was written from La Vendée, on the 17th of the previous month, to Mr. Edward Jerningham.

(Traduction.)

"Avec quelles délices j'informe mes plus chers amis de mes succès, grâce à l'aide de Dieu! J'ai débarqué sain et sauf, et suis heureux de vous dire que notre armée augmente chaque jour d'une manière très-considérable. Nous avons au moins cinquante mille hommes sous les armes, et dans quelques jours nous marcherons sur Paris avec plus de cent mille hommes. Envoyez-nous des armes, des munitions, des canons, et mes troupes avec une partie des vôtres; mais, avant tous, que Madame vienne à l'île-Dieu, si elle veut entrer en France, comme elle le doit. Nous avons aussi besoin d'argent, vous savez que l'argent est pour Gand.

"J'ai eu hier un combat de buissons. J'ai tué une douzaine de douaniers, et j'en ai blessé un grand nombre. J'ai eu seulement quelques blessés. En vous souhaitant toutes sortes de bonheurs, je vous prie d'offrir mes meilleurs respects à votre bonne dame, et de croire à la sincérité de mes sentiments.

"Saint-Gilles, 17 mai.

"D. L. R."

[De la Collection de Monsieur Hubert-E.-H. Jerningham.]

MARIE-LOUISE-VICTOIRE DE DONISSAN, MARQUISE DE LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN.

(See page 233.)

Born 1772; died 1857. Only daughter of the Marquis de Donissan. Having received a distinguished education, she was married at seventeen years of age to the Marquis de Lescur, whom she accompanied in 1792 to La Vendée, acting as his secretary and aide-de-camp. Her husband was mortally wounded at the battle of Cholet. After the defeat of Savenay she suffered dreadful privations, and ultimately took refuge in the woods, where, in the month of April, 1794, she gave birth to two daughters. In the following year she took advantage of the armistice to return to her château, in the environs of Bordeaux, whence she was again driven for some time by the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor. In 1801 she married the Marquis Louis de La Rochejaquelein, by whom she had eight children. After the death of her second husband at the battle of Mathes (see preceding notice), Madame de La Rochejaquelein found conso-

lation in writing an account of the extraordinary events in which she had taken part, entitled simply 'Mémoires,' which passed through several editions and some translations. The letter we publish was written to Mr. C. E. Jerningham in 1832, from Orleans, where the Marchioness resided with her family for many years previous to her death.

(Translation.)

"No. 1, St. Aignan's Cloister, Orleans,

"30th June, 1832.

"We shall always be happy, Sir, to receive our very dear Clementina here, at whatever time she may come, either next month, as we hope, or by All Saints' Day, to pass the winter with us instead of the summer. It will be a great happiness to us all, my mother, my daughters, and myself, to see her, and to have her here for some months; in this respect only do we regret the delay, but if it can be beneficial to her health, we can only rejoice at it. The doctors must, then, have prescribed great warmth and perhaps sea-bathing in this fine climate; otherwise I should have thought that the winter in the South would be more favourable to her health than the summer. But all this depends upon the constitution. May hers be strengthened by this fine journey! Between Aix and Marseilles, my daughter, Madame d'Albertus, has a château of the same name absolutely on the road; her sister Julia is with her. How happy they would both be to receive Clementina; and Albertus is absolutely on the high-road, not at all away from it.

"Beside, Sir, that all our family regard Clementina as a daughter or a sister. My poor mother will be quite revived by having her here; and as to you, Sir, and your brothers, preserve for us the attachment which we merit by that which we have devoted to the sons of the two heavenly beings whom we shall ever weep for.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, with the most sincere sentiments, your very humble and very obedient servant.

"DONISSAN, Marchioness of La Rochejaquelein."

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerningham Esq.]

BENJAMIN WEST.

(See page 234.)

Born at Springfield, Pennsylvania, U.S., 1738; died in London, 1820. A celebrated American painter, who became President of the Royal Academy of London. He gave evidence of his talents as early as his seventh year, and after labouring assiduously, he set up as a portrait-painter at Philadelphia when only eighteen. In 1749 he visited Italy, and afterwards repaired to London, where he was so fortunate as to obtain the favour of George III., who, during forty years, held him in great esteem. For the King and several of the English nobility he painted a number of historical pictures. At the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds he was, in 1792, nominated President of the Royal Academy. His best works were, 'The Death of Wolfe,' well known by Woollett's fine engraving; 'Penn treating with the Indians; 'St Paul on the Island of Melita,' in the Chapel of Greenwich Hospital; and 'Cromwell dismissing the Long Parliament.' His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. The letter we publish was written by West in 1807 to Mr. Francis Nicholson, the well-known water-colour artist, contemporary with Glover and Varley, and one of the founders of the Old Water-Colour Society.

(Traduction.)

"Newman-Street, 1^{er} mai 1807.

"Monsieur,—Il n'a pas été en mon pouvoir de faire droit à votre requête concernant l'admission de M^{me} Mackenzie à l'exposition de l'Académie royale jusqu'à ce moment, et je n'aurai pas d'opportunité de le faire avant demain matin. Si donc demain à dix heures, est convenable à cette dame, la carte incluse la fera admettre, avec son ami, à voir les peintures.

"Avec mon amitié et ma grande considération, je suis, Monsieur,

"Monsieur Nicholson."

"Votre obéissant serviteur,

"BENJAMIN WEST."

[De la Collection de T.-F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

ANGELICA KAUFFMAN.

(See page 234.)

Born 1742; died 1807. A celebrated artist, and one of the original thirty-six members of the Royal Academy, founded in 1768. She was the daughter of a Swiss portrait-painter. After visiting Milan, Rome, and Venice, with her father, she came to London in 1766. She returned to Italy in 1782, having the previous year been married to Antonio Zuerchi. Her paintings are distinguished by elegance and grace, but are somewhat faulty in drawing. Her finest work was that of 'Lionardo da Vinci expiring in the arms of Francis I.' There is a large allegorical work by her in the National Gallery, called 'Religion attended by the Graces.' The autograph we present was written by Miss Kauffman, in 1780, to Count de Salis, on behalf of her father, who was then an invalid.

(Traduction.)

"M^{lle} Angelica Kauffman présente ses respectueux compliments à Son Excellence le comte de Salis, et prend la liberté de le déranger avec la présente pour l'informer qu'après toutes les préparations pour le voyage, M. Kauffman est retombé malade, et n'est pas encore assez rétabli pour s'aventurer à voyager; et comme la saison est trop avancée, M. K. et M^{lle} A. ont résolu de différer leur départ jusqu'au commencement du printemps prochain, dans l'espérance qu'à cette époque M. K. sera capable de supporter les fatigues du voyage. M. Kauffman se propose d'avoir l'honneur de visiter en personne le Comte de Salis aussi qu'il sera en état de sortir.

[From the Collection of Richard J. Greene, Esq.]

SAMUEL PEPYS.

(See page 234.)

Born 1632; died 1703. Author of the celebrated 'Diary' bearing his name.

Né en 1632; mort en 1703. Auteur du célèbre journal portant son nom. Il

We have now the gratification to present to our subscribers a long and admirable letter written by Mrs. Hemans to her friend Miss Mitford, on the publication of 'Rienzi,' in 1828.

(p. 79). Nous avons aujourd'hui le plaisir de donner à nos souscripteurs une longue et admirable lettre, écrite par M^{me} Hemans à son amie M^{lle} Mitford, au sujet de *Rienzi*, qui parut en 1828.

(Traduction.)

"Ma chère Miss Mitford,—Acceptez mes tardives, quoique sincères et cordiales félicitations pour le brillant succès de *Rienzi*, dont j'ai eu connaissance avec une réelle satisfaction. J'ai pensé à votre père et à votre mère, et n'ai pu m'empêcher d'imaginer que vos sentiments doivent être les mêmes que ceux du général grec, qui déclarait que son plus grand plaisir, après une victoire, venait de la pensée de ses parents. Je ne doute pas que votre jouissance de votre triomphe a été de la même nature.

"J'aurais dû vous répondre depuis longtemps, depuis très-longtemps, au sujet de votre aimable présent du petit volume de pièces dramatiques, qui a une double valeur, d'abord parce qu'il vient de vous, et ensuite pour les pièces elles-mêmes, qui sont vraiment pleines de beauté; mais j'ai été une languissante créature dans ces derniers mois, malade, et souffrant beaucoup de la dispersion d'une petite bande de frères et sœurs, au milieu de qui j'avais vécu, et qui sont maintenant tous dispersés.

"Malgré que cela puisse paraître étrange à dire, je tiens pour la première fois de ma vie les rênes du gouvernement, indépendante, gouvernant moi-même une maison, et je dois l'avouer, je n'ai jamais rien aimé moins que 'ce triste empire de monseigneur.' Réellement cela me convient aussi mal que le climat du Sud convenait à vos sauvages amies de classe d'Orkney, qui, peut-être, vous, la créatrice de tant de belles formes et d'images, pouvez avoir oublié, mais dont moi, je me rappelle.

"J'ai changé de résidence depuis que je vous ai écrit ma dernière, et mon adresse est maintenant à Wavertree, près de Liverpool, où 'je prendrai très-facilement,' comme les paysans gallois disent, si vous écrivez, et je ne peux vraiment pas douter de mon espérance que vous le ferez.

"Je n'ai encore lu de *Rienzi* que quelques nobles passages, donnés par les journaux et les magazines; mais dans quelques jours j'espère avoir lu le tout. Chaque femme doit être fière de votre triomphe, dans ce temps-ci, particulièrement quand un triomphe dramatique semble, parmi tous, le plus difficile.

"Comment vont May et Messy, et Lucy, et Jack Hatch? non, Jack Hatch est mort véritablement, à mon grand étonnement et à celui de mes garçons, qui pensaient, je crois, qu'il avait été 'peint pour l'éternité,' et M^{me} Allen, et tout le reste des chers villageois? Et vos parents? J'espère qu'ils vont bien. Votre mère, je suppose, est toujours une invalide, mais j'espère qu'elle est en état de jouir complètement du succès de sa fille, comme une mère seule peut en jouir. Combien creuse sonne la voix de la renommée à un orphelin!

"Adieu, ma chère demoiselle Mitford. Puissiez-vous avoir longtemps le bonheur de réjouir un père et une mère!

"Croyez-moi toujours fidèlement la vôtre,
"FÉLICIA HEMANS

"Saint-Asaph, 10 novembre 1828."

LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON.

(See page 237.)

Born 1802; died 1839. An English poetess, authoress, and critic, generally known as "L. E. L." Her father was an army agent, residing at Brompton, where he had for a neighbour Mr. Jerdan, the editor of the 'Literary Gazette.' Some of Letitia's earlier poetical effusions were submitted to that gentleman, who published them in his journal in 1820. These were soon followed by others in the same paper, and attracted considerable attention.

Her father dying soon after, Miss Landon devoted herself entirely to literature, as a means of supporting herself and assisting her relatives. She now became not only a constant contributor to the 'Literary Gazette,' but was employed by its editor in writing criticisms on poetry, works of fiction, and general literature, and her labours on the publication were, as Mr. Jerdan states, little less than his own. She was also a large contributor to the *Annals*, at that time popular. In 1838 Miss Landon was married to Mr. George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle. She left England with her husband, and in little more than a year her melancholy death occurred.

It appears that she had for some years been subject to spasms and hysteric affections, for which she had been advised by her physician to take small doses of prussic acid. It is supposed that by some accident she had taken an overdose, as she was found by her maid lying dead on the floor of her apartment, with a small phial in her hand, which had contained the acid.

The letter we publish was written to her friend Miss Waring, and bears the post-mark February 1st, 1837.

(Traduction.)

"Ma chère demoiselle Waring,—J'espère que vous avez attribué mon silence à sa vraie cause, une sévère indisposition. Notre maison a été un complet hôpital, où j'ai été alternativement garde-malade et patient. Je suis vraiment fâchée d'apprendre que vous avez aussi été souffrante.

"Jusqu'à présent je n'ai pu être à même de rien apprendre de M. Colburn; mais l'influence du temps est extraordinaire, avec sa suite habituelle de maladies. Londres paraît être dans un état de blocus; rien ne va, excepté les rhumes.

"Vous devez toujours m'écrire sous enveloppe, car nous pouvons dénigrer dans une semaine, et nous ne sommes pas capables de mieux. Je suis pressée, mais je vous envoie, avec mes meilleurs souhaits,
"L. E. L."

AGNES STRICKLAND.

(See page 238.)

In our first volume, we gave at page 99 a simple autograph of this celebrated authoress, with a biographical notice at page 25. We have now the better fortune to present our subscribers with a long and interesting letter, written in 1854 by Miss Strickland to her friend Miss Rushout.

(Traduction.)

"Tous mes remerciements, ma très-chère Miss Rushout, pour votre bienveillante lettre et aimable attention à ma recommandation de l'habile M. Greig. Je pense que vous avez agi avec votre jugement correct ordinaire, aussi bien que votre bon sentiment, dans la marche que vous

avez suivie. Car intéresser un homme comme M. Graves à produire en public les œuvres d'un artiste, lui donnera probablement un bénéfice plus permanent que même le patronage d'un amateur des arts aussi distingué que lord —

"J'ai été, et suis encore, très-occupé avec les derniers chapitres de mon prochain volume à paraître, et j'ai été beaucoup dérangé par une attaque de grippe, qui m'a saisi à Edimbourg. Je suis arrivée à cette place noble et historique, vendredi 10 courant, et ai eu une visite des plus délicieuses, comme toujours, du reste. Je goûte extrêmement le plaisir de la société de ma charmante amie, Miss Stuart (une autre aimable Georgina) et de Lady douairière Blantyre. J'étais si contente du repos et de la tranquillité pour finir ma tâche difficile! Je jouis d'une parfaite liberté ici, et travaille toute la matinée dans ma chambre; dans la soirée nous causons, et je suis rafraîchi par des chants écossais de Miss Stuart, qui chante comme un ange, ces douces mélodies nationales, qui sont si plaisantes quand elles sont chantées par une jeune Écossaise de vrai bon goût. Je compte retourner à Edimbourg dans les environs du 1^{er}, et aller à Londres aussitôt que mon volume paraîtra. J'espère passer Noël chez moi, et ai l'idée de travailler dur, afin d'être à même d'avoir une saison à Londres, l'été prochain. Je n'ai pas besoin de dire combien je compte sur le plaisir de vous y voir, ma chère Miss Rushout.

"Je vous prie d'accepter mes meilleurs souhaits pour votre santé et votre bonheur, et croyez-moi toujours,

"23 novembre 1854."

"Affectueusement la vôtre,
"AGNES STRICKLAND.

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Esq.]

ISAAC DISRAELI.

(See page 239.)

Born at Enfield. 1766; died 1848. Father of the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli. He was the descendant of a family of Spanish Jews, who, driven from the Peninsula in the fifteenth century by the persecutions of the Inquisition, settled in Venice, and exchanged the Gothic-Spanish name they had hitherto borne for that of D'Israeli, in order to mark their race. The father of Isaac came to England in the middle of the eighteenth century, and realized a large fortune by commerce. He destined his son for similar pursuits, but the boy was of a sensitive and poetical character, and had such a distaste for commerce that, when only eighteen years of age, he had written a poem against it. His father ultimately allowed him to follow his literary tastes, and, after the publication of several minor productions in poetry and romance, he published anonymously, in 1790, a small volume, entitled 'Curiosities of Literature.' The success of this volume determined him to continue his researches in the same path, the results of which were put forth from time to time either as additions to the 'Curiosities of Literature' (which ultimately reached the bulk of six volumes), or as independent publications. Among the latter may be named his 'Essay on the Literary Character,' 'Calamities of Authors,' 'Quarrels of Authors.' Inquiry into the Literary and Political Character of James the First, and 'Life and Reign of Charles the First.' In acknowledgment of this last work, he was made D.C.L. by the University of Oxford.

We are fortunate in being able to present to our readers the letter he wrote to Mr. Bentley in 1832, offering the copyright of 'The Curiosities of Literature,' the great work which has made the name of Isaac Disraeli famous in the literary world.

In conclusion, we refer our readers to an excellent portrait of him by Thackeray, which we published in No. 20, page 161, and which happily represents his mild and venerable appearance during the later years of his life.

(Traduction.)

"Cher Monsieur,—J'observe par vos annonces que votre association avec M. Colburn est terminée, et comme je me rappelle que vous fîtes allusion à cet événement, il y a quelque temps, en exprimant le désir de publier une nouvelle édition de mes *Curiosités de la Littérature*, je viens aujourd'hui vous en faire part.

"J'ai l'idée de les publier en six volumes, dans le format populaire qui a prévalu dernièrement, après avoir revu et corrigé le texte. Dans cette forme agréable de volumes plus portatifs et publiés d'une manière opportune, ils paraîtront avec une nouvelle attraction et retiendront leur popularité avec la génération naissante.

"Pour prévenir toute discussion inutile, et ériter tous les troubles de comptes sans fin, desquels j'ai eu récemment ma part, j'éditerai l'ouvrage et en rendrai l'entière propriété. Le prix est cent livres par volume, dont une moitié sera payée en espèces, et l'autre moitié par un effet de vous, payable à six mois de date.

"Si vous approuvez cette proposition, je vous conseille de ne pas perdre de temps à mettre l'ouvrage sous presse, car il vaut mieux ne pas en presser l'impression.

"En attendant votre réponse, je reste, cher Monsieur,
"R. Bentley, Esq."

"Votre plus obéissant serviteur,
"I. D'ISRAËLI

[From the Collection of Richard Bentley, Esq.]

WILHELM GRIMM.

(See page 240.)

Born 1786; died 1859. A celebrated German philologist. Educated at Cassel and at Marburg. Appointed in 1814 Secretary to the Library of Cassel. Became in 1829 a Professor at the University of Göttingen, and afterwards accepted, with his brother Jacob, an invitation from the King of Prussia to remove to Berlin, where the two brothers were elected members of the Academy of Sciences, and appointed to professorships.

The long and interesting letter we publish was written by Wilhelm Grimm, in 1826, to Mr. Crofton Croker, whose 'Fairy Legends of Ireland' he had translated under the title of 'Irische Elfen-Märchen.'

Né en 1786; mort en 1859. Un célèbre philologiste allemand. Élevé à Cassel et à Marbourg. Il fut nommé en 1814 secrétaire de la bibliothèque de Cassel, et devint en 1829 professeur à l'université de Göttingue; il accepta ensuite, avec son frère Jacob, une invitation du roi de Prusse de se rendre à Berlin, où les deux frères furent élus membres de l'Académie des Sciences et nommés professeurs.

La lettre longue et intéressante que nous publions a été écrite par Guillaume Grimm, en 1826, à M. Crofton-Croker, dont les *Légendes féeriques d'Irlande* avaient été traduites par lui sous le titre de *Irische Elfen-Märchen*.

(Translation.)

"Cassel in Hesse, 29th July, 1826.
"Esteemed Sir,—Your letter of the 16th of June, which has duly reached us through the care of Mr. Fleischer, at Leipzig, has procured me the pleasure of a nearer acquaintance with a gentleman, whose vivid recollections of Irish traditions and fairy legends occupied my time for some months last summer. I had already fairly guessed your name from the 'Recesses in the South of Ireland,' which were added to our library a few weeks ago, as the quotations in the 'Fairy Legends,' pp. 14 and 36, reveal the conclusion of your connection between the two authors. Your letter, however, has only just now given me the wished-for certainty. Luckily it so happened that a countryman of yours, who, at his travels passed Cassel, a Mr. Cooper (if I have understood the name properly, as it appears in the list of names of your countrymen, and as it is not in the list of your literary pursuits). It is from him that I also heard the title of one of your works, 'Tales of the O'Hara Family,' the lively and genial descriptions in which he praised in the highest terms, and I have to acknowledge acquainted with it.

"Most pleasing to us is the praise you bestow on our translation of the 'Fairy Legends,' as you find you can retrace in it the spirit and genius of the originals. Would that also in the details the exactness might be as great as we succeed in reaching. However, as regards the expressions and idioms, we shall be assisted by the difficulty of obtaining a full understanding without the proper means, and as we have not a personal knowledge of the country itself and the localities connected with these 'Fairy Legends.' Many things, however, which your instructive letter partly touches, and which we ourselves have partly found out, might have been expressed much better, and should not be repeated in a probable second edition.

"If you should think the accompanying 'Treatise on Fairies' (Elfen), on which I am vain enough to set some value, worthy of the honour of a translation, we could not but be much pleased with such an arrangement. The thing itself would undoubtedly be useful by this, not only because a larger circulation in England, where opportunity is so favourable, would draw forth the attention of the points tested, but also on account of your being able to add, from your extensive knowledge of folk-lore, much that is new and curious. I have recently had an opportunity of improving my knowledge of the subject, partly from our home sources, and partly from becoming acquainted with Barry's 'History of the Orkney Islands,' and the account given of English and North American faeries in Irving's 'Bracebridge Hall.' Further, I have also found expressions in the little tales in Holland and Brittany, finally, too, respecting the Serbian 'Vilen,' which evidently are the same spirits, and of which Vesely gives an account in his 'Serbische Hochzeitslieder' (Pesth, 1826).

"In a translation of the treatise there would therefore be many things to be completed, although the principal result, which supposes fairies to have existed throughout the whole of ancient Europe, seems to be subject to no doubt. The news of a second volume of the 'Fairy Legends' being already in the press has been welcomed by us with much pleasure, and we thankfully accept your kind offer of sending us the single sheets. Mr. Fleischer, the Secretary of Leipzig, through whose care you will receive this letter, will at the same time acquaint you with the publishing firm, or the way by which we can receive them. For it needs scarcely to be mentioned that we shall not allow our translation to remain incomplete, but shall also enrich it with your continuation.

"My brother Jacob commends himself to your favour, as I do myself. If we are in any way able to assist you in your literary pursuits, we shall have great pleasure in doing so.

"I remain, with the greatest consideration and esteem, dear Sir,

"Yours very obediently,

"DR. WILHELM GRIMM,
"Secretary of the Electoral Library."

[From the Collection of Thomas F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

SALOMON HERMANN MOSENTHAL.

(See page 241.)

Born 1821. A poet, and the most distinguished of contemporary German dramatic authors. He received an excellent education in the Gymnasium at Cassel, afterwards entered the Polytechnic School of Carlsruhe, where he studied the natural sciences, and finally took his degree as Doctor in Philosophy at the University of Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel. In 1850 Dr. Mosenthal was made Librarian to the Ministry for Public Education, at Vienna. He is the author of a volume of elegant poems, published in 1845, and of several dramas and dramatic pieces, which have obtained for him a world-wide reputation. His 'Deborah' (translated into English under the title of 'Leah,' and the drama par excellence of Miss Bateman) appeared in 1849, and has been translated and performed with unequalled success in not less than ten different languages, a circum-

(Introduction.)

"Cassel in Hesse, 29th July, 1826.
"Estimé Monsieur,—Votre lettre du 16 juin, qui nous est d'abord arrivée à Leipzig, par les soins de M. Fleischer, m'a procuré le plaisir d'une plus intime connaissance avec un individu dont la vie a été remplie de traditions irlandaises et de légendes féeriques, et dont j'ai déjà deviné votre nom, dans les 'Recesses dans le sud de l'Irlande,' qui ont été ajoutées à notre bibliothèque il y a quelques semaines, car les citations dans les 'Légendes féeriques' (pp. 14 et 36) indiquent suffisamment à un certain rapport entre les deux auteurs. Votre lettre, cependant, ne m'a donné la certitude que j'en avais besoin. Heureusement, il est arrivé qu'un de vos compatriotes, qui, dans ses voyages, a aussi touché à Cassel, un M. Cooper (et j'ai bien compris le nom), en sa qualité d'un de vos compatriotes, m'a donné des détails plus étendus sur vos occupations littéraires. C'est de lui que j'ai aussi appris le titre d'un de vos ouvrages, 'Tales of the O'Hara Family,' dont il a loué dans les meilleurs termes les descriptions vivantes et pittoresques, jusqu'à ce que j'aie été personnellement acquainted with it.

"Les louanges que vous donnez à notre traduction des 'Légendes féeriques' sont d'autant plus agréables que vous assurez pouvoir y suivre l'esprit et le génie de l'original. Nous aurions voulu être à même d'avoir une plus grande exactitude dans les détails. Au sujet de quelques expressions particulières et idiomatiques, on nous excusera par la difficulté de comprendre entièrement sans en avoir les langues propres, et aussi sans une connaissance personnelle du pays et des circonstances se passant ces 'Légendes féeriques.' De nombreux passages, cependant, que votre lettre instructive touche en partie, ou que nous-mêmes avons découverts depuis, auraient pu être mieux exprimés et ne seront pas répétés dans notre seconde édition, qui semble probable.

"Si vous croyez que le 'Traité sur les Elfen' (Elfen) ci-joint, auquel je suis assez vain d'attacher quelque valeur, est digne de l'honneur d'être traduit, nous ne pourrions qu'être flattés que cette traduction se fasse. La chose elle-même ne serait sans aucun doute fort utile, non seulement parce qu'une plus grande circulation en Angleterre, où l'opportunité est si favorable, semblerait la cause d'une plus profonde investigation, au sujet des points controversés, mais aussi parce que vous êtes capable d'ajouter, par votre grande connaissance des traditions générales, beaucoup de nouveau et de merveilleux. J'ai moi-même, cette fois, eu une opportunité de perfectionner ce que je savais sur ce sujet, avec les sources où j'ai pu puiser ici, et avec l'histoire des îles d'Orkney, de Barry, que je n'avais pas encore lue, non plus que les récits donnés des fées anglaises et américaines par Irving, dans 'Bracebridge Hall.' En outre, j'ai aussi trouvé des similitudes, au sujet des petites fées, en Hollande et en Bretagne, et, finalement, concernant les services 'Vilen,' qui évidemment sont les mêmes esprits, à desquels Vesely donne une description dans son 'Serbische Hochzeitslieder,' publié à Pesth, en 1826.

"Dans sa traduction en tête, il y aurait donc beaucoup de choses à compléter, quoique le résultat principal, qui suppose que les fées parcouraient toute l'ancienne Europe, ne paraît pas laisser la moindre doute. La nouvelle d'un second volume des 'Légendes féeriques' étant déjà sous presse, a été reçue par nous avec plaisir, et nous acceptons avec reconnaissance votre offre amable de nous en envoyer un exemplaire en feuilles. M. Frédéric Fleischer, de Leipzig, par la faveur de qui vous recevrez cette lettre, vous fera connaître, en même temps, la maison de librairie, ou le moyen par lequel nous pourrions recevoir cet exemplaire. Car il n'est pas nécessaire de mentionner que nous ne pensons aucunement à laisser notre traduction incomplète, mais que nous désirons l'enrichir de votre continuation.

"Mon frère Jacob se recommande à votre faveur, comme je le fais moi-même. Si nous sommes en quelque manière que ce soit, capables de vous aider dans vos travaux littéraires, il nous sera infiniment agréable de le faire.

"Je reste, avec la plus grande considération et estime, cher Monsieur,

"Votre très-obéissant serviteur,

"DR. WILHELM GRIMM,
"Secrétaire de la Bibliothèque Electorale."

[From the Collection of Thomas F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

stance of which no other modern author can boast. His other dramas are, 'Cecilia von Albano,' 'Bürger und Molly,' or 'A German Poet's Life,' 'Der Sonnwendhof' (1854), 'The Goldsmith of Ulm,' 'Düwewecke,' an historical drama, 'The German Comedians' (1862), and 'Pietra' (1864).

(Translation.)

"ZEUS AND THE MORTAL.
"New-Year's Eve, 1863.

"Great father Zeus! What me thy hand once gave:
Is little, but is all! Behold I stay
Here on thy temple's threshold—kneeling,
pray:
Preserve to me the only thing I have!
See him who prays to thee for Lydia's gold—
Thou bend'st thy head: soon falls the golden
rain.
As once to Danaë's feet the riches roll'd!
See him who lulls his lyre, and not in vain;
Thou look'st on him—thy beaming eye he
seeth.
And in Olympie he obtains the wreath!
See him who prays for glory's sake to thee:
Thou bend'st to him thy own ambrosial
land—
And his quagrida flies to victory!
Look favourably then on my demand!

"From thy high hand I have received a
wife—
And all my heart and all my soul she filleth;
In sweetest harmony flows this our life,
As wish and longings equally it stilleth:
And as the hours are coming, circling round,
We share most lovingly our joy and sorrow—
For grief, for which love strength from love
doth borrow,
Will, thus exchanged, celestial bliss be found!
Send me, therefore, from thy paternal throne
Whate'er it be, joyfully I'll bear aught:
Let but her heart beat on my loving own.
And more than earthly,—heavenly is my lot!"

"He ceased.—Zeus moveth his ambrosial head
And saith to Phœbus: 'Throw!
One blow—
And in the mortal's arm his wife lies—dead!"

"DR. S. H. MOSENTHAL."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

LUDWIG UHLAND and KARL MAYER.

(See page 241.)

Born 1787; died 1862. A celebrated German poet, one of the chiefs of the romantic school. Educated at Tübingen. He studied the law, became an advocate, and in 1810 received the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1812 he began to practise at Stuttgart, and for a time occupied a post in the Ministry of Justice. His earliest songs, dating from 1804 to 1813, were published in the 'Museumsmasch' and other periodicals. The national movement against the French, during 1813-15, excited strong feelings in Uhlund, to which he gave vent in songs which rapidly became popular. In 1819 he was returned to represent Tübingen, and afterwards Stuttgart, in the Assembly of Württemberg. In 1830 he was appointed Professor Extraordinary of the German language and literature in the University of Tübingen, but resigned the office in 1833. In 1836 he published one of his principal works 'On the Myth of the Northern Legend of Thor,' and in 1844-5, 'Ancient High and Low German Popular Songs,' after which he lived in comparative retirement and seclusion.

The words beneath the little manuscript poem we give are in the handwriting of Uhlund's oldest and dearest friend, Karl Mayer, the German lyric poet, born 1786.

(Translation.)

"TO MY FATHERLAND.
"These songs I should devote to thee,
Beloved German fatherland!
For thou, risen again and free,
Hast all my mind at thy command.
"But heroes' blood for thee is shed
For thee youth's noblest blossoms fell.
After such sacrifices great,
Can these songs have for thee a spell?"

"I testify that the above song by Uhlund
'To my Fatherland,' was written by himself.

"CHARLES MATYER.

"Tübingen, 13th January, 1863."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

ROBERT WILKS, BARTON BOOTH, and COLLEY CIBBER.

(See page 242.)

We here present our readers with a curious document, dated 1714, and bearing

circumstance dont, peut-être, aucun auteur moderne ne peut se vanter. Ses autres pièces sont: 'Cécilia d'Albano,' 'Bürger et Molly,' ou la vie d'un Poète allemand, 'Der Sonnwendhof' (1854), 'L'Orfèvre d'Ulm,' 'Düwewecke,' drame historique, 'Les Comédiens allemands' (1862), et 'Pietra' (1864).

(Traduction.)

"ZEUS ET LE MORTEL.
"Veille du Jour de l'An de 1863.

"Grand père Zeus! ce que ta main m'a une fois donné:
Est peu de chose, mais c'est tout! Considère
que je prie
Ici sur le seuil de ton temple, priant, agenouillé:
Conserve-moi la seule chose que j'ai!
Vois celui qui prie pour l'or de Lydia.
Tu penches la tête: bientôt tombera la pluie dorée.
Comme un jour aux pieds de Danaë les richesses rouleront!
Vois celui qui soulève sa lyre, et pas en vain;
Tu le regardes. Il voit ton oeil rayonnant,
Et dans l'Olympe il obtient la couronne!
Vois celui qui prie pour l'amour de la gloire;
Tu tends vers lui ta propre main pleine d'ambrosie.
Et son quadriga vole à la victoire!
Or donc, accueille favorablement ma demande!

"De ta main puissante j'ai reçu une épouse,
Et elle remplit tout mon cœur et toute mon âme:
Dans la plus douce harmonie s'écoule notre vie,
Dont les desirs impatientes sont également calmes par elle:
Et comme les heures tournent autour du cadran,
Nous partageons tendrement nos joies et nos peines.
Car les joies pour lesquelles l'amour a emprunté la force de l'amour,
Donneront, ainsi partagées, une félicité céleste!
Envoie-moi donc, de ton trône paternel
N'importe quoi que ce soit, je l'accepterai joyeusement;
Mais que son cœur batte sur mon cœur aimant,
Et plus qu'un bonheur terrestre, mon lot sera digne du ciel!"

"Il s'arrêta. Zeus fit un mouvement de sa tête ambrosiaque,
Et dit à Phébus: 'Jette!
Un coup!
Et dans les bras du mortel son épouse repose—morte!"

"DR. S. H. MOSENTHAL."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

Né en 1787; mort en 1862. Célèbre poète allemand, un des chefs de l'école romantique. Il fut élevé à Tübingue, et étudia le droit; il devint un avocat, et, en 1810, reçut le degré de docteur en loi. Deux ans après, il commença la pratique à Stuttgart, et pour un temps occupa un emploi au Ministère de la Justice. Ses premiers chants, datés de 1804 à 1813, furent publiés dans le 'Museumsmasch' et autres publications périodiques. Le mouvement national contre les Français, en 1813-15, excita les sentiments d'Uhlund, auxquels il donna jour dans des chants qui devinrent rapidement populaires. En 1819 il fut nommé pour représenter Tübingue, et ensuite Stuttgart, dans l'Assemblée du Wurtemberg. En 1830 il fut nommé professeur extraordinaire de langue allemande et de littérature à l'Université de Tübingue, mais se démit de ses fonctions en 1833. En 1836 il publia un de ses principaux ouvrages: 'Sur le Mythe de la légende du nord de Thor,' et en 1844-45 les 'Anciens Chants populaires de la Haute et Basse Allemagne.' Après cela il vécut dans une comparative retraite et séclusion.

Les quelques mots qui accompagnent le poème d'Uhlund, ont été écrits par son plus ancien et meilleur ami, Charles Mayer, le poète lyrique allemand, né en 1786.

(Traduction.)

"A MON PAYS.
"Ces chants, je te les consacrerai,
Bien-aimée Allemagne, mon pays!
Car tu es, élevée de nouveau et libre,
Tout mon esprit à tes ordres.
"Mais le sang des héros pour toi a coulé
Pour toi, les plus nobles et les plus jeunes, ont
tombé.
Après de pareils grands sacrifices,
Ces chants ont-ils pour toi aucun charme?"

"Je certifie que les lignes précédentes, par Uhlund: 'A mon Pays,' ont été écrites par lui-même.

"CHARLES MATYER.

"Tübingue, 13 janvier 1863."

[From the Collection of Hermann Kindt, Esq.]

Nous offrons aujourd'hui à nos lecteurs un document curieux, daté de 1714, et

the signatures of the three well-known theatrical worthies above named, at a time when they were all associated with Sir Richard Steele in the management of Drury Lane Theatre. It appears to be a wax-chandler's bill for "Whit wax candles for the play house," and amounts to the sum of *three shillings and nine pence*.

portant la signature des trois personnages sus-mentionnés, célèbres dans le monde théâtral, à l'époque où ils étaient associés avec sir Richard Steele dans la direction du Théâtre de Drury-Lane. Ce document paraît être la note d'un marchand de bougies pour fournitures faites au théâtre, montant à la somme de *trois shellings neuf pence* (environ cinq francs) !

(Traduction.)

		£.	s.	d.
"4 novembre 1714.	Pour une livre de bougies	0	2	6
"5 " "	Pour une demi-livre de bougies	0	1	3
	"Trois shellings neuf pence.	0	3	9
	"ROB. WILKS.			
	"B. BOOTH.			
	"C. CIBBER."			

[From the Collection of Thomas F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

STEPHEN KEMBLE.

(See page 242.)

Born 1758; died 1822. An eminent actor. Younger brother of John Philip Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, whose autographs we have already given at pages 140 and 219 respectively. He first appeared in London, at Covent Garden, in 1783, afterwards played at the Haymarket, then became manager of a company playing at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and subsequently of another which acted at Newcastle, Durham, Sunderland, etc. He became so bulky in person as to be almost unfit for any character but Falstaff, which he played "without stuffing."

Né en 1758; mort en 1822. Un éminent acteur. Frère cadet de John-Philip Kemble et de M^{me} Siddons. dont nous avons déjà publié les autographes (pages 140 et 219). Il parut pour la première fois à Londres à Covent-Garden, en 1783, joua ensuite à l'Haymarket et devint peu après directeur, d'abord d'une troupe jouant à Edimbourg et à Glasgow, et en second lieu d'une autre troupe, qui joua à Newcastle, Durham, Sunderland, etc. Kemble devint si obèse qu'il ne lui fut presque plus permis de jouer aucun rôle, si ce n'est celui de Falstaff, pour lequel il avait vraiment le physique de l'emploi.

(Traduction.)

"Cher monsieur,—Le porteur (mon fils) recevra mes appointements.
"Samedi, Vingtseptième.
"Théâtre-Royal de Drury-Lane."
"S. KEMBLE."

[From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

MRS. STEPHEN KEMBLE.

(See page 242.)

This lady, formerly Miss Satchell, well known in the character of Yario, was a favourite actress at Covent Garden Theatre at the time Stephen Kemble made his first appearance there in 1783. He married her the same year. The letter we publish is dated from "The Grove, Durham," where Stephen died. It was written by Mrs. Kemble to Mr. Mitchell, the manager of the Scarborough Theatre, nine years after her husband's death.

Cette dame, née Miss Satchell, bien connue dans le rôle d'Yario, était une actrice favorite du théâtre de Covent-Garden, à l'époque où Etienne Kemble y fit sa première apparition, en 1783. Elle l'épousa la même année. La lettre que nous publions est datée du Grove, Durham, où son mari mourut. M^{me} Kemble l'écrivit à M. Mitchell, directeur du théâtre de Scarborough, neuf ans après être devenue veuve.

(Traduction.)

"Cher Monsieur,—Comme les vingt livres sterling que vous m'avez envoyés par la poste sont venues par l'entremise de la Banque, je ne suis pas certaine si la lettre qui est nécessaire ou non, mais en cas qu'il ne le serait pas, j'ai pensé qu'il valait mieux vous adresser une nouvelle somme. Je suppose que Scarborough doit être rempli à ce moment, et que vos affaires vont de mieux en mieux. M. Crook, à ce qu'on me dit, a passé trois fois à Shetles, et j'espère que lui et ses amis sont maintenant convaincus de son attachement personnel. 4, 5 et 7 livres sterling furent les recettes de cet homme en partant. J'appréhends qu'il est maintenant engagé à Hull, où il entendra bientôt parler de M. Donkin.
"En vous souhaitant toutes sortes de succès, je reste, Monsieur,
"Votre obéissante,
"E. KEMBLE."
"Grove, Durham, Samedi 1831"
[From the Collection of the Editor.]

CHARLES MATHEWS, the Elder.

(See page 244.)

We have already published two autographs of this famous comedian, at pages 92 and 132 of our first volume, with a biographical notice at page 22. We cannot, however, resist the temptation of again presenting him to our subscribers, in company with his intimate friends Daniel Terry and Frederick Yates the former of whom he succeeded at the Adelphi as joint manager with Yates.

Nous avons déjà publié deux autographes de ce fameux comédien (pages 92 et 132 de notre premier volume), avec une notice biographique (page 22). Nous ne pouvons, cependant, résister à la tentation de le présenter de nouveau à nos lecteurs, en compagnie de ses amis intimes Daniel Terry et Frédéric Yates, au premier duquel il succéda à l'Adelphi, comme directeur associé avec Yates.

(Traduction.)

"Cher Monsieur,—Je suis fier de vous dire que je puis jouer dans le rôle de Pangloss, et c'est le pire ou à peu près. J'ai refusé de le jouer pour le théâtre et je m'assure que je suis un peu fâché que Liston n'est jamais aux expédients d'un comédien de génie. Salomon Grundy est un de mes favoris. Il a été écrit pour moi. Liston peut le jouer et il n'y a pas d'appel. On me demandera de jouer Pangloss pour une représentation charitable, ce que je ne serais pas indifférent; mais après vient la critique, que je sens ne pas pouvoir rencontrer au sujet de ce rôle. Cependant, je ne peux pas toujours vous rassurer. Je le jouerai donc, si il faut que l'argent dans votre poche; mais j'avoue que ce sera contre mon vœu, car j'espère que je suis parfaitement au fait dans l'autre rôle: mais employez-moi comme vous le voudrez. Je vous ai déjà envoyé les titres des chants: *Mélange des Melodistes et le Chant du Remarque*.
"Sincèrement le vôtre,
"C. MATHEWS"
"Richard Jones, Esq., Théâtre-Royal de Drury-Lane"
[From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

DANIEL TERRY.

(See page 243.)

Born at Bath, 1730; died 1829. An English actor, dramatic author, and manager. In 1804 he became a member of Stephen Kemble's company at Newcastle. In 1806 he went to Liverpool, and in 1809 to Edinburgh, where he became acquainted with Mr. Ballantyne, the printer of the Waverley Novels, who introduced him to Sir Walter Scott. To this connection Terry owed his introduction to the metropolitan stage. He made his first appearance in London at the Haymarket, in 1812. After his second season there, he was engaged at Covent Garden, where he appeared in September, 1813. On a disagreement as to the value of his services he went to the rival theatre of Drury Lane, where he remained, passing his summers usually at the Haymarket, until 1825, when he, in conjunction with Yates opened the Adelphi, which they had purchased of Messrs. Rodwell, and for the purchase-money of which, Sir Walter Scott is understood to have become security. This speculation was eminently successful, but Terry did not long enjoy his good fortune; he died in 1829, in his fiftieth year, and was succeeded by his friend Mathews, who purchased his share in the theatre.

Né à Bath en 1730; mort en 1829. Un acteur, auteur dramatique et directeur de théâtre. En 1804 il devint membre de la troupe de Stephen Kemble, à Newcastle. En 1806, il alla à Liverpool, et en 1809 à Edimbourg, où il fit la connaissance de M. Ballantyne, l'imprimeur des romans de Walter Scott, à qui il fut introduit. A ses rapports avec l'auteur de *Waverley*, Terry dut son introduction sur une scène de la capitale. Son début eut lieu à l'Haymarket, en 1812. Après une double saison à ce théâtre, il fut engagé à Covent-Garden, où il parut au mois de septembre 1813. A l'occasion d'un désaccord sur la valeur de ses services, il alla au théâtre-rival de Drury-Lane, où il se fixa, passant ordinairement l'été à l'Haymarket, jusqu'en 1825, époque où il ouvrit avec Yates l'Adelphi, qu'ils avaient acheté de MM. Rodwell, et pour la liquidation du paiement duquel sir Walter Scott est supposé avoir donné sa garantie. Cette affaire réussit grandement; mais Terry ne jouit pas longtemps de sa bonne fortune. Il mourut en 1829, n'ayant pas encore cinquante ans. Son ami Mathews acheta sa part de propriété du théâtre, lui succéda dans sa co-direction.

(Traduction.)

"11, Strand, vendredi, 2 février 1827.
"Mon cher Monsieur,—J'ai écrit au docteur Maginn d'arrêter l'imprimeur, qui inondait le théâtre. Notre théâtre est si entièrement inhabité à la vente, pendant la soirée, des pièces qui y sont produites, et son public d'une classe si invraisemblablement productrice d'habités nombreux, que si j'avais su combien ses préparations avaient été grandes, j'aurais certainement objecté au projet du docteur Maginn, comme une dépense des plus inutiles. J'ai renvoyé toutes les pièces que j'ai pu trouver sous ma main pour le moment. S'il y en a plus au théâtre, elles seront réunies et renvoyées à votre théâtre.
"Je suis, cher Monsieur, très-sincèrement le vôtre.
"A Crofton-Crook, Esq., à l'Amrauté."
"DANIEL TERRY."
[From the Collection of T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

FREDERICK HENRY YATES.

(See page 244.)

Born 1795; died 1842. A popular actor. First appeared on the stage in 1817, and in the following year was engaged at Covent Garden. He afterwards performed in all descriptions of character, from tragedy to farce, his pathos and his humour being equally admired. He was subsequently for many years joint manager with Terry, and afterwards with Mathews, of the Adelphi Theatre, in which capacity his taste and judgment gave great satisfaction to the playgoing public.

Né en 1795; mort en 1842. Un acteur populaire. Il débuta pour la première fois en 1817, et fut engagé, l'année suivante, à Covent-Garden. Il joua ensuite toutes sortes de rôles, tragiques aussi bien que comiques et burlesques, son talent s'y prêtant également. Après cela, il fut pendant plusieurs années directeur, en société avec Terry, et ensuite avec Mathews, du théâtre de l'Adelphi, où son goût et son bon jugement donnèrent une complète satisfaction aux amateurs de théâtre.

(Traduction.)

"19, Soho-Square, au Théâtre de l'Adelphi.
"20 janvier, 1826.
"Mon cher Monsieur,—Nous sommes obligés de vous déranger pour vous demander de nous envoyer, par retour de la poste, l'avant-dernière scène et la finale de la Pantomime.
"Faites sortir Puck, s'il vous plaît, ou O'Donoghue, de l'Asile Enchanté; dites à Arlequin et à Colombine que la chasse est terminée, leur amour récompensé, et changez à la dernière scène le Temple Enchanté. Ensuite viendra la danse, et une courte finale en vers pour le Clown et les clowns.
"J'aurais aussi bien que nous avons à M. Grove.
"J'espère que tout va bien avec vous. Nous sommes tous sur le qui-vive. Laissez-nous avoir ce que je vous demandais, et tout ira bien. Les comédiens, c'est possible.
"Très-sincèrement le vôtre.
"Fréd. H. YATES."
"A T. Crofton Croker, Esq."
[From the Collection of Thomas F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

THE SANS-PAREIL THEATRE (ADELPHI).

(See page 244.)

About the year 1802, Mr. John Scott, who kept a dye and colour shop, obtained a lease of some land on the north side of the Strand, and built a small theatre in place of some ruinous houses which stood upon the spot. This speculation succeeded so well, that in 1806 he considerably enlarged the building and opened it as the "Sans-Pareil Theatre," with a variety of mechanical and optical entertainments, songs, and other amusements. Up to the year 1820 the performances were principally sustained by Miss Scott, the proprietor's daughter, but at that time the theatre passed into the hands of Messrs. Rodwell and Jones, when it became established as one of the principal theatres of London by the acting of Wrench, Reeve, Kealey, Wilkinson, and others.

En 1802, ou environ, M. John Scott marchand de couleurs, obtint la location d'un petit terrain, situé au nord du Strand, et fit construire un théâtre, à la place de quelques maisons ruinées qui s'y trouvaient. Cette spéculation réussit si bien qu'en 1806 il agrandit considérablement l'édifice, et l'inaugura sous le nom de Théâtre Sans-Pareil, avec une variété de divertissements de toutes sortes, des chants, etc. etc. Jusqu'en l'année 1820, les représentations furent principalement soutenues par Miss Scott, fille du propriétaire; mais à cette époque le théâtre passa dans les mains de MM. Rodwell et Jones, quand il devint effectivement un des principaux théâtres de Londres par le talent de Wrench, de Reeve, de Kealey, de Wilkinson et de plusieurs autres artistes.

Our illustration, taken from an engraving by Daniel Havell, will give an adequate idea of the exterior of this building previous to the year 1841, when a new facade was built. It is situated opposite to Adam Street, Adelphi, from which, on the change of ownership in 1820, it took the name of the Adelphi, now better known as the New Adelphi Theatre.

Notre illustration, copiée d'une gravure par Daniel Havell, donne une idée exacte de l'extérieur de ce théâtre, antérieurement à 1841, quand on lui donna une nouvelle façade. Il est situé en face Adam-Street, Adelphi, d'où, lors du changement de propriétaire en 1820, il prit son nom. Il est aujourd'hui généralement connu comme le Nouveau Théâtre de l'Adelphi.

CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN, and her MINISTERS.

(See page 215.)

This remarkable woman was born in 1626, and died at Rome in 1689. At the age of six years she lost her father, Gustavus Adolphus, who was killed in 1632, at the battle of Lützen. She took the direction of affairs in 1644, and, until 1649, reigned wisely and successfully,—thanks to the advice of an able minister, the Count of Oxenstierna. About that time she surrounded herself with corrupt men, discharged her ministers, and brought upon herself numerous embarrassments. To escape from them, and to live in entire liberty, she abdicated, in 1654, in favour of her cousin, Charles Gustavus. She was then but twenty-eight years of age. After that, she travelled in different parts of Europe, abjured Lutheranism, passed some time in France, where she disgraced herself by the murder of Monaldeschi, her Master of the Horse and her lover. Her cousin having died, she returned in haste to Stockholm, seeking to regain the Crown; but her change of religion had alienated her subjects. She returned to Rome, where she died in 1689. Christina had received a brilliant education, and was all her life devoted to the study of science, the arts, and literature. She founded an academy.

By the rescript we give, Christina appoints several ambassadors to make peace with Poland. The document does not bear her signature, she was then but eight years of age, but it is signed by her ministers:

GABRIEL OXENSTIERNA, Chamberlain, son of Count Axel Oxenstierna, who rendered great services to his country as Prime Minister under Gustavus Adolphus and Christina, whose tutor he was.

JAMES DE LA GARDIE, Marshal of the Kingdom.

CHARLES GULDENHJELM, Admiral of the Kingdom.

PETER BANNIER, Vice-Chancellor of the Kingdom.

GABRIEL OXENSTIERNA, jun., Treasurer of the Kingdom.

(Translation.)

"We, Christina, by the grace of God, Queen Elect, and Hereditary Princess of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals, High Princess of Finland, Duchess of Esthonia and Carlia, and Ruler of Ingria, to all and each whom these presents may concern or in any way affect, make known and declare, in order that the late truce between the Kings and realms of Sweden and Poland may be the more effectually secured on both sides, and that in the meantime there be a perpetual peace or a longer truce may be the more easily be treated of and composed between the parties; and also, as serious importunities have hitherto occurred to prevent this being accomplished, therefore, lest the remaining time should pass away fruitlessly, and that it may be as widely known as possible to the whole world and to friendly kings and princes, that We have neglected no opportunity within our power of averting the effusion of Christian blood, by virtue of these presents do hereby appoint, as the legitimate Plenipotentiaries of our Kingdom, the Most Illustrious and Generous, the Most Noble and sincerely faithful to us, to wit:—the Illustrious Peter Brulé, Count of Wismburg, Baron of Ribbolsmin and Lindsolm, Provincial Judge of Westmanland, of the Highlands, and of Dale; Herrman Wrangel, Hereditary Governor of Abo and Skogskloster, Knight of the Golden Order, Field-Marshal and General in Borussia; Steno Bielke, Baron of Krakerum, Legate in Ordinary to the Court of Pomerania; Axelius Axel, Hereditary of Goksholm and Rindesta, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Provincial Judge of Norra, all Senators of our Kingdom; and also John Oxenstierna, Baron of Kinneth, Ruler of Tidöland and Tiden, our Privy Counsellor; and John Nisweden, our Secretary and Counsellor in Ordinary in Borussia, as well as the Ambassadors of the King and Kingdom of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, with full power to agree and conclude at the first time of their assembling, and to maintain and enter upon the settlement of this matter, despatched through the wickedness of the times, and to inquire into and ascertain all just and equitable reasons for concluding a lasting peace between the nations aforesaid.

And whereas, in order, that the Plenipotentiaries of the Diet, and of our Kingdom of Sweden, with the Plenipotentiaries of the King and Kingdom of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, may execute, appoint, or conclude the absence of one or other of them notwithstanding, We, by virtue of these presents,

Cette femme remarquable naquit en 1626, et mourut à Rome en 1689. A l'âge de six ans elle perdit son père, Gustave-Adolphe, qui fut tué en 1632 à la bataille de Lützen. Elle se mit à la tête des affaires en 1644, et jusqu'en 1649 elle régna avec sagesse et avec éclat, grâce aux conseils d'un ministre habile, le comte d'Oxenstierna. Vers cette époque, elle s'entourait d'hommes corrompus, éloigna ses ministres, et se suscita de nombreux embarras. Pour y échapper, et pour vivre en liberté entière, elle abdiqua en 1654 en faveur de son cousin, Charles-Gustave. Elle n'avait alors que vingt-huit ans. Elle voyagea alors dans différentes parties de l'Europe, abjura le Lutheranisme, passa quelque temps en France, où elle se souilla du meurtre de Monaldeschi, son fuyeur et son amant. Son cousin étant mort, elle se rendit en toute hâte à Stockholm, et chercha à reprendre la couronne; mais son changement de religion lui avait aliéné tous ses anciens sujets. Elle retourna à Rome, où elle mourut en 1689. Christine avait reçu une éducation brillante, et toute sa vie elle posséda pour les sciences, les lettres et les arts, une espèce de culte. Elle fonda une académie.

Par le rescript que nous donnons, la reine Christine nomme des ambassadeurs pour faire la paix avec la Pologne. Ce document ne porte point sa signature, elle n'avait alors que huit ans; mais il est signé de ses ministres:

GABRIEL OXENSTIERNA, chambellan, fils du comte Axel Oxenstierna, qui rendit tant de services à son pays comme premier ministre sous Gustave-Adolphe et sous Christine, dont il fut le tuteur.

JACQUES DE LA GARDIE, maréchal du Royaume.

CHARLES GULDENHJELM, amiral du Royaume.

PIERRE BANNIER, vice-chancelier du Royaume.

GABRIEL OXENSTIERNA, le jeune, trésorier du Royaume.

(Translation.)

"Nous, Christine, par la grâce de Dieu, reine élue, et princesse héréditaire des Suédois, Goths et Vandales, haute princesse de Finlande, duchesse d'Esthonie et de Carlie, et gouvernante d'Ingrie, à tous et chacun que ces présentes peuvent concerner, ou en quelque manière affecter, faisons savoir et déclarons, afin que la dernière trêve entre les rois et royaumes de Suède et de Pologne puisse être plus effectivement assurée des deux côtés, et que, dans l'interim, une paix perpétuelle, ou une plus longue trêve puisse être plus facilement traitée ou établie entre les deux parties, et aussi, parce que des embarras sérieux ont jusqu'à présent été élevés pour prévenir leur accomplissement; en conséquence, de peur que le temps qui reste s'écoule inutilement, et pour que tout le monde, rois et princes amis, puissent savoir autant que possible que nous n'avons négligé aucune opportunité en notre pouvoir d'éviter l'effusion du sang chrétien, en vertu de ces présentes, députons et nommons comme les plénipotentiaires légitimes de notre royaume les plus illustres et généreux, les plus nobles fideles à notre personne, savoir: l'illustre Peter Brulé, comte de Wismburg, baron de Ribbolsmin et Lindsolm, juge provincial de Westmannia, des Hautes-Terres et de Dale; Herrman Wrangel, gouverneur héréditaire d'Abo et Skogskloster, chevalier de l'ordre d'Or, feld-marchal et général en Borussia; Steno Bielke, baron de Krakerum, légat ordinaire à la cour de Poméranie; Axelius Axel, héréditaire de Goksholm et Rindesta, juge en chef de notre cour suprême, et juge provincial en Norrène, tous sénateurs de notre royaume; et aussi Jean Oxenstierna, baron de Kinneth, gouverneur de Tidöland et Tiden, notre conseiller privé; et Jean Nisweden, notre secrétaire et commissaire ordinaire en Borussia; aussi bien que les ambassadeurs du roi et du royaume de Pologne et du grand-duché de Lithuanie, avec pleins pouvoirs d'arrêter et conclure, à la première occasion de leur réunion, et d'entreprendre, d'entamer l'arrangement de cette affaire, différé par la persécution des temps, et d'entretenir et s'informer de toutes raisons justes et équitables pour établir une paix durable entre les nations aforesdites.

"En conséquence, quoi que ce soit que les plénipotentiaires de la Diète, et de notre royaume de Suède, avec les plénipotentiaires du roi et du royaume de Pologne et du grand-duché de Lithuanie pourront exécuter, établir ou conclure (même en l'absence de l'un quelconque d'entre eux), en vertu de ces présentes, sera considéré par nous satisfaisant, sera ap-

shall consider satisfactory, approved, and settled according to the best mode.

"To confirm the faith of which, and to add the greater force thereto, We have ordered to be appended to these presents, as subscribed by the hand of our guardians, and of the administrators of the Kingdom of Sweden, our Royal Seal.

"Done at our Citadel of Stockholm, this 15 day of September, 1634.

"Signatures:—
"GABRIEL OXENSTIERNA, Chamberlain.
JAMES DE LA GARDIE, Marshal.
CHARLES GULDENHJELM, Admiral.
PETER BANNIER, Vice-Chancellor.
GABRIEL OXENSTIERNA, jun., Treasurer."

From the Collection of the Editor.

LOUIS XV., KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

(See page 246.)

Born at Fontainebleau in 1710; died at Versailles in 1774. Great-grandson of Louis XIV., and son of the Dauphin, the Duke of Burgundy. He became king in 1715, under the regency of Philip, Duke of Orleans, and had Fleury for his tutor. He was declared to have attained his majority in 1723, on completing his fourteenth year. In 1725 he married Maria Leczinska, daughter of Stanislas, ex-king of Poland. The following year he called to the direction of affairs Cardinal Fleury, who succeeded in regulating the finances, and who obtained from Austria the cession of the Duchy of Lorraine to Stanislas, stipulating that on the death of that prince the province should revert to France. The succession of the Emperor Charles VI., who died in 1740, was strongly disputed. Louis XV. declared himself in favour of Charles Albert, the Elector of Bavaria, against Maria Theresa, daughter of the Emperor, but the loss of the battle of Dettingen destroyed the hopes of both protégé and patron. Louis, however, went in person to attack the Austrian possessions in Holland and took many fortified towns; but he fell seriously ill at Metz. This illness excited universal alarm, and when the King was saved, as by a miracle, he received from his people the title of "Bien-aimé." The battles of Fontenoy and Raucoux covered the French with glory; but at the same time they suffered much in Italy, and their defeat at Plaisance forced them to recross the Alps. The second Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) was then signed, by which France gave up all her conquests. In 1756 the Seven Years' War began, which was so disastrous for France, and which ended in the cession to England of Canada and some other colonies. The remainder of the reign of Louis XV. was signalized only by the banishment of the Jesuits (1762) and the abolition of parliaments (1771). He died of the smallpox in 1774.

It was during the reign of Louis XV. that the corruption of morals attained such an alarming extent among all classes in France, encouraged as it was by the materialism and the sensual philosophy taught by many literary men. This deplorable state of things, to which must be added the general misery and dilapidation of the country and the ruin of its finances, prepared the explosion which took place under the unfortunate successor of Louis XV.

He was but twelve years old when he signed the letter we give, which was written to Frederick II., King of Prussia, on the 13th November, 1722. This letter, to which the royal seal is attached, is countersigned by—

prouvé et arrêté de la meilleure manière possible.

"Pour confirmer la bonne foi, et ajouter une plus grande force à ces présentes, nous avons ordonné, qu'outre les signatures de la main de nos gardiens et des administrateurs du royaume de Suède, notre sceau royal y serait apposé.

"Fait à notre citadelle de Stockholm, ce 15 jour de septembre 1634.

"Signatures:—
"GABRIEL OXENSTIERNA, chambellan.
JACQUES DE LA GARDIE, maréchal.
CHARLES GULDENHJELM, amiral.
PIERRE BANNIER, vice-chancelier.
GABRIEL OXENSTIERNA, le jeune, trésorier."

From the Collection of the Editor.

Né à Fontainebleau en 1710; mort à Versailles en 1774. Arrière-petit-fils de Louis XIV., et fils du Dauphin, le duc de Bourgogne. Fut déclaré roi en 1715, sous la régence de Philippe, duc d'Orléans, et eut Fleury pour précepteur. Fut déclaré majeur en 1723, en atteignant sa quatorzième année. Épousa en 1725 Marie Leczinska, fille de Stanislas, ex-roi de Pologne. L'année suivante, il appela aux affaires le cardinal Fleury, qui parvint à rétablir l'ordre dans les finances, et qui fit céder par l'Autriche à Stanislas le duché de Lorraine, en stipulant qu'à la mort de ce prince cette province reviendrait à la France. La succession de l'empereur Charles VI., mort en 1740, fut vivement disputée. Louis XV se déclara pour Charles-Albert, électeur de Bavière, contre Marie-Thérèse, fille de l'empereur; la perte de la bataille de Dettingen détruisit toutes les espérances du protégé et du protecteur. Néanmoins, Louis alla attaquer en personne les possessions autrichiennes dans les Pays-Bas et prit plusieurs places fortes; mais il tomba gravement malade à Metz. Cette maladie excita les alarmes universelles, et lorsque le roi eut été sauvé, comme par miracle, il reçut de son peuple le nom de Bien-aimé. Les batailles de Fontenoy et de Raucoux couvrirent de gloire les armées françaises; mais en même temps elles souffrirent beaucoup en Italie, et la perte de la journée de Plaisance les força à repasser les Alpes. Alors fut signée la seconde paix d'Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), par laquelle la France rendit toutes ses conquêtes. En 1756 commença la guerre de Sept Ans, qui fut si désastreuse pour la France, et qui aboutit à la cession par ce pays à l'Angleterre du Canada et d'autres colonies. Le reste du règne de Louis XV ne fut signalé que par le bannissement des jésuites (1762) et l'abolition des Parlements (1771). Louis XV mourut de la petite vérole en 1774.

Ce fut sous son règne que la corruption de la moralité et des principes s'étendit en France d'une façon alarmante parmi toutes les classes, encouragée qu'elle était par le matérialisme et la philosophie sensuelle enseignés par plusieurs hommes de lettres. Cet état de choses déplorable, auquel il faut ajouter la misère générale, l'humiliation du pays et la ruine des finances, prépara l'explosion qui eut lieu sous le règne de l'infortuné successeur de Louis XV.

Il n'avait que douze ans lorsqu'il signa la lettre que nous donnons, écrite à Frédéric II, roi de Prusse, le 13 novembre 1722. Cette lettre, à laquelle est attaché le sceau royal, est contre-signée du—

CARDINAL GUILLAUME DUBOIS.

(See page 246.)

Born 1656; died 1723. He was the son of a poor apothecary of Limousin, and was educated at the Collège de St. Michel at Paris, whilst acting as servant to the Principal. After finishing his studies, he obtained the appointment of tutor to the Duke of Chartres, afterwards Duke of Orleans and Regent. Of unactive and clerical disposition and a penetrating mind, he soon gained the confidence of his pupil, whose intellect he cultivated without opposing his taste for pleasure. He knew equally well how to conciliate the favour

Né en 1656; mort en 1723. Fils d'un pauvre apothicaire du Limousin, il fit ses études à Paris au collège de Saint-Michel, tout en servant le principal comme domestique. Après avoir achevé ses classes, il réussit à devenir précepteur du duc de Chartres, plus tard duc d'Orléans et régent. D'un esprit vif, pénétrant et adroit, il sut promptement gagner la confiance de son élève, dont il cultivait l'intelligence sans combattre le goût qu'il avait pour le plaisir. Il sut également se concilier la faveur de Louis XIV, en déterminant

of Louis XIV., by inducing his pupil to marry a legitimated daughter of the king, and was rewarded with a rich abbacy. The Duke of Orleans, who became Regent in 1715, called him to the Council of State. He obtained great reputation as a diplomatist by concluding at the Hague, in concert with Lord Stanhope, an alliance between England, France, and Holland, against Spain, which country somewhat troubled the Regent. He was soon afterwards appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. He acquired new titles to the affection of the Regent by the discovery and defeat of the conspiracy of Cellamare. Shortly afterwards he received the Archbishopric of Cambrai and a cardinal's hat. In 1722 he was appointed Prime Minister. From that time he seems to have reigned as absolute master, and the depravity of the Court was continually increasing. Happily, this scandalous reign was not a long one; he died the following year of an abscess. His enemies reproach him with debauchery, avarice, knavery, flattery, and ungovernable ambition; it cannot, however, be denied that he possessed great political talents.

It was in his character of Prime Minister that he countersigned the letter of Louis XV. to Frederick the Great, of which we have spoken above.

son Gêve à épouser une fille légitimée du roi; il reçut en récompense une riche abbaye.

Le duc d'Orléans, devenu régent en 1715, l'appela au conseil d'état. Il se fit une grande réputation de diplomate, en concluant à La Haye, de concert avec lord Stanhope, une alliance entre l'Angleterre, la France, et la Hollande, contre l'Espagne, qui inquiétait le régent. Il fut bientôt après nommé ministre des affaires étrangères. Il acquit de nouveaux titres à l'affection du régent, en découvrant et faisant échouer la conspiration de Cellamare. Peu après, il recevait l'archevêché de Cambrai et le chapeau de cardinal. Tant d'honneurs ne satisfirent pas son ambition; en 1722 il fut nommé premier ministre. Dès lors il semble avoir régné en maître absolu, et la dépravation de la cour alla toujours croissant. Heureusement que ce règne scandaleux ne fut pas long; il mourut l'année suivante d'un abcès. Ses ennemis lui reprochent la débauche, l'avarice, la fourberie, la flatterie, l'ambition la plus effrénée; cependant, on ne peut lui refuser de grands talents politiques.

C'est en sa qualité de premier ministre qu'il contre-signa la lettre de Louis XV. à Frédéric le Grand, que nous avons mentionnée ci-dessus.

(Translation.)

"Most high, most excellent, and most powerful Prince, our very dear and much beloved good brother, we have received with so much the greater pleasure the letter which your Majesty addressed to us in the month of October, inasmuch as it gives us at the same time new assurances of your friendship and new evidences of the interest which your Majesty continues to take in what concerns us. Colonel the Count de Truchses, whom your Majesty accredited to give us these assurances in your name, has forgotten nothing in fulfilling the task committed to his care; his wisdom and the good management he has shown on the occasion merit your Majesty's confidence and satisfaction, and we confide to him our assurances of the friendship we continue to entertain for your Majesty. And we pray God that he will have you, most high, most excellent, and most powerful Prince, our very dear and much beloved good brother, in His holy keeping. Dated at Versailles, the 13th November, 1722.

"Your good brother,

"(Signed)  LOUIS.
"(Countersigned) CARDINAL DUBOIS."

Superscription :

"To the most high, most excellent, and most powerful Prince, our very dear and much beloved good brother, the King of Prussia."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

PRINCESS SOPHIA OF ENGLAND.

(See page 247.)

Born November 3, 1777; died May 27, 1848. Fourth daughter of George III., and aunt of Her present Majesty. Née le 3 novembre 1777; morte le 27 mai 1848. Quatrième fille du roi George III. et tante de S. M. la reine Victoria.

(Traduction.)

"Mercredi soir.

"Son Altesse Royale la princesse Sophie pense qu'il est juste d'informer M. Banting qu'en référence à sa liste de l'évaluation d'objets mobiliers et immobiliers, etc., de Connaught-Place, n° 7, son Altesse Royale trouve que dans le salon du sud, M. Banting a inscrit le grand meuble sous la glace, comme une bibliothèque couverte d'un marbre. La princesse se considère justifiée d'en informer M. B., parce que chaque meuble est démonté, et, en conséquence, elle espère (cela étant le cas) qu'il peut être considéré comme compris dans la liste originale aujourd'hui entre les mains de S. A. R. Il serait à désirer, quand M. B. en aura le loisir, qu'il pût donner à S. A. R. la liste des articles et les prix fixés pour chacun d'eux; comme le nombre en est considérable, cela simplifierait beaucoup toute l'affaire.

"La princesse demande une ligne de réponse à cette note, avant qu'elle voie M. —."

[De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.]

ALEXANDRA JOSEFOVNA, GRAND DUCHESS OF RUSSIA.

(See page 256.)

Born June 26, 1830. Daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenbourg. Married August 30, 1848, to Constantine Nicolajevitch, Grand-Duke of Russia, Lord High Admiral, etc., younger brother of Alexander II., Emperor of All the Russias. Four princes and two princesses have been the issue of the marriage. Née le 26 juin 1830. Fille de Joseph, duc de Saxe-Altenbourg. Mariée le 30 août 1848 à Constantin-Nicolajevitch, grand-duc de Russie, grand-amiral, etc., frère puîné d'Alexandre II, empereur de toutes les Russies. Quatre princes et deux princesses sont issus de ce mariage.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

RICHARD COLLEY, MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY and EARL OF MORNINGTON.

(See pages 248-9.)

Born 1760; died 1842. Elder brother of the Duke of Wellington. An English statesman. On attaining his majority, he sat in the House of Lords of the Irish Parliament as Lord Mornington; after the union, he was elected a Member of the English House of Commons. In 1793 he was made a Lord of the Treasury and Baron Mornington. In 1797 he was appointed Governor-General of India, a post which he occupied until 1805; and it was under his auspices that his brother, Arthur Wellesley, commenced his brilliant career. India was in a critical state at the time Lord Mornington assumed the Government. General Bonaparte had conquered Egypt. Tippoo Sahib was burn-

Né en 1760; mort en 1842. Frère aîné du duc de Wellington. Homme d'état anglais. A sa majorité, il siégea à la chambre des lords du Parlement irlandais comme lord Mornington; il fut élu, après l'union, membre de la chambre des communes du Parlement britannique. En 1793 il fut fait lord de la trésorerie, et baron de Mornington. En 1797 il fut nommé gouverneur-général de l'Inde, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'en 1805; et ce fut sous ces auspices que son frère, Arthur Wellesley, commença sa brillante carrière. L'Inde se trouvait dans un état critique quand lord Mornington en assumait le gouvernement. Le général Bonaparte avait conquis l'Égypte. Tippoo-Sahib brûlait du désir

ing with a desire to regain the possessions which the English had taken from him, and was encouraged in his designs by French emissaries. The Governor-General began by forcing the Nizam to send away his French troops; he then opened negotiations with Tippoo, to detach him from the French alliance. Not succeeding in this, he took his capital of Seringapatam by an assault in which the Prince perished (1799); he then turned his arms against the Mahrattas, conquered in three months the whole country situated between the Jumna and the Ganges, and compelled the submission of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar (1803). He received in recompense the title of Marquis, and the right to add to his armorial bearings the standard of Tippoo Sahib. On his return to England (1805) the Marquis Wellesley, a personal friend of the King, rendered great services to the Ministry in the House of Lords. In 1809 he was appointed Ambassador to Spain, where he remained only a few months. He returned with the conviction that the French could not be driven from the Peninsula, unless England herself conducted the war. On the death of the Duke of Portland, he was induced to accept the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs under Mr. Perceval, but resigned in 1812 because he thought the war was not prosecuted with sufficient energy. On the death of Mr. Perceval, he was charged by the Prince Regent with the formation of a coalition Ministry, in which he failed. He then became, in the House of Lords, the champion of Catholic Emancipation. In 1821 he accepted the Vice-Royalty of Ireland, the duties of which office he fulfilled during a most difficult period, until 1828. His brother, the Duke of Wellington, had then assumed the reins of power, and their opinions on Catholic Emancipation differed so widely that the Marquis had no alternative but to resign. He died on the 26th September, 1842, at the age of eighty-three.

The Marquis was educated with his brothers at Eton, where he distinguished himself. The letter we give is very piquant; it contains certain satires of high life at that period (1818), written with much sarcastic humour.

(Traduction.)

"Belmont-House, 16 août 1818, dimanche.

"Mon cher —, — Depuis que M. — vous a écrit pour vous remercier de la venaison de Conholt, nous nous sommes amusés à visiter Dawlish, Exmouth, Exeter, etc., et à tirer aux pigeons, aux lapins, aux moineaux, aux hirondelles, aux traquets, aux mouettes, aux linottes, aux pinsons et aux martins.

"Un grand événement s'est passé; nous avons vu milady..., épouse du grand... La tigresse royale est moins féroce, et il y a moins de danger à l'approcher. Elle réside ordinairement à Windsor, et elle appartient à la tribu populairement appelée *Royalty-Binding*; elle appelle la cour *Nous* et la cité 'Ceux de la-bas'; elle ne parle jamais que d'empereurs, de rois et de princes, ou de leurs épouses, de leurs familles et de leurs maîtresses; elle dit 'la chère Reine, le pauvre cher Roi, la charmante princesse Elisabeth, le ravissant landgrave de Hesse; nous nous assemblons tous chez la princesse Sophie, aujourd'hui chez la chère Reine, à Kew; cette bague-ci est un cadeau que m'a fait la très-chère princesse Augusta; la princesse Elisabeth m'aurait donné une améthyste aussi grosse que le pouce de lord...; mais celle-ci était plus que je ne pouvais porter sur ce doigt à moi, de sorte que je ne pus la prendre."

"Tel fut notre passe-temps avant et pendant le dîner, avec un mélange curieux de phrases les plus vulgaires, avec un accent du Devonshire, et en affectant de parler précipitamment et d'estropier les mots comme à la cour. Elle s'en prit impitoyablement à son pauvre mari (qu'elle appelle toujours John), en l'accusant de tous les défauts possibles;... John usa de représailles avec cent pour cent d'intérêt, à notre amusement infini; à la fin, ses répliques, provoquées par les attaques de sa femme, devinrent si grossières, qu'elle débarrassa le champ de bataille de sa laide personne..."

"Tout cela réussit assez bien; et tout en louangeant violemment son chien aussi hideux que l'argenteux, je m'en tirai passablement, jusqu'à ce que nous rejoignîmes les dames après le vin. Alors elle insista pour que je partageasse son admiration de la poésie et de la prose de Walter Scott; je résistai; elle devint véhément; je me jetai à pleins ridicules sur les mots usés de *clair-de-lune*, de la brise, des frimas, des lances qui s'agitent, des pleurs qui sourient, des lacs, des fougères, etc. Voilà qu'elle se mit en colère, et qu'elle me demanda: 'Que lisez-vous donc, mon Dieu! si vous ne lisez Walter Scott?' Bientôt après cette boutade, nous décampâmes, en la laissant en furie, tandis que son mari faisait semblant de dormir."

"Nous partîmes sans venaison ni lapins; je n'attends rien de plus, tant qu'elle restera dans le Devonshire; qui plus est, nous craignons que... n'osera plus nous inviter même à chasser de nouveau. Quant à dîner une seconde fois avec milady, j'aimerais beaucoup mieux dîner chez Polito avec la hyène — la lionne et la tigresse sont de charmantes princesses comparées à elle; et la guenon lui est fort supérieure en beauté, en voix, en manières, en odeur."

"M. — et moi nous espérons anxieusement de recevoir des nouvelles favorables de votre santé."

"Pour toujours, cher Monsieur, bien à vous,

"WELLESLEY."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

ÉDOUARD, DUC DE FITZ-JAMES.

(See pages 254-5.)

Died in 1838. A French politician. A direct descendant of James II. of England; great-grandson of James Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick (the natural son of that king and Arabella Churchill, sister to the Duke of Marlborough). The Duke of Berwick followed his father into exile, and exerted himself to replace him on the throne; he then became a naturalized French subject, was created a Marshal of France by Louis XIV., who gave him the command of the expedition to Spain, where he gained the decisive battle of Almanza, and acquired glory in other important campaigns, espe-

Mort en 1838. Homme politique français. Arrière-petit-fils de Jacques II d'Angleterre par James Fitz-James, duc de Berwick, fils naturel de ce roi, et d'Arabella Churchill, sœur du duc de Marlborough. Le duc de Berwick suivit son père en exil, fit tous ses efforts pour le faire remplacer sur le trône; puis se fit naturaliser Français, fut créé maréchal de France par Louis XIV, qui lui donna le commandement de l'expédition en Espagne, où il gagna la bataille décisive d'Almanza, il se couvrit de gloire dans d'autres campagnes importantes, notamment contre

ally that against the Duke of Savoy. He died on the field of battle, at the siege of Philippsburg, in 1734. Charles, Duc de Fitz-James, son of the Marshal, who died in 1787, became a Peer and Marshal of France. He was the grandfather of Edward, the subject of the present notice, who was a peer of France until 1830, and afterwards Deputy, and who died in 1838. He was one of the best friends and most faithful adherents of the unfortunate Charles X.

The letter we publish possesses great interest; it is a valuable page in the private history of the commencement of the reign of Louis XVIII., from the ultra-royalist point of view. Talleyrand and Fouché are described as traitors. We call particular attention to this passage in the letter of the Duc de Fitz-James:—"I am glad to show you that those gentlemen who have been for twenty-four years invoking the liberty of the press, no longer desire this when they are themselves attacked by it."

(Translation.)

"I wrote you a long letter by my uncle, my dear Edward. Since then our position has not much changed. The dismissal of Fouché has, however, been much talked of during the last few days. It appears that those reports to the King on the situation of France, which are of such an incendiary character, and veritable toxins of the Sicilian Vespers, have shocked the sovereigns to such a degree, that they have insisted upon his dismissal. Already he has good friends in the different cabinets, for his fall, announced for many days past, is not yet decided upon. I regret to tell you that it is the Duke of Wellington who has the longest sustained him in the councils of the sovereigns. It is truly afflicting to see how little is known of France by the persons who surround the emperors and kings. Having all resided in Paris during the reign of Bonaparte, they have seen all those miserable *coquets* who surrounded him, invested with such splendour, and themselves abused before this vile *canaille* to such a state of humility, that, notwithstanding the change of fortune, they cannot entirely shake off the yoke which they placed upon themselves. For them, Talleyrand is still the Talleyrand of Vienna and of Presburg. They have trembled before him, he still rules their opinion, and makes them see France as it is his interest to show it to them. As for us, who then lived in the obscurity which was suitable to our situation, we are not known by them, or else, prejudiced by our mortal enemies, they regard us as partisans unworthy to be heard. All the youth surrounding the Emperors of Russia and Austria, which crowded to Paris at the time when their sovereigns were at the feet of the tyrant, saw there only the impure troop of women in the train of the Borgheses and the Murats. They still see only such. They are persuaded by these jades that three-fourths of France regret Bonaparte, wish for his son, and have no desire for the Bourbons."

Paris, 9 septembre.

"The departure of Fouché would certainly be a good, but will not suffice to withdraw us from our frightful position. It is the system that should be changed, and for that it would be necessary for the whole ministry to resign. So long as the King is not convinced of the necessity of placing honest men in all positions, I do not mean only at the head of the administrations, but in all the places dependent upon those administrations, we shall always be on the eve of a catastrophe, and our situation will be merely ephemeral. In truth, if our allies did not arrive as a garrison (rather a costly one, I admit) I do not know if we should exist three weeks. We are more numerous, but without strength; all is in the hands of the chiefs of the army of the Loire. This army, which people amuse themselves by complimenting, and addressing to the orders of the day, though disbanded, becomes every day more execrable. The rallying word of all the bandits in the four corners of France is, 'To the Loire!' They would all march against us if the Allies were to disappear. An entirely military guard is being formed. All the passions are in force, all ambitions awakened. I believe it will be well formed, it ought to be numerous, but before it can be raised, we shall have time to perish a thousand times."

"The Duc d'Angoulême has just arrived from the south. In eight days, partly by address, and partly by menace, he has compelled three Spanish *corps d'armée* to evacuate the French territory, and has come in sixty-two hours from Toulouse, himself bringing to the King letters from the three generals. There is nothing more brilliant than this. Such services ought to open the eyes of our enemies. But they will not look at what they do not wish to see. It is impossible to combine more activity, more prudence, and more firmness than are to be found in the Duc d'Angoulême."

"I send you a work which is making considerable stir just now, having been seized by the police. I am glad to show you that those gentlemen who have been for twenty-four years invoking the liberty of the press, no longer desire this when they are themselves attacked by it. As the author, who is one of my personal friends, has fulfilled all the conditions required by law, he is going to proceed against them in the law courts and in the chambers. He is a man who will risk everything. Read his book, you will like it; a great part of it was written in my chambers. You will see more of my prose in the newspapers. The father of General Bertrand pretends that his son is my benefactor, and has saved my life and my liberty. Hence all sorts of compliments. I must reply, though I dislike newspaper skirmishes. I can assure you that these assertions are all false. Adieu!"

"In finishing my letter I learn that Fouché has carried the day, and remains. It is to your Cabinet that we owe this!!!"

[From the Collection of Hubert E. H. Jerminham, Esq.]

HENRY GRATTAN.

(See page 247.)

Born at Dublin in 1750; died in London in 1820. He commenced his career as a barrister, in Dublin, and in 1775 he entered the Irish Parliament, where he soon took a distinguished position. In 1782 his efforts prevented the union of the Irish Parliament with that of Great Britain, and from that time he became the recognized leader of the Irish Whig Club. Parliament voted him the sum of £50,000 as a reward for his services. Although himself a Protestant, he unceasingly advocated the electoral franchise for his Catholic countrymen. After the recall of the Viceroy, Lord Fitzwilliam, Grattan opposed the insurrection caused thereby; but his efforts were in vain, and he quitted Parliament. He re-entered it again for a short time to oppose the measures of Pitt, who was about to consummate the union of Ireland with England; he again failed. In 1805 he took his seat in the English Parliament, where he continued to urge the political rights of his Catholic countrymen; one may even say that he died for the cause of Catholic Emancipation. In effect, notwithstanding the entreaties of his friends that he would take care of his shattered health, he persisted upon going to Ireland to obtain signatures to a mon-

le duc de Savoie. Il mourut sur le champ de bataille, au siège de Philippsbourg, en 1734. Charles, duc de Fitz-James, fils du maréchal, mort en 1787, devint pair et maréchal de France. Il était l'aïeul d'Edouard, l'objet de la présente notice, qui fut pair de France jusqu'en 1830, ensuite député, et qui mourut en 1838. Ce fut l'un des meilleurs amis et des adhérents les plus fidèles de l'infortuné Charles X.

La lettre que nous donnons de lui possède un intérêt extrême; c'est une précieuse page de l'histoire intime du commencement du règne de Louis XVIII., au point de vue des ultra-royalistes. Talleyrand et Fouché y sont dépeints comme des traîtres. Nous appelons aussi l'attention sur ce passage de la lettre du duc de Fitz-James: "Je suis bien aise de vous montrer que ces messieurs qui invoquent la liberté de la presse depuis vingt-quatre ans, n'en veulent plus dès qu'ils sont attaqués par elle."

ster petition, and had only just returned to London to present it to Parliament, when he died from debility (14th March, 1820). He was seventy years of age. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher lord,—Je me sens particulièrement obligé à Votre Seigneurie pour l'introduction de votre fils, M. Eden. Il a été assez bon pour passer quelques jours avec moi, ce dont je me souviendrai toujours avec plaisir. J'ai été très-flatté de la lettre de Votre Seigneurie. Je me rappelle nos anciennes différences d'opinion avec impartialité, et notre accord actuel avec satisfaction. Dans les deux cas, j'ai la conscience de vos grands talents, et pendant que je vous félicite sur le bonheur de votre retraite, je dois regretter, avec le pays, la perte de vos services."

"Je suis, mon cher lord, le vôtre très-fidèlement."

[De la Collection de l'honorable Eleanor Eden.]

JOHN JERVIS, EARL ST. VINCENT.

(See page 261.)

Born in 1734; died in 1823. A celebrated English admiral. He entered the navy at the age of ten years; in 1774 he received the command of the 'Foudroyant,' and became Rear-Admiral in 1787. At the commencement of the war with France, he took Guadeloupe, Martinique, and St. Lucia. Made Admiral of the Blue in 1795, he commanded the Mediterranean fleet, and succeeded in intercepting and defeating the Spanish fleet before Cape St. Vincent (February 14, 1797), although the enemy had double the number of ships, men, and guns. Parliament gave him a vote of thanks and a pension of £3000 a year; he was also raised to the peerage with the title of Earl St. Vincent. In 1800 he took the command of the Channel fleet, and in 1801 was made First Lord of the Admiralty, an office which he held for three years. He was appointed Admiral of the Fleet on the coronation of George IV. (1821), and died two years afterwards, at the age of ninety.

The letter which we publish, and which shows the independence of his character, was written by Lord St. Vincent when eighty-five years old.

(Traduction.)

"Monsieur,—M. Heath a été cause que je n'ai pas répondu à une lettre que j'ai eu le plaisir de recevoir de miss Trelawney, à laquelle je vous prie de présenter mes excuses. Je joins à ce pli une souscription pour son institution louable."

"Vous me rendez justice en croyant que mon zèle pour la cause catholique n'a pas diminué, bien qu'une indisposition m'ait empêché d'y donner mon appui en personne ou par délégation. Si ma santé le permet, j'aurai beaucoup de plaisir à vous voir ici, et j'ai l'honneur d'être avec beaucoup d'estime."

"Monsieur,

"Rochester, 11 juin 1819."

[De la Collection de H.-E.-H. Jerminham, Esq.]

HENRY BROUGHAM, BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

(See page 251.)

Born at Edinburgh in 1779. A celebrated English lawyer and statesman. He was educated first at the High School of Edinburgh, and afterwards at the University in that capital, where he distinguished himself by his remarkable aptitude for mathematics and the physical sciences. In 1800 he became a member of the Society of Advocates in Edinburgh. In 1802 the 'Edinburgh Review' was established, and from that time until 1828 he was one of its principal contributors. In 1808 he was called to the Bar in London, where he soon attained a leading position. In 1810 he was returned to the House of Commons as Member for Camelford, by the influence of the Earl of Darlington, whose borough it was. He soon became one of the first orators in Parliament; he spoke with great eloquence in favour of Catholic emancipation, and the abolition of the slave-trade, and, at the general election of 1812 he thought himself strong enough to contest the borough of Liverpool with Mr. Canning. He did not, however, succeed, and he did not re-enter Parliament until 1816. The following fifteen years were the most favourable to his reputation as an orator and statesman. The history of Great Britain under the successive administrations from 1816 to 1830 is but a continual struggle between the Tories and the Opposition, on a great number of questions concerning popular rights. The victory was gained by the Opposition, and that victory was in a great measure owing to the oratorical talent and energy of Mr. Brougham. We must also state that, as a barrister, he had rendered himself extremely popular by his able defence of Queen Caroline, and that the education of the people never had a more eloquent or more devoted champion. In 1830 he was

Né à Edimbourg en 1779. Célèbre juriconsulte et homme d'état anglais. Fut élevé d'abord à la teneuse grande école (High School) d'Edimbourg, et ensuite à l'université de cette capitale, où il se fit remarquer par une aptitude merveilleuse pour les mathématiques et les sciences physiques. En 1800 il devint membre de la Société des avocats d'Edimbourg. En 1802 fut fondée *La Revue d'Edimbourg*, et il en fut l'un des principaux écrivains depuis lors jusqu'à 1828. En 1808 il fut admis au barreau de Londres, où il acquit bientôt une place préminente. En 1810 le comte Darlington le fit nommer membre de la chambre des communes pour Camelford, bourg dans la dépendance du comte. Il devint en peu de temps l'un des premiers orateurs de la seconde chambre; il parla avec grande éloquence en faveur de l'émancipation catholique et de l'abolition de la traite des noirs, et il se crut assez fort pour disputer aux élections générales de 1812 le bourg de Liverpool à M. Canning. Il échoua, et les portes du parlement ne lui furent réouvertes qu'en 1816. Les quinze années qui suivirent furent les plus favorables à sa réputation d'orateur et d'homme d'état. L'histoire de la Grande-Bretagne sous les ministères qui se succédèrent de 1816 à 1830 n'est qu'une lutte continuelle entre les Tories et l'Opposition sur un grand nombre de questions concernant les libertés populaires. La victoire resta à l'Opposition; cette victoire fut due, jusqu'à un certain point, au talent oratoire et à l'énergie de M. Brougham. Disons aussi que, comme avocat, il s'était rendu excessivement populaire par sa belle défense de la reine Caroline, et que l'instruction publique n'avait jamais eu de champion et plus éloquent et plus dévoué que lui. En 1830 il fut élu

elected for the county of York, and in the month of November in the same year, on the accession of the Whigs under Lord Grey, he was appointed Lord Chancellor. This extraordinary and unprecedented advancement occasioned great surprise; but the manner in which Lord Brougham performed his numerous and arduous duties met with general approbation. Sir Robert Peel, in 1834, succeeded the Whigs, who returned to power a year after, under Lord Melbourne. Lord Brougham was not included in the Ministry. His rupture with the Whigs dates from April, 1835. From that time he devoted himself to legal reforms. After the Revolution of 1848 he proposed to the provisional government to become a French citizen, doubtless because he had a château at Cannes, where he passed several months every year; he had, moreover, since 1833, been an Associate of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. The Government informed him that to become a French citizen he must cease to be an English peer.

We have not space to enumerate the various works for which we are indebted to Lord Brougham, — all the reforms and philanthropic labours to which his name is attached.

Lord Brougham was recently the host of M. Berryer, the eminent French orator; the banquet given in honour of the latter by the English Bar is too recent to require further mention; it is this banquet which is referred to in the autograph of the venerable Peer. His letter is addressed to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the organizer of the fête; when Lord Brougham wrote it (last year) he was eighty-five years old; but his Lordship scarcely seems to feel the advance of age.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher sir Fitzroy, — Croirez-vous que j'aie complètement oublié de vous dire un mot du banquet Berryer lorsque vous vis hier? Qu'avez-vous fait?"
"La chambre des lords a été très-gaie et très-piquante hier soir, mais j'en suis parti avant dîner."
"Très-sincèrement à vous,"
"H. BROUGHAM."

[De la Collection de Hubert-E.-H. Jerningham, Esq.]

JOHN CAMPBELL, BARON CAMPBELL.

(See page 251.)

Born in Scotland in 1779; died in London in 1861. An English lawyer and politician. He was educated at St. Andrew's University, Scotland. In 1800 he came to London to study the law, but was not called to the Bar until 1806. During the interval, he supported himself as a Parliamentary reporter for the press. In 1827 he was made King's Counsellor. At this period he was for several years an assiduous writer for the 'Morning Chronicle.' In 1830 he entered the House of Commons; became Solicitor-General in 1832, Attorney-General in 1834. Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1841, with the title of Lord Campbell, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1846, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1850, with a salary of £8000 per annum, and lastly, Lord Chancellor, on the return of Lord Palmerston to power in 1859. He died two years afterwards.

We are indebted to him for two very important biographical works, 'The Lives of the Lord Chancellors' and 'The Lives of the Chief Justices,' which appeared in 1845 and 1849.

"Je désire fort que vous dînez avec moi et le grand juge de Massachusetts."

"Sincèrement à vous,"

"CAMPBELL."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, BARON ST. LEONARDS.

(See page 280.)

Born in London in 1781. An eminent English lawyer. He was admitted to the Bar in 1807. His 'Concise and Practical Treatise of the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates' brought him considerable practice at the commencement of his career. In 1817 he devoted himself entirely to the Court of Chancery, where he gained great reputation. He became King's Counsel in 1822, and, in 1828, entered the House of Commons. The following year he was appointed Solicitor-General, under the Duke of Wellington, and, in 1835, Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Sir Robert Peel. In 1852 he was made Lord Chancellor of England, and created Baron St. Leonards; he re-

par le comté de York, et au mois de novembre de la même année, à l'accession des whigs sous lord Grey, il fut nommé lord chancelier. Cet avancement prodigieux, sans précédent, causa une surprise extrême. Mais la manière dont lord Brougham exerça ses fonctions multiples et ardues lui valurent l'approbation générale. Sir Robert Peel déplaça en 1834 les whigs, qui revinrent au pouvoir un an après, sous lord Melbourne. Lord Brougham ne reçut aucun portefeuille. Sa rupture avec les whigs date d'avril 1835. Il s'occupa dès lors de la réforme de la procédure légale. Après la révolution de 1848 il proposa au gouvernement provisoire de devenir citoyen français, sans doute parce qu'il possédait un château à Cannes, où il passait plusieurs mois de l'année. De plus, depuis 1833 il était membre associé de l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques. Le gouvernement lui répondit que pour devenir citoyen français, il devait cesser d'être pair anglais.

L'espace nous manque pour nommer tous les ouvrages qu'on doit à lord Brougham, tous les travaux, toutes les œuvres de réforme et de philanthropie auxquels il a attaché son nom.

Tout récemment lord Brougham a été l'amphitryon de M. Berryer, l'éminent orateur français; le banquet donné en son honneur par le barreau anglais est encore trop récent pour le rappeler ici; c'est de ce banquet qu'il est question dans l'autographe du vénérable lord Brougham. Cette lettre est adressée à sir Fitzroy Kelly, l'organisateur de la fête; quand lord Brougham l'a écrite (l'an dernier), il avait quatre-vingt-cinq ans; mais Sa Seigneurie semble se rire des années.

"4, Grafton-Street, Samedy."

signed the seals on the retirement of Lord Derby, but continued to exercise great influence in the House of Peers as one of the Law Lords. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, a very competent authority, says, in the letter we publish:—"Lord St. Leonards is the first Equity Lawyer of this or any other age."

(Traduction.)

"Ferme de Boyle,

"24 septembre 1862.

"Mon cher Kelly, — Je regrette de vous dire qu'il sera tout à fait en dehors de notre pouvoir, de vous rendre, et à lady Kelly, visite durant cette automne. Veuillez lui donner lui mes meilleures amitiés. J'espère que ma filleule va à merveille."

"Je viens de terminer le corps de ma quatorzième édition du livre sur les Acquisitions. Vous savez que cet ouvrage a coûté beaucoup de peine. Préparez vos rayons pour lui! J'ai en un mauvais rhume, et en suis à peine débarrassé aujourd'hui. Très-occupé avec ma ferme et l'horticulture. Toujours le vôtre sincèrement,"

"SAINT-LEONARDS."

[De la Collection de Hubert-E.-H. Jerningham, Esq.]

CHARLES EDWARD POULETT THOMPSON, LORD SYDENHAM AND TORONTO.

(See page 250.)

Born at Waverley in 1799; died in Canada, 1841. Youngest son of John Poulett Thompson, Esq., head of the firm of Thompson, Bonar, and Co., one of the oldest and largest houses trading with Russia. He was sent, at sixteen years of age, to St. Petersburg, to be employed in his father's house there, which was then under the direction of his elder brother. He returned to England in 1817, on account of his health, and travelled in France, Switzerland, and Italy. Two years afterwards he entered the house of his father in London, and, in 1821, was again sent to St. Petersburg, — this time as a partner. He remained there two years, passed some months at Vienna, and then returned to London, to take the management of the concern, jointly with his brother Andrew.

In 1826 he was elected a Member of the House of Commons to represent Dover. His speeches, chiefly on commercial subjects, attracted the attention of Mr. Huskisson, and on the accession of the Whigs in 1830, he was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy. In 1832 he was returned both for Dover and Manchester; he elected to sit for the latter place, which he represented as long as he sat in the House of Commons. In 1834 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade. In 1839, on the elevation of Mr. Spring Rice to the Peerage, he was offered the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, or the post of Governor of Canada. He accepted the latter appointment, was made a Member of the Council in August, and left for Quebec, where he arrived in September. His administration of Canada was so successful that he was, in the following year, called to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada. In 1841 he had a fall from his horse, from the effects of which he died a few days afterwards.

His death was a great loss for England. His extraordinary talents as a politician, an administrator, and a financier seemed to point him out for the office of Prime Minister. The amenity of his character and his attractive manners had made him many friends.

(Traduction.)

"9, Somerset Place, 18 mars 1834.

"Chère lady —, Votre note m'est seulement arrivée avant-hier, parce que je n'étais pas à Westminster quand vous l'avez envoyée, mais sur la route qui conduit à Londres."

"J'ai peur que mon ordonnance ne vienne trop tard, je devrais dire que je l'ai perdue. Mais comme les rhumes sont des visiteurs constants, je vous l'envoie pour la prochaine fois."

"Milles remerciements pour vos aimables questions. Je suis beaucoup mieux maintenant. Je crois que le mouvement me fait du bien. Actuellement, vos amis sont rentrés. J'espère que vous me protégerez."

"Mes meilleures amitiés à lord —, et croyez-moi le vôtre très-sincèrement,"

"E. POULETT THOMPSON."

[De la Collection du Comte de Malmsbury.]

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

(See pages 258-9.)

Born 1775; died 1847. A great Irish orator. He was educated at the Jesuits' College at St. Omer, in France. Preferring the law to the Church, he was admitted to the Bar in 1798, and soon obtained a large practice and a fortune. He embraced with ardour the cause of the emancipation of his country, and vehemently maintained it in the clubs and in the newspapers. In 1815 he killed, in a duel, an alderman of Dublin, who had considered himself insulted by him. In 1823 he was arraigned with Mr. Sheil the bases of a new Catholic association, which, supported by the clergy, soon extended throughout

continue de jouir à la chambre des lords d'une grande autorité comme juriconsulte. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, autorisé fort compétente dans l'espèce, dit dans la lettre que nous donnons de lui:—"Lord Saint-Leonards est le premier légiste non-seulement de ce temps-ci, mais de tous les âges."

Né à Waverley en 1799; mort au Canada en 1841. Le plus jeune des fils de John-Poulett Thompson, esquire, chef de la maison J. Thompson, J. Bonar et Co, l'une des plus anciennes et des principales maisons commerçant avec la Russie. Il fut envoyé à seize ans à Saint-Petersbourg, pour y être employé dans la maison de son père, alors dirigée par son frère aîné. Il retourna en Angleterre en 1817, pour cause de santé, voyagea en France, en Suisse et en Italie. Deux ans après, il entra dans la maison de son père à Londres, et en 1821 il fut envoyé de nouveau à Saint-Petersbourg, cette fois comme associé de la maison. Il y resta deux ans, passa quelques mois à Vienne, et revint à Londres, pour y diriger la firme avec son frère André.

En 1826 il fut élu membre de la chambre des communes pour Douvres. Ses discours, sur des sujets principalement commerciaux, furent remarqués par M. Huskisson, et à l'accession des whigs à la fin de 1830, il fut nommé vice-président du bureau de commerce et trésorier de la marine. En 1832 il fut élu par Douvres et par Manchester; il opta pour cette dernière ville, qu'il représenta tant qu'il siégea à la chambre des communes. En 1834 il fut nommé président du Bureau de Commerce. En 1839, à l'élevation de M. Spring-Rice à la pairie, on lui offrit la chancellerie de l'échiquier ou le gouvernement du Canada. Il accepta ce dernier poste, fut fait membre du Conseil privé au mois d'août, et partit pour Québec, où il arriva en septembre. L'administration de la Canada avec tant de succès, qu'un an après il fut appelé à la pairie sous le titre de baron Sydenham, de Sydenham, comté de Kent, et de Toronto, dans le Canada. En 1841 il fit une chute de cheval, qui l'emporta quelques jours après.

SA mort fut une grande perte pour l'Angleterre. Ses talents hors ligne comme homme politique, administrateur et financier, l'avaient désigné au poste de premier ministre. L'amenité de son caractère et ses manières pleines d'attraits lui avaient fait de nombreux amis.

Né en 1775; mort en 1847. Grand orateur irlandais. Elevé au collège des jésuites de Saint-Omer, en France. Préféra le barreau à l'église, fut reçu avocat en 1798, et se fit bientôt une clientèle nombreuse, qui lui procura une grande fortune. Embrassa avec ardeur la cause de l'émancipation de son pays, et la soutint avec véhémence dans les clubs et les journaux. En 1815 il tua en duel un alderman de Dublin, qui s'était cru insulté par lui. En 1823 il arrêta avec M. Sheil les bases d'une nouvelle association catholique qui, secondée par le clergé, s'étendit bientôt sur toute l'Irlande, et reçut d'immenses

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

(See page 250.)

Born at Kenley, in Shropshire, 1792. An eminent jurist and historian. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and became an advocate at the Scottish Bar in 1814. He then made several journeys on the Continent. In 1834 he was appointed Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most important judicial positions in Scotland. In 1852 he was created a Baronet. As an historian Sir Archibald is the rival of Lord Macaulay, and the publication of his 'History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815,' the first volume of which appeared in 1839, was an era in the literary annals of the age. The highest praise that can be given to this work, is to state that it is in all English libraries, and has been translated into many languages, even into Arabic. Macaulay has been reproached with having Whig tendencies; Sir Archibald, on the contrary, is accused of being too much of a Tory.

Taking up the general history of Europe from the return of the Bourbons to France, Sir Archibald has undertaken its continuance to the commencement of the Second Empire ('History of Europe from the fall of Napoleon to the accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852').

It is a manuscript page of the first work of this great historian that we now present to our subscribers.

(Traduction.)

"Les triomphes de Fleurus, de Rivoli et d'Arcole, la conquête des Flandres et de l'Italie, la défaite de l'Espagne et la soumission de l'Autriche ne purent calmer les scrupules terribles du Directoire français. La Suisse excitait ses alarmes, parce qu'elle était le siège d'une liberté tranquille et discrète, ses vallées heureuses étaient enveloppées de configurations, et son peuple uni excitait par des passions révolutionnaires, afin d'assurer la frontière de Jura par un état de commotion; et même les habitants dégénérés de la Cité Éternelle et le peuple timide de Naples étaient entraînés dans la révolution, de peur que, de leurs mains pacifiques pût surgir le vengeur de la race humaine. Napoléon fut poussé en avant par cette même flamme dévorante, actuellement convertie en ambition militaire. Empire après empire, royaume après royaume, s'écroulèrent devant son épée triomphante, et à la fin l'ambition révolutionnaire se brisa contre les barrières de la nature, et la flamme de 1789 s'éteignit dans les neiges de la Russie."

Gracieusement communiqué par l'auteur.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN WILSON CROKER.

(See page 252.)

Born at Galway, in Ireland, the 20th December, 1780; died at Hampton, in 1857. He was educated at Dublin, and was called to the Bar there in 1802, after having studied the law in London. He then yielded to his taste for literature, and, among other remarkable works, published in 1807 his book on 'The State of Ireland Past and Present.' In the same year he was elected a member of the House of Commons, and in 1809 made a speech, which was both eloquent and concise, in defence of the Duke of York, the Commander-in-chief, who was accused of corruption in the exercise of his duties. In 1809 Mr. Perceval appointed him Secretary to the Admiralty, and he retained that post until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. He then retired from public life, and devoted himself exclusively to literature. He was a prolific and profound writer, as well as witty and sarcastic, and was a zealous and constant contributor to the 'Quarterly Review,' the organ of the Conservative party. We have not space to enumerate the various productions of Mr. Croker in prose and verse. He died at his country house at Hampton, near London, in 1857, aged seventy-seven.

The letter we publish, addressed to Mr. Crofton Croker, his namesake, but not his relative, whom he had protected from his youth by obtaining him an appointment at the Admiralty, is very piquant.

(Traduction.)

"West-Moulsey, 16 janvier 1853.

"Cher Monsieur Crofton,—Je crois que je vous dois une lettre, quoique je ne pense pas que votre dernière était de nature à demander une réponse.

"Je crois aussi vous avoir dit un jour que je ne doutais pas, bien que n'ayant pas examiné tous les anneaux de la chaîne, qu'Edmund Burke décrivait son nom de baptême d'Edmund Spenser.

"Je n'ai pas encore eu le temps de consulter la dernière livraison de lord John, mais j'ose dire qu'il a arrangé ses matériaux de façon à faire droit et à obvier aux objections précédentes. Que pensez-vous des nouveaux volumes?"

"Qu'est devenu votre manuscrit de la Tempête? C'est sans doute une nouvelle fourberie shakespearienne. Shakespeare est un mystère miraculeux; la principale difficulté à résoudre, est qu'il ait été si indifférent au sujet de ses ouvrages et si réservé sur lui-même. Il semble avoir tout connu excepté sa propre valeur, et avoir tout prévu excepté sa propre gloire."

"Mes meilleures amitiés à M^{me} C. Crofton.

"Toujours le vôtre,

"J.-W. CROKER.

"P.S. Ma santé, si je peux l'appeler ainsi, est à peu près la même que lorsque vous m'avez vu. Mon pouls continue moyennement de quatre pulsations environ."

[De la Collection de T.-F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

LOUIS-ADOLPHE THIERS.

(See page 252.)

Born at Marseilles in 1797. A celebrated French historian and statesman. Member of the Académie Française, etc. Our third number contained, at page 23, a very interesting letter by M. Thiers, relating chiefly to politics. We have now the pleasure of giving a second autograph of one of the most eminent men of our time; it is very piquant, and, this time, relates to literature. It contains these words: "A monk received by a Protestant, is a spectacle which is turning the brain of Paris." This evidently refers to the reception, at the Académie Française, of Father J. B. H. Lacordaire by M. Guizot.

Page 23 of our first volume contains a short biographical notice of M. Thiers.

(Translation.)

"My dear Mr. —,—If you knew how much I am teased by the printers, you would forgive me for the lateness of this reply. I am delighted to learn that your great work is near its completion, and we will, whenever you like, have a talk on these noble subjects. If you wish that we should speak at our ease, you must come in the evening. You will find me with some friends and my family, all thinking as you do. You may also meet M. de Montalembert."

"As to tickets, I have not been able to obtain them for my dearest friends, those with whom I pass my life. A monk received by a Protestant, is a spectacle which is turning the brain of Paris. You see that Paris, although changed, is always very much like itself."

"A thousand sincere and friendly greetings,

"A. THIERS.

"18th January, 1861."

[De la Collection de Hubert-E.-H. Jerningham, Esq.]

(Texte.)

"Mon cher Monsieur —,—Si vous saviez combien je suis jugulé par les imprimeurs, vous me pardonneriez la lenteur de cette réponse. Je suis charmé d'apprendre que votre beau livre touche à sa fin, et quand vous voudrez nous causer de ces nobles sujets. Si vous voulez que nous causions à notre aise, il faut venir le soir. Vous me trouverez avec quelques amis et ma famille, tous pensant comme vous. Vous y pouvez rencontrer M. de Montalembert."

"Quant à des billets, je n'ai pas pu en avoir pour mes plus chers amis, pour ceux avec lesquels je passe ma vie. Un moine reçu par un protestant, est un spectacle dont Paris raffole. Vous voyez que Paris, bien que changé, se ressemble toujours beaucoup à lui-même."

"A. THIERS.

"18 janvier 1861."

AUGUSTE-FRÉDÉRIC-LOUIS VIESSE DE MARMONT, DUC DE RAGUSE.

(See page 257.)

Born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, in 1774; died at Venice in 1852. He belonged to a noble family. Was placed in the School of Artillery at Châlons; was present at the siege of Toulon, where he became acquainted with General Bonaparte, who made him his aide-de-camp and took him to Italy; he greatly distinguished himself at Lodi and Castiglione. He made the campaign of Egypt as Colonel, and took with him his own hand at Malta the colours of the Order, for which he was promoted to the rank of Marshal of Brigade; he equally distinguished himself at Alexandria and the Pyramids. He gave all the assistance in his power to the coup-d'état of the 18th Brumaire: commanded the artillery at the passage of Mont St. Bernard, and was made General of Division at Marengo; in 1805 he occupied Styria, then Dalmatia, and maintained himself at Ragusa against the attacks of the Russians; administered the affairs of Dalmatia for two years with such zeal and talent that he obtained the title of Duke of Ragusa; compelled the Archduke Charles to make peace after the battle of Wagram by defeating him at Znaïm (1809), and was made a Marshal of France on the field of battle; he was afterwards appointed Governor-General of the Illyrian Provinces. In 1811 he took the command of the army in Portugal, succeeded in making a junction with Marshal Soult, and was wounded at Salamanca, where he was defeated by the Duke of Wellington. He covered the retreat of Leipsic; defended the banks of the Rhine in 1814; drove Blücher from Meaux; hastened to the assistance of Paris, which he heroically defended; then treated with the Provisional Government and the allies, and thus rendered inevitable the abdication of Napoleon. He was loaded with favours by Louis XVIII. In July, 1830, he was employed to put down the insurrection, but without success. Disgraced by the new Government, he retired to Russia, then to Austria, and died at Venice, in 1852, after vainly endeavouring to obtain his rehabilitation.

He established important iron-works near Châtillon, which are now one of the most prosperous concerns in the country. The letter we publish has reference to some of his inventions connected with the forging of iron. It was addressed to the Austrian Minister of War.

In our 27th number we gave his autograph as Colonel-General of Chasseurs, a rank to which he was appointed on the formation of the first Empire.

Né en 1774 à Châtillon-sur-Seine; mort à Venise en 1852. Appartenait à une famille noble. Fut placé à l'école d'artillerie de Châlons; assista au siège de Toulon, où il connut le général Bonaparte, qui en fit son aide-de-camp et l'emmena en Italie; se distingua brillamment à Lodi et à Castiglione. Il fit comme colonel la campagne d'Égypte, et prit à Malte de sa propre main le drapeau de l'Ordre, ce qui lui valut le grade de maréchal de brigade; se distingua également à Alexandrie et aux Pyramides. Il concourut de tout son pouvoir au coup-d'état du 18 brumaire; commanda l'artillerie au passage du Mont-Saint-Bernard, fut fait général de division à Marengo; en 1805, il occupa la Styrie, puis la Dalmatie, se maintint dans Raguse malgré les attaques des Russes; administra pendant deux ans la Dalmatie avec un zèle et un talent qui lui valurent le titre de duc de Raguse; contraignit l'Archiduc Charles à faire la paix après la bataille de Wagram, en le battant à Znaïm (1809), et fut fait maréchal de France sur le champ de bataille; nommé ensuite gouverneur-général des provinces illyriennes. Prit en 1811 le commandement de l'armée de Portugal, réussit à faire sa jonction avec le maréchal Soult; fut blessé à Salamanca, où il fut battu par le duc de Wellington. Protégea la retraite de Leipsick; défendit les bords du Rhin en 1814; chassa Blücher de Meaux; courut au secours de Paris, qu'il défendit héroïquement; puis traita avec le gouvernement provisoire et les alliés, sans en avoir mission, rendit ainsi inévitable l'abdication de l'empereur Napoléon, ce qui le fit accuser de trahison. Il fut comblé de faveurs par Louis XVIII. Chargé en juillet 1830 de réduire l'insurrection, il ne put réprimer le mouvement. Disgracié par le nouveau gouvernement, il se retira en Russie, puis en Autriche, et mourut à Venise en 1852, après avoir vainement cherché à se faire réhabiliter.

Il avait créé, près de Châtillon, les importantes forges de ce nom, qui sont aujourd'hui une des richesses du pays. La lettre que nous donnons a trait à des inventions pour la forgure du fer. Il l'écrivait au ministre de la guerre d'Autriche.

Dans notre 27^{me} livraison, nous avons donné son autographe comme colonel-général des chasseurs, grade qu'il reçut à la formation du premier empire.

(Translation.)

"Monsieur le Général,—On the 25th of July, I had the honour to write to you to ask your good advice and your support, and I expect them from your goodwill towards me. I am not impatient; I know that such matters require reflection; but I ask permission to speak further with you on the subject to which my previous letter refers.
"I do not know the apparatus of Monsieur Faber — for the employment of the flames lost in the pudding furnaces, therefore, I do not know what relation may exist between it and that of which I have furnished the drawings. Should their resemblance be an obstacle to granting the privilege I solicit, I beg you to consider that my specification contains an entire system, and other objects which, independently of the pudding, are inventions which would effect great changes, a notable improvement, and remarkable economy in the forging.

I beg of you then, General, to weigh these different considerations, which I trust will entitle me to the concession of the privilege I solicit, either for the whole or a part of my apparatus.
"Receive, Monsieur le Général, the renewed assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

"MARSHAL THE DUKE OF RAGUSA."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

PRINCE PAUL ANTHONY ESTERHÁZY DE GALANTHA.

(See page 256.)

Born 1786. The present head of a princely Hungarian house. He was Austrian Minister at Dresden in 1810; ambassador to England from 1830 to 1838; Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1848 in the Hungarian Cabinet of Count Batthyány; retired from public life when the struggle was on the point of breaking out between Hungary and Austria. He is now a Privy Councillor of the Austrian Empire, Chamberlain, etc. The *majorat* of the princely line of Esterházy-Forchtenstein, in Hungary, contains no less than 29 lordships, 60 boroughs, 414 villages, etc. etc. It was this prince who replied to a wealthy English nobleman who was boasting of having 4000 sheep on his lands: "And I have 4000 shepherds."

His only son, Prince Nicholas, born in 1817, married Lady Sarah Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey. The Princess died in 1853.

Né en 1786. Chef actuel d'une maison princière hongroise. Ministre d'Autriche à Dresde en 1810; ambassadeur en Angleterre de 1830 à 1838; ministre des affaires étrangères en 1848 dans le cabinet hongrois du comte Batthyány; se retira de la vie politique quand la lutte fut sur le point d'éclater entre la Hongrie et l'Autriche. Il est conseiller privé actuel de l'empire d'Autriche, chambellan, etc. Le *majorat* de la ligne princière Esterházy-Forchtenstein, en Hongrie, ne contient pas moins de 29 seigneuries, 60 bourgs, 414 villages, etc. etc. C'est ce prince qui répondit à un riche seigneur anglais, se vantant d'avoir 4,000 moutons sur ses terres: "Moi, j'ai quatre mille bergers."

Son fils unique, le prince Nicolas, né en 1817, est veuf de lady Sarah Villiers, fille du feu comte de Jersey; la princesse est morte en 1853.

(Translation.)

"A remembrance of the Society of Vienna, from Prince Esterházy to Prince Gortchakoff."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

PRINCE PAUL GAGARINE.

(See page 256.)

A Russian statesman. At present a Privy Councillor, Secretary of State, and President of the Council of the Empire of all the Russias

Homme d'état russe. Conseiller privé actuel, secrétaire d'état, président du conseil de l'empire de toutes les Russies.

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

ANDRÉ, BARON DE BUDBERG.

(See page 256.)

A distinguished Russian diplomatist. He has been Russian ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries since December, 1862.

Diplomatiste russe distingué. Ambassadeur de Russie près la cour des Tuileries depuis décembre 1862.

(Translation.)

"Not dining at Court, I propose to you to come and dine with me at half-past four, which would allow us plenty of time to dress. Have the kindness to make the same proposal to Norvitssoff, and let me know if you accept it."

"Entirely yours,
"BUDBERG."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

NICHOLAS, PRINCE ORLOFF.

(See page 256.)

A Russian General and diplomatist. Son of the Prince Orloff who represented Russia, with Baron Brunnow, at the Congress of Paris in 1856. He eminently distinguished himself during the Crimean war. He is Aide-de-camp General to the Emperor Alexander, and has represented Russia at the Belgian Court since 1860.

Général et diplomate russe. Fils du prince Orloff qui représenta la Russie, avec le baron de Brunnow, au congrès de Paris en 1856. Se distingua brillamment pendant la guerre de Crimée. Il est aide-de-camp général de l'empereur Alexandre, et il représente la Russie près la cour de Belgique depuis 1860.

(Translation.)

"Brussels, 1st February, 1861."

"Transmit, my dear and good friend, the enclosed letter to our good Kolochin, and embrace him on my behalf."

"Your friend,
"N. ORLOFF."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

PAUL D'OURBIL.

(See page 256.)

A Russian diplomatist. Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin since 1863.

Diplomate russe. Ministre plénipotentiaire de Russie près la cour de Berlin depuis 1863.

We invite attention to the laconic note which we reproduce.

Nous appelons l'attention sur le billet laconique que nous reproduisons.

(Translation.)

"My dear friend,—Accept this little trifle, from a heart that loves you well.
"Thursday, 29th December, 1859."

"Yours entirely,
"P. D'OURBIL."

[From the Collection of the Editor.]

ALEXANDRE DE GOLOVINE.

(See page 256.)

A Russian statesman. Secretary of State and Minister of Public Instruction in Russia.

Homme d'état russe. Secrétaire d'état et ministre de l'instruction publique en Russie.

(Translation.)

"March 16th."

"Taking advantage of your Excellency's kind offer, I have the honour to send herewith two packets, with the very humble request that they may be forwarded to Berlin and Brussels.
"Your very humble servant,
"GOLOVINE."

(Traduction.)

"16 mars."

"Profitant de l'offre bienveillante de Votre Excellence, j'ai l'honneur de joindre ci-près deux envois, avec la très-humble prière de les transmettre à Berlin et à Bruxelles.
"Votre très-humble serviteur,
"GOLOVINE."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

PETER, PRINCE WJASEMSKY.

(See page 257.)

A Russian poet. *Maître de la cour* of the Emperor of Russia. His ballads are very popular in his own country; his style a good deal resembles that of Burns, the national poet of Scotland.

Poète russe. Maître de la cour de l'Empereur de Russie. Ses ballades sont fort populaires dans son pays; son genre approche beaucoup de celui de Burns, le poète national de l'Ecosse.

(Translation.)

"Have the goodness to forward the two packets sent herewith.
"I have the honour to be, with sincere respect,
"Your most devoted
"P. WJASEMSKY."

(Traduction.)

"Ayez l'obligeance d'expédier les deux paquets ci-joints.
"J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec un sincère respect,
"Votre tout dévoué,
"P. WJASEMSKY."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

ALEXANDER PUSCHKINE.

(See page 257.)

Born in 1799 at St. Petersburg; died in 1837. An eminent Russian poet and dramatic author. The strong opinions expressed in his earlier writings rendered him obnoxious to the authorities, who sent him to a distant province of the empire, where he filled some post in the administration. He was restored to confidence on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, who appointed him historiographer. He died in 1837, in the prime of life and the meridian of his talent, mortally wounded in a duel with his brother-in-law (Baron d'Anthès de Heeckeren, now a Senator in France), whom he accused of having injured his honour. We are compelled by want of space to mention only his principal works, 'Onegin,' in the style of Byron's 'Don Juan'; 'Boris Godunov,' a tragedy; and 'The Captain's Daughter,' a novel. Puschkin wrote like Shakespeare and Byron, but was eminently national in the choice of his subjects and the description of manners. His works were published after his death, at the expense of the Crown, and translated into French.

Né en 1799 à Saint-Petersbourg; mort en 1837. Eminent poète russe et auteur dramatique. Les idées hardies qu'il manifesta dans ses premiers écrits le rendirent suspect au pouvoir, qui l'envoya dans les provinces éloignées de l'empire, où il remplit des fonctions administratives. Il reentra en grâce à l'avènement de l'empereur Nicolas, qui le nomma historiographe. Il mourut en 1837, dans la force de l'âge et à l'apogée de son talent, frappé mortellement en duel par son beau-frère (le baron d'Anthès de Heeckeren, aujourd'hui sénateur en France), qu'il accusait d'avoir porté atteinte à son honneur. Le défaut d'espace nous force à ne citer que quelques-uns de ses chefs-d'œuvre: *Onéguine*, dans le genre du *Don Juan* de Byron; *Boris Godunov*, tragédie; *La Fille du Capitaine*, roman de mœurs. Pouschkin écrivait comme Shakespeare et Byron, mais il était éminemment national par le choix des sujets et la peinture des mœurs. Ses œuvres ont été publiées après sa mort aux frais de la Couronne, et traduits en français.

We are fortunate in being able to present to our readers an ode written and signed by him.

Nous sommes heureux de donner à nos lecteurs une ode écrite et signée par lui.

(Translation.)

"GREEN ANNE."

"Thou art born to inflame
The imagination of poets,
To agitate and to charm it
By the amiable vivacity of thy words,
By the Oriental originality of thy language
By the bright reflection of thine eyes
By thy little tell-tale foot:
Thou art born for soft tenderness,
For the intoxication of the passions!
Tell me: when the Poet of Leda
Described in his heavenly dreams
His ideal and constant idol,
Was it not thyself who was portrayed
By the languishing and charming poet?
Was it not thee whom in a far-off country,
Under the sky of sacred Greece,
The inspired martyr
Recognized and saw in his dreams?
To the accents of his happy lyre
Was it not thee whom the magician evoked?
An involuntary agitation
Caused thy proud breast to heave,
And resting on his shoulder . . .
No, no! Sweet friend, I will no more
Nourish a jealous thought:
Happiness to me has been so long unknown,
So little have I seen of joy,
That, suffering with a secret pain,
I fear!—All that is lovely, is it not unsure?"

(Traduction.)

"ANNE GRECQUE."

"Tu es née pour enflammer
L'imagination des poètes,
Pour la troubler, pour la charmer
Par l'aimable vivacité de tes paroles,
Par l'originalité orientale de ton langage,
Par l'éclat du miroir de tes yeux,
Par ton petit pied indiscret:
Tu es née pour la molle tendresse,
Pour l'enivrement des passions!
Dis-moi: quand le chanteur de Lède
Décrivait dans ses rêves célestes
Son idéal et constante idole,
N'est-ce pas toi que voulait nous dépeindre
Le poète languoureux et charmant?
N'est-ce pas toi que dans un pays lointain,
Sous le ciel de la Grèce sacrée,
Le martyr inspiré
Reconnut et vit dans ses songes?
Aux accents de sa lyre heureuse
N'est-ce pas toi que le magicien évoqua?
Une agitation involontaire soulevait
Ta poitrine orgueilleuse,
Et inclinée sur son épaule . . .
Non non! O mon amie, je ne veux plus
Nourrir une pensée jalouse:
J'ai si longtemps ignoré le bonheur,
J'en ai si peu éprouvé la jouissance,
Que souffrant d'une peine secrète,
Je crains!—Tout ce qui est charmant, n'est-il
pas incertain?"

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

JAMES BEATTIE.

(See page 261.)

Born in Scotland in 1735; died in 1803. A celebrated Scottish writer, and LL.D. He was the son of a farmer, who sent him to the University of Aberdeen, where he was most successful in his studies, and became Professor of Philosophy in 1760. Cultivating at the same time poetry and philosophy, he published several highly-esteemed works, the principal

Né en Ecosse en 1735; mort en 1803. Ecrivain écossais; docteur en théologie. Fils d'un fermier, qui l'envoya à l'université d'Aberdeen, où il fit de brillantes études, et où il devint professeur de philosophie en 1760. Cultivant à la fois la poésie et la philosophie, il publia nombre d'ouvrages fort estimés, dont les principaux sont *Le Ménéstrel* et un essai sur

of which were 'The Minstrel' and the 'Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth.' In this latter work he sought to stem the tide of infidelity which the philosophical speculations of David Hume were spreading over the land. This essay procured him a pension of £200 a year from the Royal purse. 'The Minstrel,' however, was his principal poetical work. Beattie was the friend of Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, etc.

(Traduction.)

"Cher Monsieur,—Je serai toujours heureux d'apprendre la prospérité de votre famille, et je désire vivement qu'il pût être en mon pouvoir de l'accroître. A présent, je crains de ne pas avoir ce pouvoir, et je vous l'aurais dû plus tôt, si je n'avais pas, de puis que j'ai été l'auteur de votre lettre, et même plusieurs semaines avant, eu une si mauvaise santé, puis j'ai été fort agité par des perplexités domestiques, qui m'ont fait négliger même mes propres affaires, et conséquemment celles des autres.

"Je ne sais pas comment parler à l'évêque de Londres de l'affaire que vous mentionnez. Cantorbéry n'est pas dans son diocèse, et je doute beaucoup qu'il soit incliné à prendre aucun intérêt dans cette affaire. Qu'il lui soit demandé beaucoup plus de faveurs qu'il ne lui est possible d'en accorder, je le sais très-bien; car l'été dernier j'eus avec lui une conversation à ce sujet, lors de ma visite à Fulham. Comme vous êtes en très-bons termes avec l'archevêque de Cantorbéry, ne pourriez-vous pas lui parler vous-même? Pour ma part, je suis si loin, si peu au courant des affaires d'église, et dans l'état actuel de ma santé et de mon esprit tellement incapable d'aucun effort, que je ne peux vraiment pas, dans ce moment, et de la manière dont vous me le demandez, vous être utile.

"Je suis, avec beaucoup de considération et d'estime, cher Monsieur, votre très-humble et obéissant serviteur,

"J. BEATTIE."

De la Collection de Richard-J. Greene, Esq.

MARGARET, COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

(See page 261.)

Born at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1789; died at Paris, 1849. An English novelist. Of extraordinary beauty, she was married, at fifteen years of age, to Captain Farmer, from whom she separated, and who died from an accident in the King's Bench Prison. Four months afterwards, she was married to the Earl of Blessington. From 1822 to 1829 the Earl and Countess travelled on the Continent. In 1827 Count D'Orsay married a daughter of the Earl of Blessington by a former marriage, but this union was not a happy one, and a separation took place. On the death of the Earl of Blessington, Count D'Orsay took up his residence with the Countess, whom he never again left. Lady Blessington became a widow in 1829; and from that period her residence, Gore House, Kensington, became a resort of the literary, artistic, and theatrical celebrities of the day, — Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Mr. Disraeli, etc. etc. Prince Louis Napoleon also received at Gore House, during the whole period of his exile, a most cordial welcome. Lady Blessington employed the rare intervals of leisure which her elegant receptions allowed her, in writing novels and articles for the *Annals* and other periodicals. In 1849 a reverse of fortune obliged her to withdraw to Paris, where Count D'Orsay had preceded her. The Count died in Paris in 1851; she followed him to the tomb a few weeks afterwards, and their ashes repose side by side in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. Lady Blessington was one of those women to whom much is forgiven because they have loved so much.

(Traduction.)

"Mon cher Monsieur,—Bien des remerciements pour votre roman, qui est excellent. J'ai été peinée d'apprendre que vous aviez éprouvé une perte, et je peux me faire une idée de vos efforts à finir l'histoire en semblable moment.

"Acceptez mes meilleurs remerciements, et croyez-moi, cher Monsieur, votre obligée,

"M. BLESSINGTON."

[De la Collection du Directeur.]

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

(See page 261.)

Born in 1775; died at Florence, 17th October, 1864. An English essayist, poet, and critic. He was educated first at Rugby, and afterwards at Oxford. His reputation rests chiefly on his 'Imaginary Conversations,' which formed an era in the literary world. His criticisms are of a high order; they include Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Byron, Shelley, etc. etc. His political opinions were of the most advanced kind, and he had a profound aversion to the Roman Catholic Church. The proceeds of his book entitled 'The Last Fruit of an Old Tree' were devoted to the family of Madiati. The tree was indeed old, for Landor died at 89. His latter years were bitter ones; condemned to pay £1000 damages for libel, he took refuge in Italy, where he died last year. In conformity with his last will, he was interred in the centre of a piece of ground which he had purchased for public recreation.

La Nature et l'Immutabilité de la Vérité. Dans ce dernier ouvrage, il chercha à arrêter "le courant d'infidélité que les spéculations philosophiques de David Hume avait répandu sur la terre." Cet essai lui valut une pension de 200 livres sterling sur la cassette royale. Quant au *Mé-nestrel*, ce fut, nous le répétons, son chef-d'œuvre poétique. Beattie fut l'ami du docteur Johnson, de Garrick, de sir Joshua Reynolds, etc. etc.

"Peterhead, 13 août 1792.

(Traduction.)

"Cher M. . . . Personne n'ignore plus que moi l'histoire naturelle, ou n'est moins jaloux d'en surprendre en cette science. Il n'y a rien qui me fasse plus de plaisir que le souvenir de n'avoir jamais, dans mon enfance, pris un nid d'oiseaux.

"Je désire que les maîtres d'école suivent votre avis. Si l'humanité est barbare, c'est le terme que nous lui appliquons, alors l'humanité doit (en due proportion) être la sagesse. Les maîtres d'école ont plus à apprendre qu'à enseigner.

Très-sincèrement à vous,

"W. S. LANDOR."

De la Collection d'Edgar Wilkinson, Esq.

MAYER ANSELM ROTHSCHILD.

(See page 27.)

Born in 1750, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine; died in 1812. The founder of the wealth and influence of the great commercial family of the Rothschilds. He was originally intended for the Jewish priesthood, but was placed in a counting-house at Hanover. He returned to Frankfort, married, and commenced business in a small way as an exchange-broker and banker. His ability and industry caused his appointment as banker to William, Landgrave (afterwards Elector) of Hesse. During the time that Napoleon I. held undisputed possession of Germany, the Landgrave's private fortune was saved by the shrewdness of his banker. He died in 1812, leaving to his five sons a large fortune, boundless credit, and an irreproachable character. Of these, the eldest, Anselm, settled at Frankfort; Solomon, the second, at Vienna; Nathan Mayer, the third, in London; Charles, the fourth, at Naples; and James, the youngest, at Paris. Nathan was the main instrument of the rise of the Rothschilds' fortunes, which dates from the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1808. He had come to England in 1800, and soon after (1808) his financial transactions pervaded the whole Continent. He received letters of naturalization in England in 1804, and in 1822 was created a Baron of the Austrian Empire. He died at Frankfort in 1836, leaving by his wife, the daughter of Mr. Lévi Cohen, a London merchant, three daughters and four sons. Of the former, two were married to their cousins, and the third to the Right Honourable Henry Fitzroy, M.P. His eldest son, the Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, has been elected, on four different occasions, Member for the City of London, which he still represents. His second son, Anthony, was created a Baronet in 1846.

The letter we give of the founder of the house of Rothschild is dated from Frankfort, January, 1805. It shows that he was at that time in rather narrow circumstances. The postscript is written entirely with his own hand.

(Translation.)

"J. G. Jahring, Esq.,
Darmstadt.

"Frankfort, January 18, 1805.

"I beg to annex an account current with Heuser and Lenz, by which you will see how we both stand together. Shall I continue with them up to Monday, or can you help me with some ready cash?"

"MAYER A. ROTHSCHILD.

"P.S. Dear Mr. Privy Councillor,—I have been obliged to pay to the brokers alone 3600 florins for brokerage, and I will not talk of the other expenses, which are not to be laughed at. You ought to have assisted me a long time ago; really I have not deserved such treatment."

From the Collection of the Editor.

Né à Francfort-sur-le-Mein en 1750; mort en 1812. Fondateur de la richesse et de l'influence de la grande famille commerciale des Rothschild. Il fut d'abord destiné pour le sacerdoce hébraïque, mais fut placé dans une maison de banque à Hanovre. Il revint à Francfort, s'y maria et commença les affaires sur une petite échelle, comme changeur et banquier. Son habileté et son industrie le firent choisir pour être le banquier de Guillaume, landgrave (plus tard électeur) de Hesse. A l'époque où Napoléon avait la possession incontestée de l'Allemagne, la fortune privée du landgrave fut sauvée par la sagacité de son banquier. Rothschild mourut en 1812, laissant à ses cinq fils une grande fortune, un crédit illimité, et une réputation sans tache. De ces derniers, l'aîné, Anselme, s'établit à Francfort; Salomon, le second, à Vienne; Nathan-Mayer, le troisième, à Londres; Charles, le quatrième, à Naples; et James, le plus jeune, à Paris. Nathan fut l'agent principal de l'augmentation de la fortune des Rothschild, qui date du commencement de la guerre d'Espagne, en 1808. Il était venu en Angleterre en 1800, et dès 1808, ses transactions financières s'étendaient sur tout le Continent. Il reçut des lettres-patentes de naturalisation en Angleterre en 1804, et en 1822 fut créé baron de l'empire autrichien. Il mourut à Francfort en 1836, laissant, par son épouse, fille de M. Lévi Cohen, négociant de Londres, trois filles et quatre fils. Deux des premières ont épousé chacune un de leurs cousins et la troisième, M. Henry Fitzroy, membre du parlement. Son fils aîné, le baron Lionel-Nathan de Rothschild, a été élu, à quatre différentes occasions, membre pour la cité de Londres, qu'il représente actuellement. Son second fils, Anthony, fut créé baronnet en 1846.

La lettre que nous donnons du fondateur de la maison Rothschild, est datée de Francfort, janvier 1805. Elle montre qu'il était, à cette époque, dans une position tant soit peu gênée. Le post-scriptum est entièrement écrit de sa main.

(Traduction.)

"A J. G. Jahring,
A Darmstadt.

"Frankfort, 18 janvier 1805.

"Je prends la liberté d'annexer un compte-courant avec Heuser et Lenz, par lequel vous verrez comment nous sommes ensemble. Continuerai-je avec eux jusqu'à lundi, ou pouvez-vous m'aider avec quelque argent comptant?"

"MAYER A. ROTHSCHILD.

P.S. Cher conseiller privé—J'ai été obligé de payer aux courtiers seulement 3.600 florins pour frais de courtage, et je ne parlerai pas des autres dépenses, quoiqu'elles ne soient pas sans importance. Vous auriez dû m'assister depuis longtemps, car réellement je n'ai pas mérité un pareil traitement."

JOHANN HEINRICH von DANNECKER.

(See page 253.)

Born 1758; died 1841. A famous German sculptor, whose statue of Ariadne on the Leopard, in M. von Bethmann's garden at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, would suffice to place him in the very first rank of modern sculptors. He early gave indications of a talent for art; and after passing some years in the School of Design at Stuttgart, he set out for Paris in 1783, where he studied under the able Augustin Pajou, whose statues of Descartes, Pascal, and Bossuet have been much admired, and subsequently spent five years at Rome, in the contemplation and imitation of the masterpieces of art which adorn the Eternal City. The rest of his life, honoured by the artists and lovers of art of the whole civilized world, was spent chiefly at Stuttgart; he was at all times idolized by his numerous disciples. His female figures have rarely been surpassed; his statues of Christ and St. John rival, if not excel, similar masterpieces of the great

Né en 1758; mort en 1841. Fameux sculpteur allemand; sa statue d'Ariadne sur le léopard, dans le jardin de M. de Bethmann, à Francfort-sur-le-Mein, suffirait pour le placer au premier rang des sculpteurs modernes. Il montra de bonne heure ses dispositions artistiques, et après avoir passé plusieurs années à l'école de dessin de Stuttgart, il se rendit en 1783 à Paris, où il étudia sous l'habile Augustin Pajou, dont les statues de Descartes, Pascal et Bossuet ont été très-admirées, et ensuite vécut cinq années à Rome, dans la contemplation et l'imitation des chefs-d'œuvre de l'art qui ornent la Ville Eternelle. Le reste de sa vie, honorée par les artistes et amis de l'art de tout le monde civilisé, se passa principalement à Stuttgart, où il fut, en tout temps, l'idole de ses nombreux disciples. Ses figures féminines ont rarement été surpassées. Ses statues du Christ et de saint Jean rivalisent, si elles ne dépassent pas, les chefs-

Thorwaldsen, and his busts of his friend and schoolfellow Schiller, of Lavater, of Gluck, and many of the Royal family of Wurtemberg, are models of artistic skill. Dannecker was as amiable and kind-hearted as a man, as he was eminent as an artist. Mrs. Frances Trollope, who visited him in August, 1836, says that "in speaking of his own works, his language is alike remarkable for its genuine modesty, and the frank simplicity with which he admits that he has done some good things." And further she adds: "the delightful union of enthusiasm and simplicity which distinguishes this celebrated man, gives a charm to every word he utters." According to that amiable and accomplished lady, Dannecker considered his colossal bust of Schiller as the masterpiece of his chisel. "I asked where this noble work was destined to stand. 'Je le garde pour moi,' he replied, laying his hand upon his heart, and with a look and tone that seemed equally to express love and reverence for the subject, and modest approbation of the success with which it had been portrayed. It is impossible to contemplate the expression of this bust without acknowledging that though

"Greece be living Greece no more," a chisel still exists, which can give immortal life to stone." The remarkable letter, the concluding portion of which we give, was addressed by Dannecker to a distinguished pupil; and the portrait is taken from a closely resembling relief by the distinguished German sculptor Weibrecht, executed some years previous to the death of Dannecker.

(Translation.)

"Stuttgart, 12th and 15th January, 1825.
"Dear good Wagner, Baun has arrived from the great deluge at St. Petersburg, a fortnight ago; happy, pleased, and healthy. He has received a beautiful diamond-ring from the hands of the Empress-Mother, a still more beautiful one from the Emperor and three hundred ducats for travelling expenses, and a gold snuff-box from the Grand-Duchess Helena. I was highly pleased with the great satisfaction in regard to myself. This has been shown to me by the present of a beautiful diamond-ring from the Empress-Mother and the Order of Saint Vladimir of the fourth class from the Emperor of Russia. A chapel for my statue of Christ will be built this spring: Jacob has seen the drawings of it. I have not yet received the marble for my statue of St. John, and do not even know where it may be. My dear friends! kindest regards, as well as all who know you. I beg you will present my humble respects to Mr. Thorwaldsen, and remain with love and friendship ever truly yours
"DANNECKER."

(From the Collection of the Editor.)

ARNOLD RUGE.

(See page 283.)

Born in 1803, at Bergen. A distinguished German philosopher and moralist. Studied philology at Halle, Jena, and Heidelberg, was an active member of the "Burschenschaft" and the "Jünglingsbund," a conspiracy of students for the unity and liberty of Germany, for which he was tried at Köpnick and imprisoned for six years at Colberg. There he studied Plato, and wrote some poetry. Released from prison, he lectured at the University of Halle, on aesthetics, logic, and moral philosophy, and published an essay on Plato's "Esthetics" and on "Wit and Humour." In 1831 Ruge and his friend Echtermeyer published the "Hallische Jahrbücher" ("Annals of Halle"). Ruge gave a severe criticism on Henry Heine's "Young Germany," a sort of offshoot of the Hezelian school. Jointly with Echtermeyer, he published a manifesto against the Romantic school, and the reactionary party of the Crown Prince of Prussia; and when the latter came to the throne, in 1840, the "Jahrbücher" and editors were forced to leave Prussia for Saxony. In 1843 the Saxon Government suppressed the "Jahrbücher." Ruge then went to Paris for two years. He afterwards published, in two volumes, his "Zwei Jahre in Paris," with characteristics of all the leading politicians who afterwards formed the Provisional Government of the Republic. He then lived two years in Zurich, published his "Gesammelte Werke" in ten volumes, and returned to Leipzig. In 1848, Breslau

d'œuvre similaires du grand Thorwaldsen, et ses bustes de son ami et camarade d'école Schiller, de Lavater, de Gluck, et plusieurs des membres de la famille royale de Wurtemberg sont des modèles d'habileté. Dannecker était un homme aussi aimable et aussi bon qu'il était artiste éminent. Mme Frances Trollope, qui le visita au mois d'août 1836, dit "qu'en parlant de ses propres ouvrages, son langage est également remarquable par sa modestie naturelle et par la franche simplicité avec laquelle il admet avoir fait quelques bonnes choses." Elle ajoute ensuite: "L'union délicieuse de l'enthousiasme et de la simplicité qui distingue cet homme célèbre donne un charme à chaque mot qu'il prononce." Selon cette femme aimable et accomplie, Dannecker considérait son buste colossal de Schiller comme le chef-d'œuvre de son ciseau. "Je lui demandai pour quelle place ce noble ouvrage était destiné. 'Je le garde pour moi,' me répondit-il, mettant la main sur son cœur, et avec un regard et un ton qui semblaient exprimer à la fois son amour et sa révérence pour le sujet, et une modeste approbation du succès avec lequel il l'avait représenté. Il est impossible de contempler l'expression de ce buste sans reconnaître que, quoique

"La Grèce ne soit plus la Grèce d'autrefois," un ciseau existe encore qui peut donner l'immortalité à la pierre." La lettre remarquable de Dannecker, que nous publions est adressée à l'un des plus distingués de ses élèves, et le portrait est pris d'un relief très-ressemblant, par le célèbre sculpteur allemand Weibrecht, exécuté quelques années avant la mort de Dannecker.

(Translation.)

"Stuttgart, 12-15 janvier 1825.
"Mon cher et bon Wagner,—Baun est arrivé du grand déluge à Saint-Petersbourg, il y a une quinzaine, heureux, content et en bonne santé. Il a reçu une magnifique bague en diamants des propres mains de l'impératrice-mère, une autre encore plus belle de l'empereur, avec 300 ducats pour frais de voyage, et une tabatière en or de la grande-duchesse Hélène. Le contentement complet montré à mon égard, m'a été très-agréable. J'ai eu la preuve de la haute satisfaction que j'avais donnée par le présent d'une bague en diamants magnifique de l'impératrice-mère et l'envoi de l'ordre de Saint-Vladimir, quatrième classe, par l'empereur de Russie. Une chapelle pour ma statue du Christ sera bâtie ce printemps. Jacob en a vu les dessins. Je n'ai pas encore reçu le marbre pour ma statue de saint Jean, et ne sais même pas où il peut être. Ma chère épouse vous envoie ses meilleures amitiés, ainsi qu'à tous ceux qui vous connaissent. Je vous prie de présenter mes humbles respects à M. Thorwaldsen, et reste avec amour et amitié, sincèrement le votre pour la vie,
"DANNECKER."

(From the Collection of the Editor.)

Né à Bergen, le 13 septembre 1803. Philosophe et moraliste allemand distingué. Il étudia la philosophie à Halle, à Jena et à Heidelberg; et fut membre actif du "Burschenschaft" et du "Jünglingsbund," conspiration d'étudiants pour l'unité et la liberté de l'Allemagne; il fut jugé à Köpnick, et emprisonné pendant six années à Colberg, où il étudia Platon et écrivit quelques poésies. A sa sortie de prison, il donna des lectures à l'Université de Halle, sur l'esthétique, la logique et la philosophie morale, et publia un essai sur l'esthétique de Platon, et sur l'Esprit et l'Humour. En 1831, Ruge et son ami Th. Echtermeyer publièrent les *Les Annales de Halle*. Ruge critiqua sévèrement *La Jeune Allemagne* d'Heine, sorte de rejeton de l'école d'Hegel. Avec Echtermeyer, il publia un manifeste contre l'école romantique, qui touchait au vif le parti réactionnaire du prince héritier de Prusse, et quand il monta sur le trône, en 1840, les *Annales* et ses éditeurs furent obligés de se réfugier en Saxe. En 1843 le gouvernement saxon et les chambres supprimèrent les *Annales*. A cette époque, Ruge alla à Paris, où il resta deux ans. Il publia ensuite, en deux volumes, le récit de son séjour dans cette ville, avec des esquisses des hommes qui composèrent peu après le Gouvernement provisoire de la République. Puis il se rendit à Zurich, où il demeura deux ans; il y publia ses œuvres complètes, en dix volumes, et retourna à Leipzig. En 1848, Breslau l'éut à la Diète de Francfort, qu'il quitta

electing him to the Frankfurt Parliament, which he left in July, after failing to induce that body to assume at once the government of Germany. He next went to Berlin, where he published a liberal newspaper, "Die Reform." The coup d'état of 1848 exiled him from Berlin, the Saxon coup d'état in 1849 from Germany, and since that time he has lived in England. In 1848 he published his essay, "Die Religion unserer Zeit," also "Unser System," and "Die Loge des Humanismus," written in 1852. He has translated "Junius's Letters," Buckle's "History of Civilization in England," F. Garrido's "Das neue Spanien," and is now publishing his recollections "Aus früherer Zeit," in three volumes. His other recent works are, "Marie Blumfeld," a tragedy, the "Probekuss," a comedy, and the "Jahrbuch des Volks," a popular history of contemporary events.

(Translation.)

"THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEINERS.
"1847.
"Most noble men, you desire to belong to the German Confederation? You do not then despair that the mass will really take place?
"1865.
"That which you have so long wished for, has now taken place: You are free from the Danes; but how do you like the Germans? We like the best of them, those whose language we cannot understand, And those who are the farthest from us, the Hungarians and the Croats.
"Here I send you, dear friend, an old epigram and a new one on the 'Schleswig-Holstein brethren.' Our politics of 1865 are still such windmills as in 1847; if we had not our poets and philosophers, we should be regular Russo-Prussians. Your
"ARNOLD RUGE.
"Brighton, 18th February, 1865."

(From the Collection of Hermann Kiedt, Esq.)

MRS. JORDAN.

(See page 283.)

Born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1764; died at St. Cloud, near Paris, in 1816. The British Thalia. Her father, Captain Bland, deserted her mother, who was an actress. Miss Bland followed her mother's profession, and made her debut at Dublin, in 1775, under the name of Miss Francis. She then performed at several provincial theatres under that of Mrs. Jordan; in 1785 she appeared at Drury Lane in the character of Peggy, in "The Country Girl." She made the same sensation in comedy that Mrs. Siddons had created in tragedy three years previously. From that time she retained the sceptre of comedy. In 1785 she received but £4 per week. Sheridan gave her £30, a very large salary for the period.

She had two children by the son of Sir Richard Ford, the chief magistrate of the Bow Street Police Court. Soon afterwards she accepted the protection of the Duke of Clarence, who offered her an establishment and £1000 per annum. One day George III., his father, said to him: "Clarence! Clarence! how's this? you keep an actress? How much do you give her?"—"A thousand a year, Sir."—"A thousand! too much, too much!" Five hundred! Upon which, the Duke wrote to Mrs. Jordan, telling her the King's opinion. At that period the Covent Garden play-bill always concluded with these words:—"No money returned after the rising of the curtain." Mrs. Jordan contented herself with simply tearing this off, and enclosing it in an envelope to His Royal Highness. Her relations with the Duke continued, however, for a long time. She had ten children by him, five sons and five daughters. The sons all entered the army, under the name of Fitzclarence, the daughters all resided with their Royal father. We cannot precisely say when the Duke of Clarence separated from Mrs. Jordan, but it is certain that she was playing at Cheltenham when she received a letter from the Duke, asking her to meet him at Maidenhead to take a final farewell, and she accordingly went in a carriage, immediately after the performance, in the costume of Nell, the character she had been playing. In 1816 she went to Paris to avoid her creditors, according to some,—for the benefit of her health, according to others. She died at

au mois de juillet, n'ayant pas réussi à déterminer ce corps à assumer tout d'abord le gouvernement de l'Allemagne. Il alla à Berlin, où il publia la *Reforme*, organe du parti libéral. Le coup d'état du 5 novembre 1848 l'exila de cette ville, et celui du gouvernement saxon, en 1849, de l'Allemagne. Depuis lors, M. Ruge a vécu en Angleterre. En 1848 il publia dans sa revue *L'Académie* son essai de *Die Religion unserer Zeit*, *Unser System*, et *Die Loge des Humanismus*, écrits en 1852. Il a traduit *Les Lettres de Junius*, *L'Histoire de la Civilisation d'Angleterre*, de Buckle, *Das Neue Spanien*, de F. Garrido, et publie actuellement ses *Souvenirs*, en trois volumes. Ses autres récents ouvrages sont *Marie Blumfeld*, tragédie; *Probekuss*, comédie, et le *Jahrbuch des Volks*, histoire populaire des événements contemporains.

(Traduction.)

"LES SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEINERS.
"1847.
"Les plus nobles des hommes! Vous voulez faire partie de la confédération germanique? Vous ne désespérez donc pas que nous puissions tous compléter l'union?
"1865.
"Ce que vous avez si longtemps désiré, vous l'avez enfin accompli: Aujourd'hui vous êtes affranchis des Danois; comment aimez-vous les Allemands? Cependant ceux qui valent le mieux sont ceux dont nous ne pouvons comprendre le langage, ainsi que ceux qui habitent le plus loin, les Hongrois et les Croates.
"Je vous envoie ci-inclus, cher ami, un vieil épigramme et un nouveau sur 'les frères du Schleswig-Holstein.' Notre politique de 1865 est encore ce qu'elle était en 1847, un moulin à vent; si nous n'avions nos poètes et nos philosophes, nous serions de vrais Russo-prussiens.
"ARNOLD RUGE.
"Brighton, 18 février 1865."

Née à Waterford, Irlande, en 1764; morte à Saint-Cloud, près Paris, en 1816. La Thalie britannique. Son père, le capitaine Bland, abandonna sa mère, qui était actrice. Miss Bland suivit la vocation de sa mère, et débuta à Dublin en 1778, sous le nom de miss Francis. Elle joua ensuite sur plusieurs scènes de province sous celui de mistress Jordan; en 1785 elle débuta à Drury-Lane dans le rôle de Peggy, de *La jeune Campagnarde* (*The Country Girl*). Elle fit dans la comédie la même sensation que mistress Siddons avait créée dans la tragédie trois ans auparavant. Depuis cette époque, mistress Jordan garda le sceptre de la comédie. En 1785 elle ne gagnait à Drury-Lane que quatre livres par semaine; Sheridan lui en donna trente, chiffre immense pour l'époque. Elle eut deux enfants du fils de sir Richard Ford, premier magistrat de la cour de police de Bow-Street. Bientôt, elle accepta la protection du duc de Clarence, qui lui avait offert un établissement et 1,000 livres par an. Un jour Georges III., son père, lui dit: "Ah! Clarence, Clarence! vous entretenez une actrice; combien vous coûte-t-elle?"—"1,000 livres par an," répondit le prince. "C'est trop, beaucoup trop, répliqua le roi; 500 livres suffisent amplement." Sur ce, le prince écrivit dans ce sens à mistress Jordan. A cette époque, l'affiche finissait toujours par ces mots: "On ne rend pas l'argent après la levée du rideau." Mistress Jordan se contenta de répondre au prince en lui envoyant cette partie de l'affiche dans une enveloppe. Cependant, ses relations avec le duc de Clarence continuèrent longtemps; elle en eut dix enfants, cinq fils et cinq filles. Les fils entrèrent tous dans l'armée, sous le nom de Fitzclarence; les filles habitèrent avec leur royal père. On ne sait pas précisément quand le duc de Clarence se sépara d'elle. Ce qui est certain, c'est que mistress Jordan jouait à Cheltenham quand elle reçut une lettre du duc, qui lui donnait rendez-vous à Maidenhead pour recevoir son éternel adieu. Après la représentation, on la mit en voiture dans le costume de Nell, qu'elle venait de jouer, et elle se rendit ainsi au rendez-vous. En 1816 elle partit pour Paris pour éviter ses créanciers, dirent les uns — pour rétablir sa santé, prétendirent les autres. Elle mourut

St. Cloud on the 5th July of the same year. Her letter which we publish is dated the 16th February, 1816. She was hoping to return to London cured, and begged the person to whom she wrote, a hairdresser in Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, to wait a few months longer for the settlement of his account.

(Traduction.)

"Monsieur, — La date de la présente expliquera, j'espère, ce qui peut paraître négligence.
"Je suis vraiment fâchée que mon effet soit resté si longtemps impayé. Je n'avais pas l'intention de demeurer ici si longtemps; mais une maladie des plus pénibles et des plus malheureuses, pendant ces derniers trois mois, m'a laissée dans un état très-faible, et je crains de ne pas être capable d'entreprendre aussi long voyage avant le printemps, époque à laquelle vous pouvez être assuré de recevoir la somme due. Je suis très-reconnaissante de votre patience bienveillante, et en effet, je me suis toujours considérée comme votre obligée pour votre conduite d'homme d'honneur envers moi, chaque fois que vous en avez eu l'occasion.
"Je reste, Monsieur, votre obligée,
"DORA JORDAN."

[De la Collection de T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

MADAME VESTRIS.

(See page 263.)

Born in London, in the parish of Marylebone, in January, 1797; died in 1856. A celebrated English singer and actress. Daughter of the famous engraver Bartolozzi, and of a German musician. When quite young, she spoke French and Italian with great purity. Her beauty and fascinating manners gained the affections, fickle though they were, of Armand Vestris, the grandson of him whom the French called the "god of the dance," and who proudly said, "There are but three great men in the world, Voltaire, Frederick the Great, and myself." Armand, who was engaged in London, and was then only twenty-two years old, married Miss Bartolozzi, who was but fifteen; the marriage took place on the 15th January, 1813. The popular dancer lived ostentatiously, and wished to profit by the natural talents of his wife. She chose the lyric stage, and made her first appearance in London on the 20th July, 1815, in the character of Proserpine, in the opera of 'Il Ratto di Proserpina.' Her youth and beauty supplied what was then wanting in her voice; she became the rage, and continued to delight the audiences of the London opera. Vestris and his wife then went to Paris, where she did not meet with much success. Her husband, of very dissipated life, greatly neglected her. She was then but twenty years old, and was unable to resist the temptations with which she was surrounded. Vestris left his wife in Paris, and went to Naples. They never again met. She sang again in London, and then played in comedy at Covent Garden and the Haymarket, afterwards taking the management of the Olympic. This speculation, though very successful, was insufficient for her expenditure, and she was sent to prison for debt. Her second marriage, with Charles Mathews the younger (see pp. 16 and 76), restored her to liberty. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews went to pass their honeymoon at New York, where Madame Vestris was subjected to some malignant attacks, which interfered with their dramatic success. In 1838 they returned to the Olympic. Ambition led Mrs. Mathews to remove her sceptre to Covent Garden, but the speculation proved unsuccessful. The management of that theatre was her ruin, as well as that of her husband. After other vicissitudes of fortune, Madame Vestris died in 1856.

(Traduction.)

"Cher Monsieur, — Je considérerais comme une très-grande faveur si vous me donniez votre concours, le soir de mon bénéfice, dans le rôle du colonel Freecote, du *Lendemain de la Nuit*. Mon bénéfice a lieu le 26 juin.

"Je suis, cher Monsieur,

"La vôtre sincèrement,

"ELIZA VESTRIS."

[De la Collection de T. F. Dillon Croker, Esq.]

ELIZA RACHEL FELIX, called RACHEL.

(See page 263.)

Born at Munf, in the canton of Argovie, Switzerland, on the 28th February, Née à Munf, canton d'Argovie, en Suisse, le 28 février 1820; morte au Cannet, le 3 janvier 1858.

à Saint-Cloud le 5 juillet de la même année. La lettre que nous reproduisons est datée du 16 février 1816. Elle espérait revenir à Londres guérie, et elle pria celui à qui elle l'écrivait, un coiffeur de Tavistock-Street, à Londres, d'attendre quelques mois encore pour le solde de son compte.

"Paris, 22 février 1816

1820; died at Cannet, near Toulon, on the 3rd January, 1858. Her parents, of the Jewish race, were hawkers. Necessity brought them to France, and at Lyons, the little Rachel and her sister Sarah maintained the family by the proceeds of their singing in the streets and at cafés. They went to Paris in 1831. Rachel took lessons in singing from the celebrated Choron, but without much success. She tried tragedy; in 1833, whilst declaiming at the Théâtre Molière in the Rue St. Martin, she attracted the attention of M. Jouslin de la Salle, manager of the Théâtre Français, who obtained her admission to the Conservatoire. She there had for her masters Saint-Aulaire and Samson, who, after her appearances at the Gynase in 'La Vendéenne' (1837), presented her to the Comédie Française. She would have been rejected but for the intercession of M^{re} Mars. On the 12th June, 1838, she appeared in the character of Camille in 'Les Horaces.' Her representations would probably have been unnoticed, had not Jules Janin, the prince of critics, pompously announced in the young Jewess the worthy interpreter of Corneille and Racine. All the journals responded by a concert of praise, and the indifference of the public was changed into enthusiasm. After this her glorious career was uninterrupted. She succeeded in reviving ancient tragedy, and successively ran through the classical characters, that of Phædra being her greatest triumph. She then aimed at the creation of characters, commencing with the part of Judith, and ending with that of Rosamond. We can, however, but slightly sketch her magnificent career of more than twenty years. She played in London, where Queen Victoria presented her with a crown of gold, and in all the other European capitals, not excepting St. Petersburg, where she received a salary of 400,000 francs. In 1835, after breaking her engagement with the Théâtre Français, Rachel went to America, but tragedy met with little success in New York and the other States, and she experienced in the New World only a complete exhaustion of her powers. She sought in vain to restore her health in Egypt, and retired to Cannet, in the south of France (near Toulon), where she died on the 3rd January, 1858. M^{re} Rachel had no rival in tragedy, which is her highest praise. Strange it is, that she who so admirably gave expression to the language of Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Alexander Dumas, and Scribe, did not know how to write it. Her autograph is a proof of this; it bears the date of 1853.

(Translation.)

"Berlin, 13 July, 1852.

"I am much pleased, my dear Mr. Land, to have found you again at Berlin. Now that I have had the honour to play before Her Majesty the Empress of Russia, I do not doubt that we shall meet again at St. Petersburg. My intention, as you know, is not to finish my dramatic career without including in my peregrinations that great country of the North, which I wish to see before I die.

"I know that you leave to-morrow. I send you my best wishes for your journey, and beg that you will not forget us.

"Accept a thousand compliments from my mother and myself.

"RACHEL.

"Should my brother come to St. Petersburg before me, he will certainly call upon you."

From the Collection of the Editor.

H. METREÜTER.

(See page 262.)

A celebrated Russian artist, of German extraction. The drawings we now give are very happy sketches of scenes on Easter Sunday in Russia. Løser, as is well known, is the principal religious festival of the Russians.

Célèbre peintre russe, d'extraction allemande. Les croquis que nous produisons esquissent avec beaucoup de bonheur le jour de Pâques en Russie. On sait que c'est la plus grande fête religieuse chez les Russes.

SVERTSCHKOFF.

(See page 264.)

One of the greatest of Russian painters. He especially excels in his horses, as the sketch we now publish abundantly proves.

L'un des plus grands peintres de la Russie. Il excelle surtout à reproduire les chevaux, ainsi que ses croquis le démontrent surabondamment.

VOLUME II.

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ERRATA IN BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

FIRST VOLUME.—Page 41, col. 1, Charles, Duke of Orleans, top line, for Charles XI. read Charles VI.
 SECOND VOLUME.—Page 54, col. 2, Thomas Campbell, for see page 146 read see page 143.
 Page 67, col. 2, Louis Blanc, for see page 154 read see page 162.

ERRATA (NOTICES BIOGRAPHIQUES).

PREMIER VOLUME. Page 41, col. 2, Charles, duc d'Orléans, au lieu de Neveu de Charles XI lisez Charles VI.
 SECOND VOLUME.—Page 54, col. 2, Thomas Campbell: page 146 lisez page 143.
 Page 67, col. 2, Louis Blanc: page 154 lisez page 162.

